

LUNACY-IRELAND.

THE

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES.)

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS  
(IRELAND).

FOR 1899.

Year ending 31st December 1899.

(Presented in compliance with the Acts

? Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55;

8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 33;

31 & 32 Vic., cap. 67, sec. 14.)

Printed by the Government Printer, Dublin.



BY APPOINTMENT

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS MAJESTY THE KING

OF THE NETHERLANDS, HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF BELGIUM,

AND HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY,

BY ROBERT DUNCAN, Esq., Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

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*(Presented in compliance with the Acts*

7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55 ;

8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 23 ;

31 & 32 Vic., cap. 97, sec. 14.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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No. 14,055.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

*28th July, 1900*

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Forty-ninth Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics (Ireland).

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.





# FORTY-NINTH REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS

ON THE

### DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

### PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL  
CADOGAN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Lunacy Office,  
Dublin Castle, 27th July, 1900.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to lay before you the Forty-ninth Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland during the year 1899.

The following Summary shows the number and distribution of the insane in Establishments on the 1st January, 1900, as compared with the number and distribution on 1st January, 1899 :—

Number and  
distribution of  
the insane.

	On 1st January, 1899.			On 1st January, 1900.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
In District Asylums, . . . . .	3,323	6,908	15,289	8,007	7,302	*15,309
„ Central Asylum, Dundrum, . .	148	21	169	141	21	162
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	327	387	714	318	381	699
„ Workhouses, . . . . .	1,674	2,365	4,039	1,634	2,365	†3,989
„ Prisons, . . . . .	2	-	2	1	-	1
Single Chancery Patients in un- dermanned Houses, . . . . .	48	43	91	55	43	103
Total, . . . . .	10,522	9,722	20,204	10,755	10,107	20,863

These numbers, as pointed out in former reports, do not take into account two Government patients residing at the Stewart Institution, nor are the numbers of the insane residing in private dwellings—save Chancery patients—or those wandering at large included.

\* One hundred and twenty-eight of these patients were boarded out in Workhouses from Belfast, Londonderry, and Ennis Asylums, under the provisions of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., c. 67, s. 9.

† Not including 128 patients, as above.

Increased  
numbers.

This summary shows a total increase of 559 during the year, being 155 less than the increase for the previous year, which was 714. The increase has taken place entirely in the District Asylums—a decrease having been recorded in the numbers resident in all the other institutions, although the single Chancery patients in unlicensed private houses have increased by 12.

The numbers in the District Asylums increased by 620; those in Private Asylums decreased by 15; those in Workhouses by 50; and those in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum by 7.

It may be noted that the total increase during 1899 was less than that for any of the preceding four years, although it was greater than the average increase for the previous ten years, viz.:—475.

Table I. (page xlv) giving the number and distribution of all lunatics under care on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1899, shows that in this interval of time an increase of 7,881 has taken place in the total number; the inmates of District Asylums have increased by 7,242; the criminal lunatics in Dundrum Asylum have decreased by 15; the patients in Private Asylums and Institutions have increased by 77; and the pauper lunatics in Workhouses by 476. As stated in previous Reports, these numbers show that the main increase has been in the population of District Asylums, the patients in Private Asylums and Institutions having only increased by 77 in a period of nineteen years, or an average of 4 per annum. Thus, in 1880, the ratio of the insane in District Asylums to the total number under care was 67 per cent., and in Workhouses 27 per cent. In 1899 the ratio in District Asylums had risen to 76 per cent., while in Workhouses it had fallen to 19 per cent. In the corresponding period, the ratio in Private Asylums and other Institutions fell from 6 to 5 per cent.

The following table shows the progressive ratios for each quinquennial period since 1880:—

YEAR.	Proportion per cent. of total number under care.		
	In District Asylums.	In Workhouses.	In Private Asylums, &c.
1880, . . . . .	67	27	6
1885, . . . . .	69	25	6
1890, . . . . .	71	24	5
1896, . . . . .	73	22	5
1899, . . . . .	76	19	5

Admissions.

Table II. (page xlv) shows the admissions to District and Private Asylums each year since 1881. From this table it will be seen that the total admissions for 1899 exceeded those for the previous year by 80. This increase took place entirely in the admissions to District Asylums, the numbers in the case of the Private Asylums and Institutions having been exactly the same in both years.

The admissions to District Asylums in 1881 numbered 2,502; in 1899 they had increased to 3,549. Similarly, in Private Asylums, the numbers for 1881 were 145, and for 1899 they had increased to 202. It will thus be seen that in the District

Asylums the figures for 1899 show an increase of over 41 per cent. as compared with 1881, while in the Private Asylums the corresponding increase was slightly over 39 per cent. The fact that the increase in both cases is practically the same is worthy of notice, when it is remembered that during the same period the numbers actually resident in the District Asylums have increased by 77 per cent., while in the Private Asylums and Institutions they have only increased by 10 per cent. So far as any conclusion can be drawn from comparison with such relatively small numbers as those in the Private Asylums, these figures would go to show that the increase in the District Asylums is, at least to a great extent, the result of accumulation, inasmuch as a greater proportion of the patients are removed from Private Asylums than from District Asylums.

As pointed out in previous Reports, a considerable number of admissions to District Asylums consists of transfers from Workhouses, and of these transfers the great majority of those shown in the asylum books as first admissions have been for many years resident in the lunatic wards of the Workhouses.

No provision exists in Ireland by which any returns can be obtained of pauper lunatics wandering at large, or residing with relatives, except through the decennial Census.

It is, however, probable that these classes, which furnish a large proportion of the first admissions to Asylums and Workhouses, are decreasing from year to year. No absolute figures can, however, be obtained until after the next Census.

The following return of the numbers transferred from Workhouses to Asylums from 1890 to 1899 shows that more than 15 per cent. of the admissions during that period came from the former institutions.

TABLE showing the admissions to District Asylums during each of the years from 1890 to 1899, and of these the numbers admitted and re-admitted from Workhouses.

Year.	Total Number of Admissions.	Admissions from Workhouses.			Percentage of Workhouse Admissions to total Admissions.
		1st Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total.	
1890, . . .	3,095	396	90	386	12.79
1891, . . .	3,010	297	81	381	12.66
1892, . . .	3,181	329	94	423	13.30
1893, . . .	3,207	349	89	438	13.66
1894, . . .	3,229	376	84	460	14.25
1895, . . .	3,716	413	75	488	15.17
1896, . . .	3,825	403	89	543	16.46
1897, . . .	3,885	485	111	546	16.63
1898, . . .	3,489	590	134	634	18.28
1899, . . .	3,540	542	125	687	18.79
Total, . . .	32,070	4,006	975	4,981	15.29

In connexion with the fact that the numbers transferred from Workhouses to District Asylums showed an increase of 33 over the numbers for the previous year, it may be noted that the numbers remaining in the former institutions decreased by 50 during the year.

The following statement, taken from the General Report, Part II. of the Census Commissioners, shows the number of lunatics and idiots in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 at large, in Asylums, in Prisons, and in Workhouses, as returned in the Census Forms :—

YEARS.	LUNATICS.					IDIOTS.					Total Lunatics and Idiots.
	At Large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Work-houses.	Total.	At Large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Work-houses.	Total.	
1851. . .	1,073	3,294	273	494	5,074	3,562	202	13	1,129	4,906	9,980
1861. . .	1,602	4,613	273	577	7,065	5,675	403	21	934	7,033	14,098
1871. . .	1,343	7,141	5	1,374	9,763	5,147	410	2	1,183	6,742	16,505
1881. . .	943	7,547	-	1,284	9,774	4,543	1,896	-	2,196	8,635	18,413
1891. . .	893	11,205	-	2,787	14,945	4,077	996	-	1,170	6,243	21,188

"From the foregoing it will be observed that the number of lunatics returned in 1891 was nearly treble the number in 1851, and that the increase between 1881 and 1891 was from 9,774 to 14,945, there having been an increase of 3,718 in the number of lunatics in asylums, and of 1,503 in the number of those in workhouses, whilst there was a decrease of 50 in the number at large. There was a decrease of 2,396 in the number of idiots returned in 1891, compared with the number in 1881; a decrease of 900 appears to have occurred in the number in asylums, a decrease of 1,025 in the number in workhouses; and of 471 in the number at large.

"The total number of lunatics and idiots returned on the Census Forms in 1851, amounted to 9,980; in 1861, to 14,098; in 1871, to 16,505; in 1881, to 18,413; and in 1891, to 21,188."

The variations in the relative numbers of lunatics and idiots thus returned by the Census Commissioners are, in our opinion, due in some measure to a difference in classification, many of those now included as lunatics being formerly returned as idiots.

"The total number of lunatics and idiots returned in 1851 was equal to a ratio of 1 in 657 of the population; in 1861, to 1 in 411; in 1871, to 1 in 328; in 1881, to 1 in 281; and on the present occasion, to 1 in 222, the ratio in the Province of Leinster being 1 in 202; in Munster, 1 in 197; in Ulster, 1 in 264; and in Connaught, 1 in 258. The counties having the highest ratios were—Meath, 1 in 126; Carlow and Kilkenny, each 1 in 149; Westmeath, 1 in 157; Waterford, 1 in 160; Clare, 1 in 168; and King's, 1 in 173. The following counties had the lowest ratios—Down, 1 in 333; Antrim, 1 in 310; Dublin, 1 in 284; Mayo, 1 in 282; Kerry, 1 in 270; Galway, 1 in 269; Donegal, 1 in 257; and Louth and County of the Town of Drogheda, 1 in 251."

The following Return shows the Proportion of Lunatics *under care* per 100,000 of the Population *estimated* to the middle of each Year from 1880 to 1899:—

Proportion  
lunatics to  
general  
population.

YEARS.	Estimated Population.	Number of Lunatics under care.	Proportion per 100,000 of Estimated Population.
1880, . . .	5,202,618	12,962	250
1881, . . .	5,145,770	13,320	259
1882, . . .	5,104,618	13,794	269
1883, . . .	5,023,811	13,381	275
1884, . . .	4,974,661	14,178	285
1885, . . .	4,935,538	14,307	290
1886, . . .	4,905,895	14,590	297
1887, . . .	4,857,119	15,147	312
1888, . . .	4,801,312	15,561	324
1889, . . .	4,767,385	15,696	337
1890, . . .	4,717,549	15,251	344
1891, . . .	4,681,248	15,688	356
1892, . . .	4,633,169	17,124	369
1893, . . .	4,615,312	17,375	374
1894, . . .	4,600,699	17,655	384
1895, . . .	4,574,766	18,337	401
1896, . . .	4,550,378	18,906	416
1897, . . .	4,531,723	19,690	430
1898, . . .	4,543,773	20,354	447
1899, . . .	4,531,951	20,863	460

*Note*—The figures in this Table vary in some instances from those given in former reports, as the population is *estimated* officially for the years between those in which the Census is taken, and is afterwards subject to revision.

This Table shows that the number of the insane has increased from 250 per 100,000 of the population in 1880, to 460 per 100,000 in 1899. If to this be added the number of the insane wandering at large, according to the Census Returns of 1891, the number would be found to amount to 570.

Nothing, in our opinion, points more forcibly to the effects of accumulation than the following return of the age distribution of the insane at each census, showing the proportion per 1,000 of the different ages of those included in the total number of the insane:—

Age  
distribution.

PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION of the total Insane at the Census Periods, 1871, 1881, and 1891.

—	1871	1881	1891
All ages, . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-15 years, . . .	72	62	35
15-25 years, . . .	155	134	113
25-45 years, . . .	443	450	426
45-65 years, . . .	268	285	334
65 years and upwards,	64	79	86

From this Table it will be seen that while the numbers between 15 and 25 years of age diminished in 1891 as compared with 1871, the numbers above 65 years increased.

Sources of  
maintenance.

The lunatic inmates resident in the various institutions throughout Ireland on 31st December, 1899, were supported from the following sources:—Of the 15,909 patients resident in District Asylums, 448 contributed wholly or partly to their support; the remainder were maintained partly out of the Government Grant and partly out of the Local Rates. The 699 patients in Private Licensed Houses and Institutions for the insane were supported entirely out of private funds; 162 inmates of Dundrum Asylum were maintained at Government expense; whilst the 3,989 insane residents in Workhouses were supported entirely by the Poor Rate.

Register of  
Attendants.

During the year we issued a circular to the various public and private asylums and institutions for the insane, requesting a notification of the employment and retirement or dismissal of attendants to be furnished to us, with the view of keeping a register of such attendants, and by this means guarding against the re-employment in another asylum of any person who had been dismissed for ill-treatment of patients or other misconduct.

Similar registers to that instituted by us for Ireland have been in existence for some years in the offices of the English and Scotch Lunacy Boards.

A copy of the circular referred to will be found in Appendix G.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.

## DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

### LEGISLATIVE CHANGES.

Legislative  
changes.

In our last report we gave a summary of the changes which had been made in the administration and management of District Asylums, by the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, 61 & 62 Vic., cap. 37. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to permit of the new system being brought fully into operation, so that there is little to record in addition to what we stated last year. The only noteworthy step has been the issue of an Order by the Local Government Board, prescribing the method of keeping the accounts in District Asylums, and the forms to be used, and also the procedure to be adopted with regard to the auditing of the accounts, the framing of estimates, &c. This Order ("The Asylum Accounts Order, 1899"), which is given *in extenso* in Appendix G, came into operation on the 1st April, 1900. By it was vested in us the power of prescribing the forms of certain books and records to be kept in the asylums, and the method of calculating the capitation grant. In virtue of that power, we framed a Supplementary Order, but as it was not issued until the year 1900, it does not come within the scope of this report.

Although several schemes are under consideration for the establishment of auxiliary asylums, under the provisions of the 76th section of the Act referred to, no final decision has yet been arrived at in any instance.

The new Regulations for the government and management of the asylums, for which provision is made by the 9th section (sub-section 6) of the Act, have up to the present only been approved in a few cases, although the Regulations for a number of asylums are under consideration.

#### STATISTICS, &c.

During the year some of the County Antrim patients were, from time to time, transferred from Belfast Asylum to the new Antrim Asylum, as portions of the latter were finished and made ready for occupation, but at the end of the year a considerable number of these patients still remained in the former institution. They have all since been transferred, with the exception of those located in Ballymena Workhouse, under the provisions of the 9th section of the Act, 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, but, as the Antrim Asylum was not formally opened for the direct reception of patients until the 18th June, 1900, it has been found necessary to group it with Belfast for statistical purposes for the year under review.

No portion of the permanent asylum at Portrane, Co. Dublin, has yet been opened, although every effort is being made to complete the work. The buildings are now well advanced, but having regard to the many details which have to be attended to, and which must be carried out with a view to the requirements of the institution when finally completed, some time must yet elapse before any section of the buildings can be utilised for the reception of patients. As stated in previous Reports, however, a considerable number of patients are accommodated in the excellent temporary buildings which have been erected on the estate.

The number of District Asylums, therefore, remains the same as last year, viz., 22.

On the 31st December, 1899, these institutions contained 15,909 patients (8,607 males and 7,302 females). The numbers remaining on the 31st December, 1898, were:—males, 8,323; females, 6,966; total, 15,289; showing a total increase of 620 during the year 1899.

Table No. I. (Appendix A) shows the population of each District Asylum on the 31st December, 1899, and the number remaining on 31st December of each year since 1880.

Table II. (Appendix A) shows the population of each Asylum on the 31st December last, as compared with the 31st December, 1898, and also the average number resident during the year 1899.

The average number resident in all these institutions during 1899 amounted to 15,682 (8,502 men and 7,180 women).

Table III. (Appendix A), shows for each of the Asylums the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes, and the number remaining at the end of the year.

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ASYLUMS.

## Admissions.

## ADMISSIONS.

The admissions amounted to 3,549 (1,920 men and 1,629 women). Of these 2,856 (1,339 men and 1,517 women) were admitted for the first time; whilst 693 (381 men and 312 women) had previously been under care.

The average number of admissions for the nine years, from 1891 to 1899, was 3,275, as compared with 2,753, the average for the period from 1880 to 1890.

The admissions and re-admissions to District Asylums in Ireland for each year from 1880 to the present are as follow :—

Years.	First Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total Admitted.
1880, . . .	1,925	441	2,366
1881, . . .	2,044	458	2,502
1882, . . .	2,137	698	2,835
1883, . . .	2,185	519	2,704
1884, . . .	2,209	527	2,736
1885, . . .	2,240	610	2,850
1886, . . .	2,140	606	2,746
1887, . . .	2,243	620	2,863
1888, . . .	2,100	631	2,731
1889, . . .	2,329	617	2,946
1890, . . .	2,451	644	3,095
1891, . . .	2,380	660	3,040
1892, . . .	2,415	766	3,181
1893, . . .	2,458	749	3,207
1894, . . .	2,448	781	3,229
1895, . . .	2,458	758	3,216
1896, . . .	2,564	766	3,330
1897, . . .	2,551	734	3,285
1898, . . .	2,678	798	3,476
1899, . . .	2,836	693	3,549

From this Table it will be seen that the first admissions show an increase of 180 as compared with the previous year, while the re-admissions decreased by 100—the number (693) being lower than that for any of the preceding seven years.

In 13 of the 22 District Asylums there was an increase in the number of admissions, as compared with those for 1898, but it is extremely satisfactory to note that in the remaining nine the numbers decreased.

Table X. (Appendix A), shows the authority for admission to District Asylums during the year. Of the total (3,549) 968 were admitted under the forms prescribed by the Privy Council Rules; 8 were transferred from Dundrum to the Asylums

Authority for admission.



of their districts, and 81 were transferred from Gaols by Your Excellency's Order; while 2,478 were admitted under the provisions of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., c. 118, s. 10, and the Army Act of 1831, as dangerous lunatics. The numbers of the latter, as well as those transferred from Dundrum, were exactly the same as in the previous year. Fourteen were admitted from Scotland under warrants, in pursuance of the 6th Section of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1898. A circular, embodying the provisions of this Act with regard to the deportation of pauper lunatics from Scotland to Ireland, will be found in Appendix G. In pursuance thereof, such lunatics, instead of being sent to a Workhouse, may be sent direct to a District Asylum. Another circular in the Appendix referred to, gives the provisions of Section 4 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1899, by which the power of ordering the admission of dangerous lunatics on discharge from the Army, which was formerly vested in the Secretary of State for War only, may now be exercised by the General Officers commanding in the various Districts.

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#### DISCHARGES.

The number of patients discharged recovered was 1,338 (745 men and 593 women), an increase of 59 over last year. These figures show a percentage of 37·7 on the admissions, that for the previous year being 36·9. Discharges.

The numbers removed by friends, or sent to Workhouses amounted to 454, being 68 more than the previous year.

No provision exists in Ireland whereby a lunatic can be transferred from one asylum to another, except under the power which is vested in Your Excellency of transferring insane prisoners from the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum to their District Asylums. It is, therefore, unnecessary to deal separately with transfers.

#### DEATHS.

The number of patients who died during the year was 1,132 Deaths. of whom 631 were males and 501 females. The total number exceeded by 27 the mortality of last year; and showed a percentage of 7·2 on the average number resident during the year—that for the preceding year being 7·4. One of the deaths was by suicide and four resulted from misadventure.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident in the District Asylums during each year from 1890 to 1899 will be found in Table IX. (Appendix A). From this Table it will be seen that the highest death-rate during 1899 was 11·9 per cent. in Omagh, and the lowest 3·9 per cent. in Ennis Asylum.

In 311 cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* Autopsies. examination, as against 298 for the previous year. The number of these examinations, therefore, still continues to increase.

Table XIV. (Appendix A) shows the causes of death in the District Asylums, with the ages at death.

The comparison of the causes of death is interesting, as showing how much these causes vary in the different localities. As might be expected, they are affected by the position of the district from which the patients are received, whether urban or rural, as Causes of deaths.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.

well as the other manifold conditions which influence the general health, such, for instance, as whether the district is poor or comparatively prosperous. So also the causes may vary in some instances from influences which would affect the patients after admission, such as overcrowding. It is not difficult to understand how such a disease as consumption, which is so common a cause of death in the general population, should be a potent factor in the mortality of asylums; but it is not so easy to explain how other diseases, such as dysentery, not so commonly met with in the outside community, should be found as the cause of death in certain asylums.

The numbers due to general paralysis of the insane are worthy of note, as showing the progress of this disease amongst the urban population of Ireland.

The following Table shows the numbers of deaths in each asylum during the year from consumption, general paralysis, dysentery and diarrhoea:—

TABLE showing the number of deaths from consumption, general paralysis of the insane, dysentery and diarrhoea, and also the total number of deaths in each District Asylum during the year 1899:—

ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING 1899.				
	From Consumption.	From General Paralysis of the Insane.	From Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	From other Causes.	Total.
Armagh, . . .	4	-	2	26	32
Bullinadee, . .	17	-	3	43	63
Belfast & Antrim, . .	12	13	-	68	93
Carlow, . . .	4	-	-	15	19
Castlebar, . . .	10	-	1	24	35
Clonmel, . . .	14	2	2	40	58
Cork, . . .	61	-	6	31	138
Downpatrick, . .	10	5	5	27	47
Ennis, . . .	9	-	-	6	15
Enniscorthy, . .	6	-	2	20	28
Kilkenny, . . .	5	1	1	22	29
Killarney, . . .	12	-	1	21	34
Letterkenny, . .	5	-	-	26	31
Limerick, . . .	27	-	-	42	69
Londonderry, . .	8	-	-	26	34
Maryborough, . .	6	-	-	20	26
Monaghan, . . .	8	2	1	30	41
Mullingar, . . .	16	2	-	27	45
Omagh, . . .	22	1	3	50	76
Richmond, . . .	64	29	2	72	168
Sligo, . . .	10	1	2	37	50
Waterford, . . .	11	3	-	17	31
Total, . . .	321	53	31	730	1,135

From this Table it will be seen that consumption is returned as the cause of death in 28·4 per cent. of the total number. In Eanis Asylum it was the cause in 60 per cent.; in Limerick, 39 per cent.; in Cork, 37 per cent.; in the Richmond, nearly 36·5 per cent.; while in the Belfast Asylum—an urban district—only 14·4 per cent. of the deaths are returned under this head.

Dysentery and diarrhoea are returned as the cause in 2·7 per cent. of the total deaths. These diseases were the cause of over 10·6 per cent. of the deaths in Downpatrick Asylum; of over 4·7 per cent. of those in Ballinasloe; of 4·3 per cent. of those in Cork; and of 4 per cent. of those in Omagh. Two deaths are returned as due to these causes in each of the cases of Armagh, Clonmel, Enniscorthy, Richmond, and Sligo Asylums, and one each in Castlebar, Kilkenny, Killarney, and Monaghan Asylums. In the remaining Asylums no deaths were due to these diseases.

General paralysis is returned as the cause of 4·4 per cent. of the deaths in all the District Asylums. It was the cause of 15·7 per cent. of the deaths in Belfast Asylum, of 13·5 per cent. of those in Richmond, of 10·6 per cent. of those in Downpatrick, and of 9·7 per cent. of those in Waterford Asylum. In each of the cases of Clonmel, Monaghan, and Mullingar Asylums two deaths are returned as due to the disease; one each in Kilkenny, Omagh, and Sligo Asylums; while in the remaining asylums no deaths resulted from it.

The following Table shows the total number of deaths each year from 1890 to 1899, and of these the number which resulted from consumption, general paralysis and epilepsy:—

Year.	Cause of Death.			Other Causes.	Total Number of Deaths.
	Consumption.	General Paralysis of the Insane.	Epilepsy.		
1890, . . .	255	25	55	600	935
1891, . . .	215	22	43	608	888
1892, . . .	259	21	72	643	995
1893, . . .	306	27	67	691	1,091
1894, . . .	321	23	64	692	1,100
1895, . . .	287	39	58	579	963
1896, . . .	255	34	69	573	926
1897, . . .	343	42	61	626	1,072
1898, . . .	339	41	49	676	1,105
1899, . . .	321	50	44	717	1,132
	2,874	330	547	6,419	10,170

Table VII. (Appendix A), gives the per-centage of the recoveries on the admissions, and of the deaths on the daily average number resident in each of the District Asylums during 1899, while Table VIII. gives similar per-centages, and also the per-centage of recoveries on the daily average number in all the asylums from 1893 to 1899.

Recovery and death rates.

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From these Tables it will be seen that the percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1899 was 37·7, viz.:—38·8 amongst the males, and 36·4 amongst the females, while the percentage of the recoveries on the daily average number resident during the year was 8·5, viz.:—8·8 amongst the males, and 8·3 amongst the females.

Table V. (Appendix A), shows the duration of disease on admission in the admissions, discharges, and deaths during 1899; Table VI. the length of residence in asylums of the patients who recovered, and of those who died during the year; Table XI. gives the ages of patients in quinquennial periods; Table XII. their educational condition, and Table XIII. their social condition as to marriage.

Table XV. gives the probable causes of insanity amongst those admitted in 1899, and Table XVI. the forms of mental disease in the admissions, recoveries, and deaths during the year.

SUICIDES AND DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE IN DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.Suicides and  
fatal accidents.

The number of deaths under this heading during the year was considerably less than the number recorded in the previous year. Five cases in all occurred, viz.:—four deaths from misadventure, and only one from suicide, as compared with five in the year preceding. The following are the particulars in each case:—

## SUICIDE.

## SUICIDE.

## Belfast.

At BELFAST ASYLUM, on the 23rd September, a male patient, J. T., aged 30, committed suicide by hanging. This patient, who was indicted for murder in 1897, was found insane and incapable of pleading, and ordered to be detained during Your Excellency's pleasure. He was accordingly confined in Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum up to the 3rd August, 1899, when he was transferred to Belfast Asylum, on the recommendation of the physicians of the former institution. They certified that he was suffering seriously in health from prolonged artificial feeding, necessitated by his persistent refusal of food, which had continued for a period of fifteen months. They further stated that, in their opinion, the only possible chance of preserving his life lay in his immediate removal to another asylum, as his refusal to take food was the outcome of delusions with regard to certain officials in the Dundrum Asylum, and he promised to take food if removed to another Institution. He was therefore transferred to the asylum of his native district, viz.—Belfast. The change at first appeared to have a beneficial effect, as he took food voluntarily after his transfer, but he had scarcely been two months in Belfast Asylum when he committed suicide by hanging.

He slept in a single room, as it was not considered safe, having regard to his latent homicidal tendencies and antecedent history, to have him sleeping in a dormitory with other patients. On the evening of the 23rd September he was visited at 8.20 p.m. by

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an attendant, who saw him apparently asleep in bed. The attendant returned at 10.15 o'clock, when he found the patient hanging from his bed, which he had placed on end against the door. He had torn off a portion of his sheet, with which he made a running noose, fastened to one of the feet of the bed, and had apparently stood on his folded mattress and bed clothing until he had put his head through the noose, when he kicked away the mattress, &c. The attendant at once summoned one of the medical officers, who endeavoured unsuccessfully to resuscitate the patient by artificial respiration. A Coroner's inquest was held, the verdict of the jury being in accordance with the facts. They attached no blame to any person in connection with the death, but suggested that the beds of such patients as the deceased should be fixed to the floors, and they expressed the opinion that such lunatics should not be transferred to District Asylums from the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

## DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE.

DEATHS FROM  
MISADVEN-  
TURE.

AT ARMAGH ASYLUM, a male patient (M. Q.), aged thirty-four, who had been fifteen years in the asylum, died on the 14th July from suffocation, caused by a piece of bread becoming impacted in his gullet. This patient was of the lowest type of mental capacity, and unable to take care of himself in any way. He was also unable to articulate words or make himself understood. His uncontrollable desire for food appears to have been his most prominent characteristic, and this caused his feeding to be attended with great danger, which does not appear to have been sufficiently guarded against. On the morning of his death an attendant gave him his breakfast, which consisted of bread and tea, in a passage by himself, as, owing to his voracity, he had to be fed apart from the other patients. On returning twenty minutes later the attendant found him lying with his mouth full of bread. This was at once removed and medical assistance summoned, but the patient was already dead. A Coroner's inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. An inquiry on oath into the circumstances of the case was also held by us, and in our report thereon to the Committee, we deemed it our duty to make several suggestions as to the supervision of such patients, and other matters in connection therewith.

—  
Armagh.

AT CORK ASYLUM, a male patient (W. M'S.), aged thirty-nine, Cork, admitted on the 20th October, died on the 4th November, also from impaction of food in the gullet. In this case an attendant was present when the patient was taking his food (bread and tea), and, on noticing his mouth very full, went over to him and found that he was choking. The attendant immediately attempted to remove the food from the patient's mouth, and sent for medical assistance, which was at once forthcoming, but in spite of every effort on the part of the staff the patient succumbed. The Medical Superintendent stated that this patient suffered from advanced brain disease, as the result of which the muscles became paralysed, thus causing difficulty in swallowing.

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A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of death from suffocation by choking.

## KILLARNEY.

At KILLARNEY ASYLUM, on the 13th October, a male patient (J. M.), aged 25, was accidentally poisoned by eating portion of the root of a water parsnip (*Enanthe crocata*). This patient had been previously in the Asylum, and was admitted for the second time in July, 1898. He had been employed on the farm on the 13th October, apparently in good health, but while at dinner afterwards he was seized with severe epileptiform convulsions, which continued until death supervened, about twenty minutes from the moment of the first seizure. Immediately after his death another patient, who had also been engaged on the farm, had a similar attack, which made it manifest that they had taken some poison, and an emetic was at once administered to him. After he had vomited freely he was able to say that while in the field a piece of "something white" was given him to eat by the deceased patient. Upon searching where they had been working, several plants of the water parsnip were found growing on the bank of a stream, and a piece which had been bitten was lying on the ground. The second patient, who recovered, stated he had only eaten a very small portion of the root. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of the deceased patient, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## OMAGH.

At OMAGH ASYLUM, on the 15th August, a male patient (H. C.), aged 66, died from injuries which he received from coming in contact with the Asylum steam engine while in motion. It appears that when passing the engine room with other patients on the above date he suddenly leaped through the window, which was open at the time, and although immediately followed by the attendants, he had received fatal injuries before the engine could be stopped, his death taking place in a few minutes. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts and expressed the opinion that such windows should be made safe by bars or otherwise, a suggestion which was at once carried out. They also commended the conduct of the attendant who attempted to save the patient.

## INSANITARY CONDITIONS AND OUTBREAKS OF ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

Insanitary  
conditions, &c.

The following are the particulars of the insanitary conditions and outbreaks of zymotic disease which were reported in the various District Asylums during the year:—

## ARMAGH.

In the ARMAGH ASYLUM a member of the female staff was attacked with typhoid fever in the spring, and another with erysipelas in August. A female patient was also attacked with the latter disease at the same time, but none of the cases proved fatal.

The sanitary condition of BALLINASLOE ASYLUM still continues unsatisfactory, and cases of zymotic disease occurred throughout the entire year. The following is a summary of all the cases reported:—32 patients were attacked with dysentery; 8 patients and 10 of the staff with enteric fever; 9 patients and 6 of the staff with febricula, which is now recognized as often being a mild or disguised form of typhoid; one patient was attacked with erysipelas, whilst amongst the staff there was one case of diphtheria, one of measles, and four of influenza. All these cases recovered except four, viz.:—three of the male patients in whose cases dysentery proved fatal, and one female who died from enteric fever.

DISTRICT  
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—  
Ballinasloe.

In BELFAST ASYLUM eleven cases of erysipelas occurred, one of which proved fatal, and one of enteric fever, which also proved fatal. One case of cellulitis was reported, and ten of influenza—two of the latter being amongst the staff. None of these cases proved fatal.

Five mild cases of erysipelas occurred in CARLOW ASYLUM early in the year, all of which recovered.

The only zymotic disease reported in CASTLEBAR ASYLUM during the year was one case of enteric fever in a female patient, which, however, ended fatally. This shows a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the institution which, before the new water supply was obtained, was most unsatisfactory.

Five cases of typhoid fever were reported in CLONMEL ASYLUM, viz.:—one amongst the patients and four amongst the staff. One of the latter—a female attendant—succumbed to the disease.

The following cases of zymotic disease occurred in CORK ASYLUM during the year, viz.:—Eight of dysentery; one of dysenteric diarrhoea; two of typhoid; and three of erysipelas. The dysentery proved fatal in the cases of two male patients: all the others recovered.

The outbreaks of dysentery in the DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM which were referred to in previous reports, still continue, in spite of every precaution to prevent them. During the year twenty-eight cases were reported, five of which terminated fatally. There were also two cases of erysipelas and five of influenza.

Eighteen cases of influenza occurred in ENNIS ASYLUM amongst the patients, and three amongst the staff. None of these cases proved fatal, and no other form of zymotic disease was reported.

Influenza was the only form of zymotic disease reported in the ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM also. Twenty-nine patients and seven of the staff were attacked, and this disease is returned as the cause of death in three of the former, and one of the latter cases.

**District  
Asylums.****Kilkenny.  
Letterkenny.**

In KILKENNY ASYLUM also, the only cases of zymotic disease were eight of influenza, one of which terminated fatally.

Some improvement in the sanitary condition of the LETTERKENNY ASYLUM appears to have taken place, judging from the decline in the number of cases of zymotic disease which occurred during the year. Three cases of typhoid and four of erysipelas were recorded, one of each of which proved fatal. There were also seven cases of influenza amongst the patients and eleven amongst the staff. One of the female patients died; the remainder of the cases recovered.

**Londonderry.**

One case of measles and four of facial erysipelas occurred in the LONDONDERRY ASYLUM early in the year, none of which proved fatal.

**Maryborough.**

The improvement in the sanitary condition of the MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM continues, and no cases of dysentery were recorded during the year, while there was only one case of enteric fever. Forty-nine of the patients and twenty-two of the staff were attacked with influenza, which was prevalent throughout the year, but it was only fatal in one case—viz., that of a female patient.

**Monaghan.**

Nine cases of erysipelas were reported in the MONAGHAN ASYLUM amongst the patients, but all recovered.

**Mullingar.**

A female patient was attacked with typhoid fever in the MULLINGAR ASYLUM and recovered. This is the only zymotic disease recorded in the Asylum during the year.

**Omagh.**

The death-rate in OMAGH ASYLUM still continues high, and shows no reduction on the previous year, although the fatal cases of zymotic disease were not above the average. Eight patients and one of the staff were attacked with erysipelas, but all recovered. At the end of the year there were two fatal cases of typhoid amongst the female staff, but none amongst the patients. In December fifteen patients and three attendants were attacked with influenza, which proved fatal in the cases of three patients.

**Richmond.**

The general death-rate in the RICHMOND ASYLUM continued low and showed a slight reduction on the previous year. Eighty-three freshly occurring cases of pulmonary consumption were recorded during the year, and this disease was reported as the cause of death in fifty-four cases. There were forty-three cases of diarrhoea, and six of dysentery, one of each of which proved fatal. Nine patients and two of the staff were attacked with enteric fever, which ended fatally in the case of one patient. One case of typhus fever and two of scarlatina occurred. The latter disease also attacked a member of the staff, and another member suffered from measles, but none of these cases proved fatal. Two female patients, who had been previously attacked by beri-beri, relapsed, and both cases ended fatally.



Twenty-seven patients are recorded as having been attacked by influenza, which was the cause of death in one case.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.

The sanitary condition of the SLIGO ASYLUM shows no improvement—enteric and “continued” fever being still prevalent. During the year fifteen cases of the former, two of which occurred in members of the staff, and five of the latter, were reported. Three of the patients and one of the staff who suffered from enteric fever, succumbed to the disease, and two of the cases of “continued” fever also ended fatally. There were also two cases of erysipelas and four of diarrhoea—the disease proving fatal in two of the latter cases.

Sligo.

Typhoid fever again appeared in the WATERFORD ASYLUM—two male patients being attacked with a fatal result. One patient also suffered from erysipelas. Seven cases of influenza were recorded—all amongst the staff.

Waterford.

No cases of zymotic disease occurred in Killarney or Limerick Asylum during the year.

#### COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The expenditure incurred in maintaining the patients in District Asylums during the year 1899–1900 is shown in Table XXII. (Appendix A).

Cost of main-  
tenance.

From this Table it appears that for the maintenance of an average number of 15,785 lunatics a sum of £386,306 0s. 11d. was expended.

To meet this expenditure a sum of £211,902 10s. was paid out of the local rates; £153,467 5s. 10d. was received by way of Government Capitation Grant; and £7,342 12s. 4d. was contributed by the relatives of patients, or out of their own private property.

Contributions  
from private  
sources

It is satisfactory to note that the receipts from the last-named source exceeded those of the previous year by £563 0s. 1d.

The annual grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of lunatics in District Asylums which, from the financial year 1874–75 up to 1898–1899 was paid by the Imperial Treasury out of moneys voted by Parliament, is now paid out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account, in pursuance of the 58th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

Government  
grant.

The amount contributed for each of the years from 1875 to 1899–1900, during which the Government Grant has been in operation, is shown in the following Table, together with the amount paid out of local rates:—

[TABLE.]

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS  
—  
Contributions  
from Imperial  
sources and  
Local Rates.

Year.	Amount of the Contribution towards the maintenance of Lunatics in the District Asylums of Ireland.			Daily Average Number Resident
	From Imperial Sources.	From Local Rates.	Total.	
1875, . . .	£ 56,948	£ 140,469	£ 197,417	7,692
1876, . . .	77,907	106,615	184,522	7,943
1877, . . .	80,380	130,005	210,385	8,102
1878, . . .	82,054	"	"	8,306
1879, . . .	84,810	103,484	188,294	8,423
1880, . . .	85,841	108,964	194,805	8,545
1881, . . .	87,250	122,679	209,929	8,794
1882, . . .	89,425	114,953	204,378	9,170
1883, . . .	92,867	122,379	215,246	9,495
1884, . . .	94,500	121,221	215,721	9,619
1885, . . .	98,698	110,008	208,706	9,781
1886, . . .	98,609	98,788	197,397	9,998
1887, . . .	101,800	104,326	206,126	10,263
1888, . . .	103,996	101,076	205,072	10,601
1889, . . .	109,118	121,158	230,276	11,019
1890, . . .	112,211	123,358	235,569	11,297
1891, . . .	111,990	146,351	258,341	11,644
1892, . . .	112,050	148,042	260,092	11,968
1893, . . .	119,721	152,838	272,559	12,207
1894, . . .	129,449	158,001	287,450	12,605
1895, . . .	126,266	164,880	291,146	12,682
1896, . . .	130,653	176,585	307,238	13,735
1897, . . .	137,611	183,815	321,426	14,340
1898, . . .	143,653	216,742	360,395	15,019
1899, from 1st Jan. to 31st March.	516	110,249	110,765	—
1899-1900, . . .	163,467	211,963	365,369	15,785

## Average cost.

Table XXIII. (Appendix A) shows the average cost of maintenance per patient in each of the asylums. From this Table it will be seen that the average net capitation cost for all the asylums during the year ending 31st March, 1900, deducting casual receipts and the amount received for paying patients from the gross expenditure, was £23 9s. 8d., or slightly over 9s. per head per week.

This sum is 17s. 9d. less than the average net cost for the preceding year.

\* The exact amount for this year cannot be ascertained.

The maximum rate (at the Belfast Asylum) was £28 16s. 3d., and the minimum (at Sligo Asylum) was £19 10s. 6d. per annum.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUM.  
—

The following are the details of the average annual cost per head, calculated on the gross expenditure during the year 1899-1900 as compared with 1898:—

Heads under which the Expenditure is Classified.	Average cost per Patient per Annum, calculated on the Gross Expenditure.	
	Year 1898.	Year 1899-1900.
Salaries and wages, . . . . .	£ s. d. 4 17 2	£ s. d. 4 18 2
Superannuation, . . . . .	0 14 8	0 16 5
Provisions and groceries, . . . .	9 11 9	9 1 11
Wines and spirits, . . . . .	0 2 9	0 2 10
Tobacco and snuff, . . . . .	0 5 5	0 5 5
Medicines and surgical appliances, .	0 4 10	0 3 9
Clothing, . . . . .	2 8 5	2 3 3
Bedding, . . . . .	0 15 0	0 13 1
Furniture, . . . . .	0 15 3	0 13 7
Fuel, . . . . .	1 8 4	1 17 2
Light, . . . . .	0 11 4	0 12 0
Soap and washing materials, . . .	0 4 8	0 5 0
Water supply, . . . . .	0 4 7	0 4 7
Farm and garden expenses, . . . .	0 17 4	0 15 4
Repairs and alterations, . . . . .	1 9 6	1 3 7
Stationery, printing, and advertising,	0 5 7	0 5 5
Insurance, rent, and taxes, . . . .	0 2 6	0 2 3
Incidental expenses (including postage), . . . . .	0 9 8	0 6 7
Total average cost of patients maintained in workhouses under 38 & 39 Vic. cap. 67, sec. 2, . . . . .	18 4 2	18 7 2
Total, . . . . .	25 7 0	24 9 6
Deduct average sum per head received as contributions on behalf of paying patients and as casual receipts, . . . . .	0 19 7	0 19 10
Net annual cost per head to Public Funds, . . . . .	£24 7 5	£23 9 8

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.  
—  
Increased  
expenditure.

The following Table shows the growth of expenditure on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in District Asylums since 1890:—

Year.	Total Expenditure for the year.	Gross average expenditure per patient for the year.	Daily average number resident.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1890, . . .	251,586 12 11	22 7 8	11,297
1891, . . .	265,587 3 6	22 16 2	11,614
1892, . . .	275,466 14 4	23 0 8	11,338
1893, . . .	272,370 16 8	22 2 8	12,347
1894, . . .	282,101 0 8	22 18 9	12,605
1895, . . .	301,625 3 8	23 5 9	13,092
1896, . . .	321,915 12 5	23 8 9	12,735
1897, . . .	339,037 17 9	23 12 11	11,240
1898, . . .	330,774 1 4	25 7 0	15,019
1899-1900, . . .	386,363 0 11	24 9 6	15,785

This Table shows a great increase in the total outlay, and also an increase in the yearly expenditure per head; but the advance in the former case has been greatly in excess of that in the latter thus showing that the increased total expenditure has not been to any great extent due to more lavish outlay in the method of treating and caring for the insane, but rather to the increase in the numbers under care. It will be seen that the average cost for 1899-1900 shows a considerable reduction on that for the previous year.

It must be remembered that the foregoing figures only show the actual cost of maintenance as distinguished from the cost of buildings, &c.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A), shows the total cost of District Asylums on the local rates, giving the amount payable by each district to defray the cost of the buildings as well as the cost of maintenance; and also the estimated poullage of the total sum paid on the rateable property in the district.

In consequence of the change made under the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, in the asylum financial year, which now ends on 31st March, instead of 31st December, as formerly, it has been found necessary to introduce a Table showing the receipts and expenditure for the intervening three months, ending 31st March, 1899. This Table (No. XXI),

will be found in Appendix A. Table No. XVIII. gives the particulars with regard to the audit of these accounts, which are published in pursuance of the Act 31 & 32 Vic., cap. 97, sec. 14, but which will not be published in this manner in future, owing to the repeal of the above-named Act by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.

#### ASYLUM FARMS.

Table XIX. (Appendix A), shows the quantity of land in connection with each asylum, and how it was utilized during the year 1899-1900. Asylum  
Farms.

It is satisfactory to again record an increase in the land attached to the asylums, amounting to 178 acres, which were added to the farm in the case of the Mullingar Asylum during the year. In 1887 the area of land attached to all the asylums was 992 acres. On the 31st March, 1900, the acreage had increased to 3,164. The actual receipts and expenditure in connection with the farms during the year 1899-1900, as given in Table XXV. (Appendix A), show a substantial profit.

For the reason stated above in the case of Table XXI, a statement of the receipts and expenditure in connection with the farms during the three months ending 31st March, 1899, is given in Table XXIV. (Appendix A).

#### ACCOMMODATION.

Since the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, which transferred the responsibilities of the late Board of Control, as regards buildings, to the various Asylum Committees, sufficient time has not elapsed to admit of many new works being taken in hand. Accommoda-  
tion.

The works which were in progress when the Board went out of office have been steadily carried on, and some of them are now approaching completion.

The following is a brief *resumé* of the progress which has been made, as regards land and buildings, at the various District Asylums during the year :—

**ANTRIM ASYLUM.**—This new asylum may now be regarded as completed, and is partly occupied by patients chargeable to the district, to the number of 203, who have been removed from the Belfast Asylum. Some difficulties have, however, arisen with reference to the water supply and to the disposal of sewage, which are at present engaging the attention of the Committee. Antrim.

**ARMAGH ASYLUM.**—No important works have been carried out at Armagh this asylum during the past year. We regret to state that as yet no steps have been taken to extend the area of land attached to the asylum, which at present only amounts to about 33 acres. Armagh.

- DISTRICT ASYLUMS.**  
**Ballinasloe.** **BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.**—The new hospital buildings are now approaching completion, and it is expected they will soon be occupied by patients. When this is done, it is to be hoped that the necessary works of remodelling and increasing the accommodation of the old building will be taken in hand. Even taking the additions into consideration, the asylum is now practically full, so great has been the increase in the number of inmates.
- Belfast.** **BELFAST ASYLUM.**—We regret to have to report that as yet no steps have been taken to obtain contracts for the building of the new asylum, for which plans had been prepared by the Board of Control. The position of the old asylum, situated in the centre of a populous city, renders it ill-suited as a hospital for the insane.
- Carlow.** **CARLOW ASYLUM.**—The works at this asylum are still in progress. A great deal of delay has taken place in handing over and utilising the additions, which are so much required for the use of the inmates. The farm attached to this institution is insufficient for the occupation of the number of male patients, but the difficulties in obtaining land so close to the town are almost insuperable.
- Castlebar.** **CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.**—At this asylum it has been decided to erect a detached chapel, and to convert the apartment formerly used for that purpose into a dining-room, with a dormitory overhead which will accommodate twenty-three patients. When the works are completed, there will be dining-room space for 405 patients; but this will, we fear, prove altogether insufficient. Every part of the institution is now overcrowded, and it will be necessary to take steps for its extension.
- The Committee have wisely decided to extend the area of the land attached to the asylum, and steps are at present being taken to obtain an adjoining farm.
- Clonmel.** **CLONMEL ASYLUM.**—The farm at this asylum consists of only thirty-nine acres, an extent of land utterly insufficient to give employment to the number of male patients (354) resident therein.
- Cork.** **CORK ASYLUM.**—During the past year the heating of this asylum has been in progress, additional dining-rooms for nurses and for the more troublesome female patients have been erected. The new residence for the Medical Superintendent is completed, and his former quarters will be converted into apartments for the staff. The asylum is still much overcrowded.
- Downpatrick.** **DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM.**—Proposals are under consideration for obtaining additional land, so as to provide, as far as possible, all the meat and milk required in the institution, and by this means lessen the cost of maintenance, while at the same time affording healthy occupation for the inmates.
- Ennis.** **ENNIS ASYLUM.**—The Committee of the asylum have under consideration the extension of the accommodation, so as to meet the urgent wants of the district, by providing for all the insane belonging to the county, who up to this have been obliged to seek refuge in the various workhouses. In order to do this it has been decided to erect a block, of plain design, at each end of the asylum, and thus raise the accommodation to about 700.
- Enniscorthy.** **ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.**—The works at this asylum may be said to be approaching completion. The whole of the flooring and the ceilings throughout the institution have been renewed.

**KILKENNY ASYLUM.**—The extensive works providing additional accommodation, and the remodelling of the executive blocks, are now completed, but the institution is again overcrowded, and it will therefore be necessary, at an early date, to take some steps to make further provision for the insane poor belonging to this county. DISTRICT  
ASYLUM.  
Kilkenny.

**KILLARNEY ASYLUM.**—Steps have been taken to increase the farm attached to this asylum. This addition will be of great advantage, not only by increasing the source of employment for the male patients, but also by preventing the erection of buildings which would overlook the institution. Killarney.

**LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.**—Since the extensive structural works at this asylum have been completed, a few minor alterations have been carried out. The asylum is again greatly overcrowded on the male side, and additional accommodation is urgently required. No steps have as yet been taken to extend the area of land attached to the asylum. Letterkenny.

**LIMERICK ASYLUM.**—The structural works inaugurated by the Board of Control have been in progress during the year, and now approach completion. The remodelling of the executive blocks, which are quite unequal to meeting the demands of the increased size of the institution, has not yet been taken in hand. Limerick.

**LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.**—No action has yet been taken with reference to the erection of the new asylum at Gransha. When the Board of Control went out of office, matured plans had been prepared and quantities taken out, so that nothing remained to be done but to advertise for tenders for carrying out the work. Londonderry

The new asylum is urgently needed, as the old institution is so much overcrowded as to impose a serious responsibility on the Committee in the event of any outbreak of disease, there being at present nearly seventy patients over the recognised accommodation. Furthermore, the grounds are overlooked on every side and the area of land surrounding the building is insufficient for exercise or employment. The executive blocks are also inadequate to meet the requirements of the inmates.

**MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.**—It has been decided to erect a wall around the farm, and enlarge the chapel at this asylum. Plans and specifications for these works have already been prepared. Maryborough

**MONAGHAN ASYLUM.**—During the year extensive works have been undertaken at this asylum, for the disposal and purification of the sewage. The Committee have decided to carry out the works by daily labour, without a contract. As the supply of the sanitary fittings for the new auxiliary blocks has been made part of these new works, a very unfortunate delay has been allowed to take place in occupying the accommodation so urgently needed for the surplus population of the asylum. When these auxiliary buildings are occupied, the accommodation will still be insufficient for the numbers. It must be further remembered that the dining-rooms and stores have not been enlarged since the opening of the asylum, and are now quite inadequate to meet its wants. Furthermore, the laundry arrangements are also insufficient. It is proposed to enlarge the entrance block, so as to afford additional accommodation for the Medical Officers. The new Catholic chapel has been built, and contracts have been taken for the erection of a similar edifice for Protestant worship. Monaghan.

- DISTRICT ASYLUMS.**  
**Mullingar.** **MULLINGAR ASYLUM.**—The contract for the erection of a detached block for the accommodation of 146 working patients, in connection with the farm offices, is progressing satisfactorily. Additional room is, however, much needed on the female side of the institution.
- Omagh.** **OMAGH ASYLUM.**—The extensive works, including additions and alterations to the buildings; the erection of new sanitary blocks; and the heating of the whole building, are now approaching completion. Plans and Specifications have been obtained for the erection of a detached Catholic chapel, and of cottages for the accommodation of the married attendants.
- Richmond.** **RICHMOND ASYLUM.**—The only works carried out in this institution have been the completion of the tanks for the supply of water to the male buildings in case of fire. It is proposed to erect new fire-escape stairs and exits at the female buildings, but as yet the plans have not received the statutory approval of Your Excellency.
- Portrane.** **PORTRANE ASYLUM.**—The contract for the erection of the new asylum is progressing satisfactorily, and the building now approaches completion. Contracts for the lighting, heating, and the supply of kitchen and laundry machinery are being carried out. The lighting is by electricity, and the heating by steam radiators. A copious supply of water has been obtained from a reservoir erected at the Broad Meadow river.
- Sligo.** **SLIGO ASYLUM.**—The works at this asylum still progress but slowly. The inconvenience imposed on the inmates through the disturbance of the wards is very great.  
 The sanitary annexes are now completed, but provision has still to be made for heating the wards. As yet no contract has been taken for the supply of laundry machinery. When the structural alterations now in progress are finished, the accommodation will still be insufficient for the wants of the district, and some further provision must be made.
- Waterford.** **WATERFORD ASYLUM.**—During the year a main outfall drain from the asylum, connecting the institution with the town sewerage system, has been made. It is further proposed to erect an extensive reservoir, in order to have a constant supply of water in case of emergency.  
 Accommodation for the staff is much needed. The matter has been for some time under the consideration of the Committee, but up to this no decision has been arrived at.

## STAFF.

- Staff.** During the year Dr. Francis O'Mara, who had been Assistant Medical Officer for over six years in Limerick Asylum, was appointed Resident Medical Superintendent of the Ennis Asylum in succession to Dr. Gelston, whose retirement we recorded in our last report.
- In December Dr. W. H. Garner, after a long and distinguished service, extending over thirty-one years, retired on a superannuation allowance from the position of Resident Medical Superintendent of the Clonmel Asylum, and was succeeded by Dr. B. C. Harvey, who had zealously discharged the duties of Assistant Medical Officer in the asylum for almost fifteen years.



## THE STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

CRIMINAL  
LUNATIC  
ASYLUM.

The Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum continues to be maintained in good order.

The works for the heating of the wards and the fitting of the laundry with improved machinery for washing and drying, have been in progress during the year, and now approach completion. The contracts for these works embrace the erection of a boiler house, fitted with two large boilers, and an engine for working the laundry machinery. Heating and laundry works.

The following changes have taken place amongst the inmates of the institution during the year :— Statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1899, . . . .	148	21	169
Admitted during the Year 1899, . . . .	16	—	16
Total under treatment during Year, . . . .	164	21	185
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	13	—	13
" improved, . . . . .	7	—	7
" unimproved, . . . . .	1	—	1
Died, . . . . .	2	—	2
Escaped, . . . . .	—	—	—
Remaining on 1st January, 1900, . . . .	141	21	162

This table shows that the number of male patients under detention has somewhat decreased—8 having been transferred to the asylums of their respective districts. The number of females remains unchanged, as none were admitted, discharged, or died during the year. Sixteen males were admitted, of whom 5 were found insane on arraignment; 2 were found guilty of the crimes with which they were charged, but insane at the time of committing the offences; and 9 convicts, having become insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude, were transferred to the asylum.

CRIMINAL  
LUNATIC  
ASYLUM.

The inmates remaining on the 31st December last were classified as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading,	75	15	90
Acquitted on the ground of insanity, or special verdict of guilty but insane,	33	4	37
Certified to be insane while undergoing sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude,	32	2	34
Total,	141	21	162

No casualties.

We are glad to be again able to report that no suicide, escape, or serious casualty occurred during the year. There were only two deaths, one from phthisis, and the other from inflammation of the lungs. A Coroner's inquest was held in each of these cases.

Table II. (Appendix B) shows the various offences with which the patients under detention were charged; Table III. shows the previous mental history of the patients; Table IV., the forms of their mental disease; Table V., the manner in which the patients discharged during the year were disposed of; Table VI., the ages of patients; Table VII., their educational condition; Table VIII., their social condition as to marriage; Table IX., their previous occupations; Table XI., the daily average number employed; Table XII., the numbers attending Divine Service, &c.; and Tables XIII. XIV., and XV., give details of the finances of the Institution.

Staff.

The office of Clerk and Storekeeper having become vacant by the resignation of Mr. A. E. Gick, on his entering Holy Orders, your Excellency was pleased to appoint Mr. J. G. Squires to the post; and Mr. Eugene Stewart has been appointed on probation to the position of Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper, which became vacant by the resignation of Mr. S. R. Smithson.

The statistics relating to the Asylum, together with the annual report of the Resident Physician and Governor, and our report on the inspection of the institution will be found in Appendix B.

### PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND IN IRISH WORKHOUSES.

WORKHOUSES  
Statistics.

On the 1st January, 1900, the pauper lunatics in Irish Workhouses (exclusive of those maintained under the 9th sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Viet., cap. 67, who are included in the population of the District Asylums), numbered 3,989, viz.:—1,634 males and 2,355 females.

On the 1st January, 1899, the numbers were:—males, 1,674; females, 2,365; total, 4,039—showing a decrease of 50 (40 males and 10 females) in the twelve months.

The number in each of the Unions throughout Ireland is shown in Appendix D, which also includes 128 lunatics maintained by contract with Committees of District Asylums under the section above referred to.

The following Table shows the number of persons of unsound mind resident in workhouses on the 1st January of each year since 1889 :—

YEAR.	Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles resident on 1st January in Irish Workhouses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1889, . . . . .	1,583	2,374	3,957
1890, . . . . .	1,600	2,438	4,038
1891, . . . . .	1,566	2,395	3,961
1892, . . . . .	1,556	2,624	4,180
1893, . . . . .	1,761	2,497	4,258
1894, . . . . .	1,718	2,326	4,044
1895, . . . . .	1,686	2,390	4,076
1896, . . . . .	1,724	2,388	4,112
1897, . . . . .	1,636	2,356	3,992
1898, . . . . .	1,657	2,273	4,030
1899, . . . . .	1,674	2,265	4,039
1900, . . . . .	1,534	2,325	3,859

Although these numbers have varied from time to time, the ratio of the insane inmates of workhouses to the total number of the insane under care has gradually decreased, owing to the great increase which has taken place in the numbers in District Asylums.

We are as yet unable to record any general improvement in the condition of the insane inmates of Irish Workhouses. In a few cases some improvements have been made in the accommodation, and, in others, a better class of attendants has been appointed; but, as a general rule, the wards set apart for these inmates are overcrowded, deficient in furniture, and in all those surroundings considered necessary for insane persons. Condition.

The condition of the insane inmates as regards tidiness and cleanliness is generally unsatisfactory. This may be largely accounted for by the fact that the attendants in charge have had no training, and in many cases are, or have been, merely pauper inmates selected for this duty.

As pointed out in last year's report, under the provisions of the 76th Section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, there is now power to improve the condition of these inmates, by setting apart a workhouse or other suitable building for the accommodation of the chronic insane of the district, towards whose maintenance a sum not exceeding 2s. per head per week can be obtained from the Local Taxation Account. Auxiliary asylums.

## WORKHOUSES

No Auxiliary Asylums have as yet been established under this section, but, in a few cases, proposals to establish such institutions are under consideration.

In the Ennis and Sligo Asylum Districts, it is proposed to extend the asylum accommodation, so as to treat therein all lunatics, chronic or otherwise, belonging to the districts (including those in the workhouses), the Committees being of opinion that, in dealing with such comparatively small numbers, it will be more economical to adopt this course than to support two establishments.

In the Cork District, the insane inmates of the various workhouses are sufficiently numerous to enable them to be suitably maintained, at a comparatively small cost, by concentrating them together. It is, therefore, proposed to utilize for this purpose the Youghal Industrial School buildings, which have been lying disused for some years.

Operation of  
38 & 39 Vic.,  
cap. 67, sec. 9.

The following Table shows the number of the insane boarded out in Workhouses under the 9th section of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, under contract between the Committees of their respective asylums and the Poor Law Guardians:—

Contracting Asylum.	Workhouse.	Number of Patients maintained on 31st December, 1899.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	Ballymena, . . .	56	56	112
Ennis, . . .	Ennis, . . .	11	—	11
Londonderry, . . .	{ Londonderry, . . .	2	—	2
	{ Limavady, . . .	—	3	3
Total, . . .	. . .	69	59	128

In any district where an Auxiliary Asylum is established under the 76th section of the Local Government Act, the above section, under which contracts are made between Committees of Asylums and Poor Law Guardians, will cease to apply as respects that district.

Our reports on the lunatic wards of some of the Workhouses visited by us during the year will be found in Appendix F.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

*Inspectors of Lunatics.*

THE REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND)

ON

THE HOUSES LICENSED UNDER THE ACT 5 AND 6 VIC.,  
CAP. 123, AND LUNATIC HOSPITALS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1899.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL  
CADOGAN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

AND

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDWARD, BARON  
ASHBOURNE,

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

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The 35th section of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 123, requires the Inspectors General of Prisons, as Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lord Chancellor, on the state and condition of the Private Asylums. This duty was transferred to the Inspectors of Lunatics by the 23rd section of the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 107. Your Lordship, as Lord Chancellor, has signified Your approval that our report under that section dealing with the state and condition of the several houses licensed under the Private Asylums Act, and the care of the patients therein, shall be accepted as a fulfilment of the requirements just referred to. We have therefore the honour of addressing this portion of our report, together with Appendix C, and the latter part of Appendix F, to both Your Excellency and Your Lordship.

PRIVATE  
ASYLUMS

---

In Ireland accommodation for the insane who are able to contribute towards their maintenance is provided :—

- (1.) In licensed houses, of which there are thirteen.

Classification.

PRIVATE  
ASYLUMS.

- (2.) In establishments, which may be denominated lunatic hospitals. These establishments are not kept for profit, and were originally endowed by private individuals. Of these there are four, viz. :—St. Patrick's Hospital, including St. Edmundsbury ; Bloomfield ; the Stewart Institution ; and St. Vincent's, Fairview.
- (3.) A certain number of private patients who are able to contribute only small sums towards their maintenance are received into District Asylums.

The number of lunatic hospitals and licensed houses continues unchanged.

## Condition.

We are glad to be able to report that, during the year 1899, a decided improvement has taken place in the accommodation provided in many of these houses, and that there is a manifest desire on the part of most of the proprietors, to render the surroundings of their establishments in keeping with modern requirements for the care and treatment of private patients.

## Statistics.

On 1st January, 1900, the number of patients resident in licensed houses and lunatic hospitals was 699, of whom 318 were males, and 381 females, showing a decrease of 15 patients during the year.

The following changes have taken place :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number resident on the 1st January, 1899,	327	387	714
Admitted during 1899, . . . .	105	97	202
Discharged, do. . . . .	87	80	167
Died, do. . . . .	28	23	49
Escaped, do. . . . .	1	—	1
Remaining on the 1st January, 1900, .	318	381	699

Table No. 1 (Appendix C), shows the number resident on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1899. From this Table it will be seen that in 1880 the number was 622, while in 1899 it had increased to 699—an increase of 77 in nineteen years, or an average increase of only 4 per annum.

## Admissions.

We have already, in this report, called attention to the increasing number of admissions to Private Asylums, which keep pace in this respect with the numbers admitted to Public Asylums; but, owing to the constant removals, the accumulation of the insane does not take place in the private, as it does in the Pauper Asylums. The number of admissions during 1899 was the same as in the previous year.

The following Table shows the admissions each year since 1880, distinguishing cases of first attack from relapsed cases:—

PRIVATE  
ASYLUMS.

YEARS.	First Admission.	Not First Admission.	Total Admitted.
1880.	130	36	166
1881.	122	23	145
1882.	127	46	173
1883.	103	32	135
1884.	125	36	162
1885.	120	36	156
1886.	101	40	141
1887.	130	48	187
1888.	106	38	144
1889.	129	36	165
1890.	118	29	147
1891.	132	36	167
1892.	115	45	160
1893.	122	38	160
1894.	123	39	162
1895.	137	41	178
1896.	134	60	194
1897.	148	59	207
1898.	160	42	202
1899.	156	46	202

While, as already stated, the total number admitted in 1899 was exactly the same as in 1898, as shown above, the first admissions decreased by 4.

We have again to report that no serious accident, suicide, death from misadventure, or outbreak of contagious disease has taken place in any of these institutions during the year. No casualties

Table No. II. (Appendix C) shows the number under treatment during the year 1899, and the number remaining at the end of the year, and also, in the case of the licensed houses, the number for which each was licensed; Table No. III. shows the admissions, discharges, deaths and escapes during the year; Table No. IV. the probable causes of insanity in the patients remaining at the end of the year; Table No. V. the forms of mental disorder in the cases admitted, recovered and died, and also in those remaining; Table No. VI. the ages of the patients; Table No. VII. their social condition as to marriage; and Table No. VIII. their previous professions or occupations.

Our reports on the inspection of these institutions will be found in Appendix F.

The following are our remarks on each, so far as they appear to call for particular notice:—

#### LICENSED HOUSES.

ARMAGH RETREAT.—Improvements are recorded in this establishment. An additional sitting-room has been fitted up, and some painting and decoration have been carried out.

LICENSED  
HOUSES.Armagh  
Retreat.

**LICENSED HOUSES.** **BELMONT PARK.**—A room has been fitted up as a reading-room and library. The ward appropriated to patients of the Belmont Park, more troublesome class still requires improvement.

**Course Lodge.** **COURSE LODGE.**—The accommodation provided in this licensed house is not satisfactory. An additional staircase, to serve as a means of escape in case of fire, has been suggested by us, but although plans for its erection have been prepared, no steps have yet been taken to carry out the work. An additional sittingroom is also much required.

**Elm Lawn.** **ELM LAWN.**—No change has taken place in the management of this asylum, which accommodates six ladies suffering from chronic insanity, who are quiet and well-behaved.

**Farnham House and Maryville.** **FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE.**—Although these two houses are separately licensed, they are under one management and, therefore, may be classed together. During the past year they changed hands, Dr. Patton, who was for so many years the proprietor, having retired. He has been succeeded by Dr. Dawson. Many alterations and improvements have been carried out during the year. A new drainage system has been laid down; the sanitary arrangements have been modernised; many of the old walls surrounding the airing courts have been removed; and a good deal of papering and painting has been carried out.

**Hampstead and Highfield.** **HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHFIELD.**—These licensed houses still continue to provide excellent accommodation. No structural changes have been made in them during the year.

**Hartfield and Verville.** **HARTFIELD AND VERVILLE.**—The new block which has been lately built at Verville is now completed and occupied by patients. It provides diningroom and dormitory accommodation, with a sanitary block at the back. The sanitary appliances at Hartfield have been somewhat improved, and some painting and papering have been carried out.

**Lindville.** **LINDVILLE.**—Many improvements have been carried out in this licensed house. Excellent accommodation is now provided for the insane inmates.

**House of St. John of God.** **HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD.**—The various structural alterations carried out in this establishment, which is licensed for 100 patients, may now be said to be completed.

**Woodbine Lodge.** **WOODBINE LODGE.**—No change has taken place, either in the accommodation or the numbers resident, in this licensed house.

**LUNATIC HOSPITALS, &c.**

**Bloomfield.**

*Lunatic Hospitals and Institutions for the Insane.*

**BLOOMFIELD.**—Little change can be recorded in this institution. The basement on the male side still requires some improvement as regards ventilation. The establishment otherwise is in good order.



ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.—Many improvements have been carried out in this old building. A new system of drainage has been laid; more comfortable quarters have been fitted up for the staff; and some of the single rooms have been re-floored. Much, however, remains to be done, in order to modernise the accommodation.

LUNATIC  
HOSPITALS,  
&c.  
—  
St. Patrick's  
Hospital.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY.—This establishment, which is a second Lunatic Hospital under "Dean Swift's" Charter, affords most charming accommodation for about seventeen ladies. The house is beautifully situated on the banks of the Liffey; the rooms are large and lofty; and the grounds and gardens are tastefully planted and laid out.

St.  
Edmundsbury

ST. VINCENT'S.—The very extensive additions to this hospital are still in progress. They are being built in the form of a block connecting the centre with one wing of the old building, and, when completed, will afford excellent accommodation for acute cases.

St. Vincent's.

THE STEWART INSTITUTION.—Very many improvements have been made in this institution. An additional sittingroom has been provided for the private patients. A high wall surrounding one of the airing courts has been removed; a good many improvements have been made in the sanitary arrangements; and the laundry is being remodelled and fitted with new machinery.

Stewart  
Institution.

#### VOLUNTARY BOARDERS.

Almost all the private asylums now receive some voluntary boarders, but, prior to their admission, we require that application should be made to our office in each case by the person seeking admission, and also that a separate register of the admission and discharge of such cases should be kept.

Voluntary  
Boarders.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's and Your Lordship's

Obedient Servants,

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY.

*Inspectors of Lunatics.*

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of Lunatics under care in Ireland on the 31st December of each Year from 1880 to 1899.

Years.	District Asylums.			Central Asylum, Dublin.			Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane.*			Workhouses,†			Prisons.			Said Chancery Patients in Unlicensed Private Houses.			Total.*	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
1880.	4,095	3,992	8,087	140	37	177	226	260	486	1,414	2,090	3,504	2	1	3	—	—	—	6,877	12,262
1881.	4,690	4,118	8,808	144	29	173	223	297	520	1,260	2,160	3,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,022	12,275
1882.	5,022	4,249	9,271	144	50	194	254	394	648	1,390	2,250	3,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,030	12,704
1883.	4,194	4,348	8,542	139	33	172	247	389	636	1,436	2,208	3,644	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,010	13,161
1884.	5,222	4,352	9,574	146	32	178	244	395	639	1,457	2,216	3,673	1	—	1	—	—	—	7,170	12,966
1885.	5,402	4,670	10,072	144	59	203	245	399	644	1,456	2,312	3,768	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,537	12,900
1886.	5,440	4,564	10,004	139	33	172	238	329	567	1,471	2,567	4,038	1	—	1	—	—	—	7,207	12,933
1887.	5,734	4,768	10,502	140	29	169	229	346	575	1,501	2,282	3,783	1	—	1	—	—	—	7,615	12,947
1888.	5,466	4,387	10,002	140	26	166	240	321	561	1,543	2,374	3,917	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,651	12,881
1889.	6,207	5,143	11,350	146	30	176	269	372	641	1,600	2,426	4,026	1	—	1	—	—	—	6,642	12,098
1890.	6,194	5,294	11,488	180	20	179	253	369	621	1,446	2,356	3,802	2	—	2	—	—	—	6,105	10,241
1891.	6,339	5,374	11,713	124	19	143	295	392	687	1,686	2,694	4,380	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,405	10,466
1892.	6,001	5,322	11,323	126	21	149	278	369	644	1,701	2,497	4,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,705	12,194
1893.	6,418	5,426	11,844	120	26	146	281	361	642	1,716	2,326	4,042	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,947	12,279
1894.	7,602	5,709	13,311	140	21	141	292	323	615	1,665	2,350	4,015	—	—	—	1	—	—	6,131	12,035
1895.	7,297	6,045	13,342	140	23	163	295	388	683	1,724	2,566	4,290	1	—	1	47	29	66	6,504	12,337
1896.	7,660	6,241	13,901	145	20	165	316	344	660	1,634	2,394	4,028	—	—	—	45	47	92	6,634	12,442
1897.	7,945	6,423	14,368	150	20	170	325	366	691	1,637	2,472	4,109	1	2	3	69	49	94	10,127	19,600
1898.	8,323	6,464	14,787	146	21	169	327	367	694	1,674	2,365	4,039	2	—	2	48	48	91	10,429	19,782
1899.	8,607	7,262	15,869	141	21	162	318	341	659	1,634	2,325	3,959	1	—	1	55	45	100	10,746	20,683

\* Excludes of a gradually diminishing number (vide Table III.) of "Government Patients" located in the District Institutions.  
† These figures are for the year ending on the 31st December, 1899, and are included in the population of the District Asylums.  
These figures were not included prior to 1894.

TABLE II.—Showing admissions to District and Private Asylums in each of the years from 1881 to 1899.

YEARS.	DISTRICT ASYLUMS.			PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881, . . .	1,306	1,196	2,502	61	84	145
1882, . . .	1,437	1,308	2,645	89	84	173
1883, . . .	1,456	1,349	2,704	58	77	135
1884, . . .	1,519	1,217	2,736	76	86	162
1885, . . .	1,476	1,374	2,850	91	81	172
1886, . . .	1,531	1,215	2,746	69	72	141
1887, . . .	1,558	1,305	2,863	85	102	187
1888, . . .	1,513	1,308	2,821	75	71	146
1889, . . .	1,491	1,465	2,956	86	79	165
1890, . . .	1,643	1,452	3,095	77	70	147
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions du- ring the 10 YEARS from 1881-1890.	1,493	1,299	2,792	77	80	157
1891, . . .	1,658	1,352	3,010	92	75	167
1892, . . .	1,733	1,448	3,181	81	79	160
1893, . . .	1,735	1,472	3,207	77	83	160
1894, . . .	1,726	1,508	3,229	91	71	162
1895, . . .	1,754	1,462	3,216	97	81	178
1896, . . .	1,815	1,514	3,329	104	90	194
1897, . . .	1,796	1,489	3,285	102	105	207
1898, . . .	1,877	1,592	3,469	96	106	202
1899, . . .	1,920	1,629	3,549	106	97	202

TABLE III.—Showing the number of "Government Patients" in the Stewart Institution on the 31st December of each year, from 1880 to 1899.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880, . . .	4	16	20	1890, . . .	1	5	6
1881, . . .	4	14	18	1891, . . .	1	4	5
1882, . . .	4	12	16	1892, . . .	1	4	5
1883, . . .	3	9	12	1893, . . .	1	4	5
1884, . . .	3	9	12	1894, . . .	1	3	4
1885, . . .	3	6	9	1895, . . .	1	3	4
1886, . . .	3	6	9	1896, . . .	1	3	4
1887, . . .	3	5	8	1897, . . .	1	2	3
1888, . . .	3	5	8	1898, . . .	1	1	2
1889, . . .	2	5	7	1899, . . .	1	1	2



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A P P E N D I X .

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TABLE II.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1898, and also the Number remaining on 31st December, 1899, together with the Daily Average Number resident during the Year 1899.

ASYLUMS.	Counties comprised in present Districts.	Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1898.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING ON 31st DECEMBER, 1899.			Daily Average Number resident during 1899.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . .	Armagh, . .	238	257	495	246	252	498	262	252	514
Bellinasloe, .	Galway, . . Roscommon, .	651	438	1,089	674	456	1,130	668	447	1,115
*Belfast and Antrim, .	Belfast Co. Borough. Antrim, .	563	446	1,011	606	594	1,210	581	571	1,092
Carlow, . .	Carlow, . . Kildare, . .	192	154	346	186	172	358	193	161	354
Castlebar, . .	Mayo, . .	228	208	436	262	231	493	280	220	500
Clonmel, . .	Tipperary, North and Sth. Ridings.	363	262	715	384	269	723	356	261	717
Cork, . .	Cork, Co. and Co. Borough.	766	694	1,460	784	731	1,525	783	713	1,496
Downpatrick, .	Down, . .	296	267	562	291	277	568	297	270	567
Ennis, . .	Clare, . .	208	173	379	206	177	383	209	172	381
Emisecrthy, .	Wexford, . .	229	182	411	244	198	442	244	191	435
Kilkenney, . .	Kilkenny, . .	216	210	426	221	213	434	220	210	430
Eltharney, . .	Kerry, . .	274	231	505	283	243	526	286	243	531
Lettickeney, .	Donegal, . .	345	184	529	368	189	557	363	184	549
Limerick, . .	Limerick, Co. and County Borough.	336	313	649	329	303	632	323	309	639
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, Co. and Co. Borough.	243	228	471	247	228	475	243	225	466
Mayborough, .	King's and Queen's	247	210	457	255	232	487	250	220	470
Monaghan, . .	Monaghan, Cavan, . .	420	340	760	428	350	778	423	344	767
Mullingar, . .	Longford, Meath, . . Westmeath, .	447	328	775	469	339	808	454	334	788
Omagh, . .	Fermanagh, Tyrone, . .	324	296	620	343	308	651	338	299	637
Richmond, . .	Dublin, Co. and Co. Borough. Wicklow, Louth, . .	1,037	1,010	2,047	1,002	1,040	2,141	1,075	1,084	2,169
Sligo, . .	Leitrim, . . Sligo, . .	378	236	614	362	243	605	363	244	607
Waterford, . .	Waterford, Co. and County Borough.	228	218	446	251	239	490	244	232	476
Total, . . . .		8,323	7,966	16,289	8,007	7,803	15,909	8,502	7,180	15,682

NOTE.—The figures in this, and the following Tables of Appendix A include, in the cases of Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry, Patients maintained in Workhouses under the 9th sec. of the Act 36 and 39 Vic. c. 81.

\* As the County Antrim patients are located partly in the completed portions of the new Antrim Asylum and partly in the Belfast Asylum, it has been found necessary to group the two Asylums together in this and the following Tables of Appendix A for statistical purposes.

TABLE III.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of  
and also the Number remaining

Asylum.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.								
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved, not insane, and insanity doubtful.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	40	25	75	6	8	14	46	33	89	23	20	43	5	7	12	—	1	1
Ballinasloe, . .	95	75	170	30	12	42	125	87	212	62	37	99	1	3	4	1	—	1
Belfast and Antrim, . .	150	128	278	18	28	46	168	166	334	57	48	105	24	18	42	2	1	3
Carlow, . . .	37	29	66	12	7	19	49	36	85	24	7	31	5	2	7	1	3	4
Castlebar, . . .	67	62	129	8	1	9	75	63	138	23	22	45	2	1	3	—	2	2
Clonmel, . . .	44	27	71	7	12	19	51	39	90	19	12	31	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cork, . . .	141	129	270	27	26	53	168	155	323	58	52	110	8	6	14	5	1	6
Downpatrick, . .	55	50	105	12	11	23	67	61	128	32	27	59	4	7	11	2	1	3
Ennis, . . .	28	24	52	20	27	47	48	41	89	21	18	39	5	2	7	23	27	50
Enniscorthy, . .	24	35	59	12	15	27	36	51	87	20	22	42	2	2	4	1	—	1
Kilkenny, . . .	27	24	51	7	5	12	34	31	65	9	10	19	3	5	8	1	—	1
Killarney, . . .	50	53	103	11	10	21	70	63	133	29	27	56	12	10	22	—	—	—
Letterkenny, . .	60	39	99	23	15	38	82	52	134	42	21	63	6	3	9	2	1	3
Limerick, . . .	65	28	93	9	21	30	73	59	132	31	24	55	8	10	18	1	—	1
Londonderry, . .	34	22	56	7	7	14	41	29	70	17	13	30	4	5	9	—	—	—
Maryborough, . .	39	48	87	9	14	23	48	59	107	22	20	42	6	3	9	—	—	—
Monaghan, . . .	68	50	118	14	13	27	82	63	145	35	27	62	8	4	12	2	—	2
Mullingar, . . .	61	46	107	14	9	23	75	55	130	25	15	40	—	1	1	6	6	13
Omagh, . . .	70	72	142	28	21	49	102	92	190	46	38	84	—	5	5	1	2	3
Richmond, . . .	222	187	409	42	56	98	272	222	498	89	79	168	27	23	50	10	6	16
Sligo, . . .	57	40	97	14	9	23	71	49	120	29	12	41	22	7	29	4	3	7
Waterford, . . .	57	53	110	12	7	19	69	60	129	22	18	40	5	6	11	1	4	5
Total, . . .	1,839	1,517	3,356	391	312	703	1,929	1,629	3,558	745	526	1,271	164	143	307	91	56	147

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year 1899,  
at the close thereof.

			DEATHS.												Escaped.			Number of Patients remaining on 31st Dec. 1899.			ASYLUMS.
Total Discharged.			Ordinary.			By Accident.			By Suicide.			Total Deaths.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
28	53	81	11	20	31	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	20	32	-	-	-	244	252	496	Armagh.
64	40	104	27	24	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	26	63	1	-	1	674	486	1,160	Ballinasloe.
82	68	150	40	42	82	-	-	-	1	-	1	41	42	83	1	-	1	606	504	1,110	Belfast and Antrim.
22	13	35	13	8	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	19	-	-	-	195	172	367	Carlow.
31	55	86	20	15	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	15	35	-	-	-	262	221	483	Castlebar.
30	14	44	40	16	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	18	58	-	-	-	354	349	703	Clonmel.
71	59	130	68	69	137	1	-	1	-	-	-	69	69	138	-	-	-	794	721	1,515	Cork.
20	26	46	21	16	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	16	37	1	-	1	291	277	568	Downpatrick.
23	47	70	4	11	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	15	-	-	-	205	177	382	Ennis.
23	26	49	18	10	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	10	28	-	-	-	244	188	432	Ennisceorby.
13	18	31	16	12	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	12	28	-	-	-	221	213	434	Kilkenny.
41	37	78	19	14	33	1	-	1	-	-	-	20	14	34	-	-	-	283	242	525	Killarney.
36	35	71	19	12	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	12	31	-	-	-	268	189	457	Letterkenny.
38	34	72	23	26	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	26	49	-	-	-	329	302	631	Limerick.
21	18	39	16	16	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	19	34	-	-	-	247	228	475	Londonderry.
25	23	48	12	14	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	26	-	-	-	235	212	447	Maryborough.
65	41	106	23	12	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	12	35	-	-	-	428	356	784	Monaghan.
21	21	42	25	20	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	20	45	-	-	-	468	319	787	Mullingar.
47	45	92	29	26	55	1	-	1	-	-	-	40	26	66	-	-	-	343	326	669	Omagh.
126	119	245	83	93	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	93	176	1	-	1	1,962	1,949	3,911	Richmond.
55	53	108	21	19	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	19	40	1	-	1	262	243	505	Sligo.
26	28	54	20	11	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	11	31	-	-	-	281	239	520	Waterford.
1,000	792	1,792	626	501	1,127	4	-	4	1	-	1	631	501	1,132	5	-	5	8,607	7,202	15,809	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of CASES admitted, recovered, and under treatment during the Year 1899, as compared with the Number of PERSONS admitted, recovered, and under treatment.

ASYLUM.	ADMISSIONS.						RECOVERIES.						UNDER TREATMENT.					
	CASES.			PERSONS.			CASES.			PERSONS.			CASES.			PERSONS.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	46	43	89	45	42	87	23	20	43	22	19	41	294	300	594	282	290	572
Ballinasloe, . .	125	87	212	120	83	203	62	37	99	61	27	88	776	522	1,298	771	520	1,291
Belfast & Antrim, .	168	166	334	167	164	331	87	49	136	56	48	105	721	614	1,335	730	614	1,344
Carlow, . . .	49	36	85	49	36	85	26	7	33	26	7	33	241	180	421	240	180	420
Castlebar, . . .	75	63	138	72	62	134	39	22	61	38	21	59	413	271	684	411	270	681
Clonmel, . . .	51	45	100	51	45	100	19	13	32	19	13	32	414	401	815	414	401	815
Cork, . . .	168	165	333	168	164	332	68	62	130	66	62	128	934	889	1,723	924	885	1,709
Downpatrick, . .	67	61	128	66	60	126	33	27	60	33	27	60	262	228	490	258	227	485
Ennis, . . .	85	62	147	78	59	137	21	18	39	21	18	39	268	235	503	262	231	493
Enniscorthy, . .	46	31	77	46	31	77	20	23	43	20	22	42	285	233	518	284	232	516
Kilkeenny, . . .	54	31	85	54	31	85	9	10	19	9	10	19	250	243	493	250	241	491
Kilbarney, . . .	70	63	133	70	62	132	29	27	56	29	27	56	244	294	538	244	293	537
Lesterkenny, . .	92	82	174	92	82	174	43	31	74	42	31	73	437	236	673	432	234	666
Limerick, . . .	75	59	134	75	59	134	31	24	55	31	24	55	361	372	733	364	364	728
Londonderry, . .	43	39	82	42	39	81	17	13	30	17	12	29	296	262	558	295	262	557
Maryborough, . .	68	52	120	68	52	120	32	29	61	32	29	61	238	260	498	232	258	490
Monaghan, . . .	82	43	125	82	43	125	28	27	55	28	26	54	502	403	905	501	401	902
Mullingar, . . .	75	56	131	75	56	131	20	15	35	20	15	35	622	560	1,182	622	560	1,182
Omagh, . . .	106	83	189	105	82	187	46	35	81	46	35	81	450	389	839	436	388	824
Richmond, . . .	278	223	501	276	220	496	91	75	166	88	73	161	1,312	1,233	2,545	1,292	1,219	2,511
Sligo, . . .	71	49	120	70	48	118	29	15	44	29	15	44	449	385	834	445	383	828
Waterford, . . .	69	60	129	68	60	128	22	18	40	22	18	40	297	278	575	296	278	574
Total, . . .	1930	1829	3759	1879	1800	3679	748	603	1,351	746	588	1,334	10342	8,886	19,228	10163	8,832	18,995

TABLE V.—Showing, for the District Asylums, the Duration of the Disease on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1899.

CLASS	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FIVE CLASSES.									
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.				The Deaths.		
				Recovered.		Relieved, or Otherwise (not including Escapes).				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
FIRST CLASS :— First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission, . . . . .	870	738	1,608	275	324	600	92	84	176	448
SECOND CLASS :— First Attack, Above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission,	263	205	468	99	63	162	41	37	78	260
THIRD CLASS :— Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission, . . . . .	270	247	517	151	112	263	25	20	45	82
FOURTH CLASS :— First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months duration on Admission, . . . . .	233	225	458	72	59	131	74	45	119	294
FIFTH CLASS :— Congenital, . . . . .	75	56	131	6	—	6	8	7	15	23
UNKNOWN, NOT INSANE, AND INSANITY DOUBTFUL, . . . . .	118	76	194	40	34	74	15	15	30	79
Total, . . . . .	1,926	1,459	3,385	745	593	1,338	235	199	434	1,133

TABLE VI.—Showing length of Residence in District Asylums of the Patients who were discharged Recovered during the Year 1899, and also of those who Died.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, . . . . .	22	34	56	61	39	100
From 1 to 3 months, . . . . .	303	180	483	54	33	87
" 3 " 6 " . . . . .	224	194	418	51	43	94
" 6 " 9 " . . . . .	108	91	199	30	18	48
" 9 " 12 " . . . . .	60	63	123	22	17	39
" 1 " 2 years, . . . . .	65	68	133	88	73	161
" 2 " " . . . . .	20	34	54	43	46	89
" 3 " 5 " . . . . .	21	10	31	66	60	126
" 5 " 7 " . . . . .	8	7	15	43	44	87
" 7 " 10 " . . . . .	5	7	12	42	24	66
" 10 " 12 " . . . . .	2	2	4	26	21	47
" 12 " 15 " . . . . .	1	2	3	26	19	45
" 15 " 20 " . . . . .	1	—	1	22	22	44
" 20 " 25 " . . . . .	—	—	—	20	9	29
" 25 " 30 " . . . . .	—	2	2	19	13	32
" 30 " 35 " . . . . .	—	—	—	15	9	24
" 35 " 40 " . . . . .	—	—	—	5	1	6
Upwards of 40 " . . . . .	—	—	—	5	4	9
Total, . . . . .	745	588	1,333	631	506	1,137

TABLE VII.—Showing for each District Asylum the Percentage of Recoveries on the Admissions, and also the Percentage of Deaths on the Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1899.

ASYLUM.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . . . .	80.0	46.6	48.6	5.9	7.9	5.6
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	49.6	42.5	46.7	8.5	8.8	8.7
Belfast and Antrim, . . . . .	33.9	29.6	31.7	7.1	8.3	7.6
Carlow, . . . . .	63.1	39.4	38.8	6.7	3.7	6.4
Castlebar, . . . . .	38.7	34.9	37.0	6.7	6.8	6.1
Clonmel, . . . . .	37.3	36.6	33.0	11.3	5.0	8.1
Cork, . . . . .	34.6	31.6	33.0	8.8	9.7	9.3
Downpatrick, . . . . .	49.3	44.3	46.9	10.4	8.9	9.3
Ennis, . . . . .	34.7	29.0	28.6	1.8	6.4	3.9
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	42.5	48.1	44.3	7.4	5.6	6.4
Kilkenny, . . . . .	36.3	32.3	33.3	7.8	6.3	6.7
Killarney, . . . . .	41.4	42.8	42.1	7.0	5.7	6.4
Letterkenny, . . . . .	48.7	59.6	54.7	6.3	6.6	6.6
Limerick, . . . . .	41.3	40.7	41.0	10.3	11.7	11.0
Londonderry, . . . . .	39.6	33.3	36.6	7.4	7.1	7.3
Maryborough, . . . . .	45.8	33.9	39.3	4.3	6.4	5.5
Meenaghan, . . . . .	42.7	68.7	49.7	6.9	8.3	6.3
Mullingar, . . . . .	54.7	27.3	31.6	6.6	6.0	6.7
Omagh, . . . . .	43.4	40.9	42.3	11.8	13.0	11.9
Richmond, . . . . .	32.4	38.4	33.7	7.7	6.3	7.0
Sligo, . . . . .	40.6	36.3	38.0	8.3	7.8	8.3
Waterford, . . . . .	31.9	30.0	31.0	8.3	4.7	6.6
Total, . . . . .	38.8	36.4	37.7	7.4	7.0	7.3

TABLE VIII.—Showing for all the District Asylums the proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions; of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident; and of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident, in the Five-year period from 1893 to 1897 inclusive, and in 1898 and 1899.

YEAR.	Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.			Average of the Five-year Period.			Proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to Daily average number Resident.			Average of the Five-year Period.			Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Daily average number Resident.			Average of the Five-year Period.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1893,	•	•	•	36.0	35.1	38.6	7.5	10.0	8.7	7.4	8.3	7.8	10.1	10.0	10.1	9.7	9.3	9.3
1894,	•	•	•	42.0	35.9	40.5	8.0	9.7	8.3	7.4	8.3	7.8	10.5	10.2	10.4	9.7	9.6	9.7
1895,	•	•	•	39.6	35.9	39.3	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.4	8.3	7.8	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.3
1896,	•	•	•	38.5	35.6	37.2	6.3	7.3	6.7	7.4	8.3	7.8	9.3	8.7	9.0	9.3	8.3	8.3
1897,	•	•	•	37.9	34.3	36.3	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.4	8.3	7.8	8.7	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
1898,	•	•	•	38.0	35.5	36.3	7.0	7.8	7.4	7.4	8.3	7.8	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3
1899,	•	•	•	38.8	35.4	37.7	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.4	8.3	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3



TABLE IX.—Showing for each District Asylum the proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident during the years from 1890 to 1899.

ASYLUMS	Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.									
	YEARS.									
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Armagh, . . .	48	60	94	58	82	7	47	57	63	65
Balinasloe, . .	106	72	93	75	71	56	69	50	48	57
Belfast and Antrim, . .	59	46	89	64	62	56	53	59	79	76
Carlow, . . .	65	52	60	64	53	55	73	101	80	64
Castlebar, . . .	112	141	103	85	90	111	84	43	50	61
Clonmel, . . .	7	71	50	63	69	41	36	84	52	81
Cork, . . .	75	65	63	94	65	85	64	69	74	92
Downpatrick, . .	58	95	69	92	104	62	68	91	94	83
Ennis, . . .	52	53	56	63	84	46	56	77	56	39
Enniscorthy, . .	72	44	43	62	76	53	45	84	100	64
Kilkenny, . . .	58	55	79	47	76	6	47	41	58	87
Killarney, . . .	141	94	131	81	109	96	89	79	99	64
Letterkenny, . .	106	112	85	114	96	122	103	116	90	56
Limerick, . . .	7	83	72	63	85	69	57	81	70	110
Londonderry, . .	81	87	68	119	81	68	75	72	95	73
Maryborough, . .	93	46	68	113	88	8	72	82	65	55
Monaghan, . . .	38	80	66	85	58	53	6	58	73	53
Mullingar, . . .	63	88	98	87	84	6	62	99	69	57
Omagh, . . .	69	64	95	87	105	132	104	162	111	119
Richmond, . . .	123	87	125	125	105	71	73	71	73	70
Sligo, . . .	69	102	114	62	57	42	68	70	89	82
Waterford, . . .	72	64	44	91	57	82	85	71	84	65
Total, . . .	82	76	83	87	68	71	67	76	74	72

TABLE X.—Showing the Authority for the Admission of  
during the year ended

ASYLUMS.	ORDINARY CASES ADMITTED —UNDER PRIVY COUNCIL RULE NO. XVIII.												Soldiers contributing to maintenance admitted under Privy Council Rule No. XV.	Patients contributing to maintenance admitted under Privy Council Rule No. XXIX.		
	Admitted by Order of the Board.			Admitted as urgent by the Physicians.			Admitted by Order of the Lord Chancellor.			Admitted by Order of the Inspectors of Lunatics.						
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . . . .				10	22	32								1		1
Ballinasloe, . . . . .				15	8	20										
Belfast and Antrim, . . . . .	2	2	4	77	118	196							4			
Carlisle, . . . . .				12	15	27							2		1	1
Castlebar, . . . . .		2	2	10	7	17										
Clogmel, . . . . .	8	17	25													
Cork, . . . . .				18	48	66							4		2	2
Downpatrick, . . . . .				20	34	54								1	1	2
Ennis, . . . . .	3	4	7	22	35	58										
Enniscorthy, . . . . .				14	24	38										
Kilkenny, . . . . .		1	1	5	6	11										
Kilmore, . . . . .				5	10	15										
Letterkenny, . . . . .				4	8	12										
Limerick, . . . . .				20	25	45										
Londonderry, . . . . .				15	22	38										
Maryborough, . . . . .				20	22	42									2	2
Monaghan, . . . . .					2	2										
Mullingar, . . . . .	12	5	17											2	2	4
Omagh, . . . . .				4	11	15										
Richmond, . . . . .	3		3	22	48	80							8	8	5	12
Sligo, . . . . .				1	1	2										
Waterford, . . . . .				34	40	74										
Total, . . . . .	26	31	59	347	518	865							18	12	14	26

Patients into each District Asylum, and also the Number Admitted,  
31st December, 1899.

Admitted on Sheriff's Warrant under 6th sec. of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1896.	ADMITTED BY ORDER OF LORD LIEUTENANT.									DANGEROUS LUNATICS.									Total Admitted during Year.	ASYLUM.
	From Central Asylum, Dundrum.			Lunatics charged with, or convicted of Offences, or detained in default of Surety to keep the Peace.			Committed by Justice under the Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 119, sec. 10.			Admitted under the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91.										
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	34	51	55	.	.	.	45	43	89	Armagh.		
.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	3	106	78	186	2	.	2	126	87	212	Ballinasloe.		
4	.	4	1	.	1	10	.	10	66	45	114	2	.	2	158	161	324	Belfast and Antrim.		
.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	33	29	63	.	.	.	49	35	85	Carlow.		
3	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	2	59	52	112	2	.	2	75	52	128	Castlebar.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	41	32	73	1	.	1	51	49	100	Coommel.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	8	142	110	252	.	.	.	168	165	333	Cork.		
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	26	68	2	.	2	57	51	108	Downpatrick.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	32	81	1	.	1	55	53	107	Ennis.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	28	15	44	.	.	.	45	51	97	Emmiscoorthy.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	27	34	61	.	.	.	34	31	65	Kilkenny.		
.	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	3	62	51	113	1	.	1	70	65	135	Killarney.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	44	132	.	.	.	92	52	144	Letterkenny.		
.	.	.	1	.	1	4	4	8	59	30	89	.	.	.	75	59	134	Limerick.		
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	15	42	.	.	.	43	39	82	Londonderry.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	27	23	50	1	.	1	48	59	107	Maryborough.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	61	141	2	.	2	82	63	145	Monaghan.		
.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	29	48	107	.	.	.	73	55	128	Mullingar.		
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	100	99	180	.	.	.	106	99	199	Omagh.		
.	.	.	2	.	2	16	7	25	201	162	364	3	.	3	275	222	498	Richmond.		
1	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	7	64	45	109	1	.	1	71	49	120	Sligo.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	28	19	47	3	.	3	69	59	129	Waterford.		
11	2	14	7	1	5	57	24	51	1,418	1,056	2,486	22	.	22	1,920	1,529	3,449	Total.		

TABLE XL.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, and who Recovered during the Year 1899; and also of those who were Remaining in the District Asylums on the 31st December, 1899.

AGES.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Remaining on 31st December, 1899.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 Years,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
" 10 " 15 "	3	6	9	-	-	-	13	11	24
" 15 " 20 "	128	106	233	48	51	99	216	191	417
" 20 " 25 "	279	220	499	103	85	188	664	515	1,179
" 25 " 30 "	327	248	575	115	96	211	1,069	749	1,818
" 30 " 35 "	316	166	481	106	70	176	1,121	773	1,894
" 35 " 40 "	194	167	361	65	68	133	1,113	643	1,756
" 40 " 45 "	188	163	351	65	71	136	1,046	693	1,739
" 45 " 50 "	120	124	244	54	43	96	869	622	1,491
" 50 " 55 "	114	124	238	52	47	99	724	787	1,511
" 55 " 60 "	99	91	190	47	24	71	599	593	1,191
" 60 " 65 "	102	97	199	28	21	49	509	476	984
" 65 " 70 "	45	48	93	12	5	17	294	260	554
" 70 " 75 "	27	25	52	6	4	10	123	167	290
" 75 " 80 "	13	14	27	1	2	3	64	83	147
" 80 " 85 "	8	8	16	4	-	4	32	26	58
" 85 " 90 "	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	13	16
Unknown,	38	14	52	12	8	20	148	103	251
Total,	1,920	1,629	3,549	745	593	1,338	8,607	7,202	15,809

TABLE XII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1899.

Educational Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well Educated, . . . . .	658	636	1,294
Can Read and Write well, . . . . .	1,690	1,446	3,136
“ “ Indifferently, . . . . .	2,764	2,017	4,781
Can Read only, . . . . .	1,058	1,223	2,281
Cannot Read or Write, . . . . .	1,587	1,534	2,921
Unascertained, . . . . .	650	644	1,294
Total, . . . . .	8,607	7,502	16,099

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients in District Asylums, who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the Year 1899.

—	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married, . . . . .	326	329	1,045	241	249	481	185	141	326
Single, . . . . .	1,269	934	2,193	468	396	764	292	293	585
Widowed, . . . . .	70	147	217	31	40	71	26	29	54
Unascertained, . . . . .	66	28	94	15	7	22	29	8	37
Total, . . . . .	1,930	1,839	3,549	746	593	1,336	631	501	1,132

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the District

AGES.	CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.												THORACTIC DISEASES.							
	Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis of the Insane.		Exhaustion either Mania or Melancholia.		Organic Disease.		Tumours.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes.		Other Pulmonary Diseases.		Diseases of Heart and Arteries.	
From 5 to 10 years,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
" 10 to 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15 to 20 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	1
" 20 to 25 "	-	-	2	2	1	-	5	4	1	1	1	-	21	20	3	4	2	-	1	1
" 25 to 30 "	-	2	6	-	3	1	5	5	1	1	-	-	34	29	4	-	-	3	3	4
" 30 to 35 "	1	-	4	2	12	1	5	5	2	-	-	-	24	25	8	1	-	1	-	2
" 35 to 40 "	2	3	5	-	5	1	3	7	2	2	-	-	24	24	3	7	1	2	3	4
" 40 to 45 "	4	3	4	1	11	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	16	19	3	9	1	2	2	4
" 45 to 50 "	1	2	3	2	7	1	8	4	1	1	-	-	12	13	5	4	1	1	-	3
" 50 to 55 "	3	5	1	-	3	-	10	5	2	4	-	1	19	13	5	2	1	2	3	4
" 55 to 60 "	1	2	3	1	1	-	4	5	4	1	-	-	7	7	10	4	5	1	3	4
" 60 to 65 "	2	4	2	1	1	-	10	5	6	1	-	-	4	4	3	3	1	2	15	5
" 65 to 70 "	1	-	1	1	-	-	5	4	3	-	-	-	4	1	3	3	-	4	9	2
" 70 to 75 "	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	5	2
" 75 to 80 "	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	5	2
" 80 to 85 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-
" 85 & upwards,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknowns, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	18	24	53	11	44	6	62	47	27	13	2	1	165	156	57	44	15	21	47	45



TABLE XV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients who were admitted into District Asylums during the Year 1899.

CAUSE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
<b>MORAL CAUSES:—</b>			
Domestic trouble, . . . . .	40	70	110
Adverse circumstances, . . . . .	25	21	46
Mental anxiety and worry, . . . . .	99	32	131
Religious excitement, . . . . .	12	34	46
Love affairs, . . . . .	9	16	25
Fright and nervous shock, . . . . .	14	31	45
<b>PHYSICAL CAUSES:—</b>			
Intemperance in drink, . . . . .	249	94	343
"    sexual, . . . . .	4	4	8
Veneral disease, . . . . .	17	1	18
Self-abuse (sexual), . . . . .	24	—	24
Over-exertion, . . . . .	2	2	4
Sunstroke, . . . . .	19	1	20
Accident or injury, . . . . .	41	4	45
Pregnancy, . . . . .	—	5	5
Parturition and the puerperal state, . . . . .	—	43	43
Lactation, . . . . .	—	9	9
Uterine and ovarian disorders, . . . . .	—	9	9
Puberty, . . . . .	12	7	20
Change of life, . . . . .	—	20	20
Fever, . . . . .	11	9	20
Privation and starvation, . . . . .	6	8	14
Old age, . . . . .	42	68	110
Other bodily diseases or disorders, . . . . .	117	82	199
Previous attacks, . . . . .	129	114	243
Hereditary influences, . . . . .	469	390	859
Congenital defect, . . . . .	50	53	103
Other ascertained causes, . . . . .	15	11	26
UNKNOWN, NOT INSANE OR INSANITY DOUBTFUL, . . . . .	550	492	1,042
Total, . . . . .	1,820	1,629	3,449





TABLE XVII.—Statement in accordance with the Act 31 & 32 Vic., cap. Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and also of all Charges and Payments in Auditors when auditing the Accounts for the Year 1898—together with been recovered and paid to the Credit of the Governors, and of any Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.

ASYLUMS.	Date of Commencement of Audit.	Date of Conclusion of Audit.	Particulars of all Charges and Payments which have been Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.
Antrim, . . .	20 April, 1899,	29 April, 1899,	Nil,
Armagh, . . .	22 May, 1899,	25 May, 1899,	Nil,
Ballinasloe, . . .	4 May, 1899,	5 May, 1899,	Nil,
Belfast, . . .	20 April, 1899,	29 April, 1899,	Nil,
Carlow, . . .	8 June, 1899,	13 June, 1899,	Nil,
Castlebar, . . .	19 April, 1899,	21 April, 1899,	Nil,
Clonmel, . . .	10 June, 1899,	16 June, 1899,	Nil,
Cork, . . .	9 May, 1899,	24 May, 1899,	Nil,
Downpatrick, . . .	12 May, 1899,	17 May, 1899,	Nil,
Ennis, . . .	2 May, 1899,	4 May, 1899,	Nil,
Enniscorthy, . . .	20 April, 1899,	22 April, 1899,	Nil,
Kilkenny, . . .	1 June, 1899,	6 June, 1899,	A charge of £7 18s. 4d. inserted, being the amount lost to the Asylum Funds by the reduction of a paying patient's contribution from £20 to £10 per annum—the reduction, in the Auditor's opinion, not having been justified. A charge of £6 10s. 1d. by the National Bank for interest on overdraft disallowed—such charge being, in the Auditor's opinion, illegal and unfounded.
Killarney, . . .	2 May, 1899,	8 May, 1899,	Nil,
Letterkenny, . . .	4 July, 1899,	7 July, 1899,	Nil,
Limerick, . . .	27 April, 1899,	1 May, 1899,	Nil,
Londonderry, . . .	13 April, 1899,	15 April, 1899,	Nil,
Maryborough, . . .	10 May, 1899,	13 May, 1899,	Nil,
Monaghan, . . .	13 April, 1899,	19 April, 1899,	Nil,
Mullingar, . . .	10 April, 1899,	17 April, 1899,	Nil,
Omagh, . . .	8 April, 1899,	12 April, 1899,	Nil,
Richmond, . . .	25 April, 1899,	14 July, 1899,	Nil,
Sligo, . . .	21 June, 1899,	24 June, 1899,	Nil,
Waterford, . . .	9 May, 1899,	12 May, 1899,	Nil,

97, sec. 14, of the dates of the auditing of the Accounts of the District the Accounts which have been Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the the amount of any Disallowances, Reductions, or Insertions which have steps which have been taken at Law for the recovery of any Sums

Amount of any Disallowances, Reductions, or Insertions which have been recovered and paid on the credit of the Government.	Steps taken at Law for the recovery of Sums Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.	Names of the several Auditors.
£ s. d.	—	R. Bourke, esq., junior.
—	—	Col. J. O'Hara.
—	—	Captain Graham Wynne.
—	—	R. Bourke, esq., junior.
—	—	Col. H. F. Cotton.
—	—	Captain Graham Wynne.
—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	John H. Calvert, esq.
—	—	R. Bourke, esq., junior.
—	—	Col. R. M. Stoddert.
—	—	C. Pelly, esq.
7 18 4	None necessary—the amount having been paid by the six Governors surcharged.	Courtenay Croker, esq.
6 10 1	None necessary—the Bank having credited the Asylum with the amount disallowed.	
—	—	John H. Calvert, esq.
—	—	C. D. Barry, esq.
—	—	Col. R. M. Stoddert.
—	—	D. B. Sheehan, esq.
—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	D. B. Sheehan, esq.
—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	D. B. Sheehan, esq.
—	—	R. J. Newell, esq.
—	—	C. D. Barry, esq.
—	—	Courtenay Croker, esq.,

TABLE XVIII.—Statement in accordance with the Act 31 and 32 Vic., District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and also of all Charges and Inserted by the Auditors when auditing the Accounts for the three Disallowances, Reductions, or Insertions which have been recovered been taken at Law for the recovery of any Sums Disallowed, Reduced,

ASYLUMS.	Date of Commencement of Audit.	Date of Conclusion of Audit.	Particulars of all Charges and Payments which have been Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.
Antrim, . . .	22 Aug. 1899,	25 Aug. 1899,	Nil,
Armagh, . . .	29 Aug. 1899,	30 Aug. 1899,	Nil,
Ballinasloe, . . .	28 Sept. 1899,	28 Sept. 1899,	Nil,
Belfast, . . .	22 Aug. 1899,	25 Aug. 1899,	Nil,
Carlow, . . .	21 Aug. 1899,	28 Aug. 1899,	Nil,
Castlebar, . . .	19 April, 1899,	21 April, 1899,	Nil,
Clonmel, . . .	21 June, 1899,	24 June, 1899,	Nil,
Cork, . . .	19 June, 1899,	24 June, 1899,	Nil,
Downpatrick, . . .	19 Aug. 1899,	21 Aug. 1899,	Nil,
Eunish, . . .	19 Sept. 1899,	22 Sept. 1899,	Nil,
Eamiscorthy, . . .	6 July 1899,	6 July, 1899,	Nil,
Kilkenny, . . .	8 Sept. 1899,	11 Sept. 1899,	Nil,
Killarney, . . .	30 June, 1899,	4 July, 1899,	Nil,
Letterkenny, . . .	17 July, 1900,	19 July, 1900,	Nil,
Limerick, . . .	28 Sept. 1899,	28 Sept. 1899,	Nil,
Londonderry, . . .	18 Dec. 1899,	18 Dec. 1899,	Nil,
Maryborough, . . .	21 May, 1899,	29 May, 1899,	Nil,
Monaghan, . . .	7 Dec. 1899,	8 Dec. 1899,	Nil,
Mullingar, . . .	1 July, 1899,	4 July, 1899,	Nil,
Omagh, . . .	5 Dec. 1899,	7 Dec. 1899,	Nil,
Richmond, . . .	20 Nov. 1899,	24 Nov. 1899,	Nil,
Sligo, . . .	17 July, 1900,	23 July, 1900,	Nil,
Waterford, . . .	24 Oct. 1899,	25 Oct. 1899,	Nil,

cap. 97, sec. 14, of the dates of the auditing of the Accounts of the Payments in the Accounts which have been Disallowed, Reduced, or months ending 31st March, 1899—together with the amount of any and paid to the Credit of the Governors, and of any steps which have or Inserted by the Auditors.

Amount of any Disallowances, Reductions, or Insertions which have been recovered and paid to the credit of the Governors.	Steps taken at Law for the Recovery of Sums Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.	Names of the several Auditors.
£ s. d.	—	R. Bourke, esq., junior.
—	—	Colonel O'Hara.
—	—	Captain Graham Wynne.
—	—	R. Bourke, esq., junior.
—	—	Colonel H. F. Cotton.
—	—	Captain Graham Wynne.
—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	John H. Calvert, esq.
—	—	R. Bourke, esq., junior.
—	—	Colonel R. M. Studdert.
—	—	C. Pelly, esq.
—	—	Colonel H. F. Cotton.
—	—	John H. Calvert, esq.
—	—	J. L. King, esq.
—	—	Colonel R. M. Studdert.
—	—	D. B. Sheehan, esq.
—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	D. B. Sheehan, esq.
—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	D. B. Sheehan, esq.
—	—	R. J. Newell, esq.
—	—	Major G. M. Eccles.
—	—	Courtenay Croker, esq.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the quantity of Land in connection with each District Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year ended the 31st March, 1900.

ASYLUMS.	QUANTITY OF LAND CONNECTED WITH EACH ASYLUM.				
	QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER GRASS AND CULTIVATED.			Buildings, Courts, Woods, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.		
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Antrim, . . .	4 0 0	13 0 0	120 0 0	13 0 0	150 0 0
Armagh, . . .	8 2 0	—	9 0 8	15 0 0	32 2 8
Ballinasloe, . .	25 0 24	—	146 1 24	40 0 20	171 2 28
Belfast, . . .	7 0 0	5 0 0	23 0 0	20 2 0	55 2 0
Do. (Purdyshurn Estate), . . .	24 0 0	40 0 0	102 0 0	129 0 16	295 0 16
Carlow, . . .	8 1 0	1 1 0	14 0 0	2 3 24	26 1 24
Castlebar, . . .	15 0 0	—	17 0 0	6 0 0	38 0 0
Clonmel, . . .	6 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	15 1 38	39 1 38
Cork, . . .	18 0 0	21 0 0	74 0 0	47 0 0	160 0 0
Downpatrick, . .	7 1 0	36 0 0	39 0 0	28 0 25	110 1 25
Ennis, . . .	6 0 0	29 0 0	31 0 0	12 0 23	69 0 23
Enniscorthy, . .	4 0 0	26 0 0	18 0 0	20 2 7	68 2 7
Kilkenny, . . .	2 0 0	20 2 13	10 0 0	18 0 0	50 2 13
Killarney, . . .	7 0 0	14 0 0	10 1 35	12 0 0	(a) 43 1 35
Letterkenny, . .	26 0 0	6 0 0	—	14 0 0	40 0 0
Limerick, . . .	*24 0 36	—	48 1 25	15 1 22	88 0 8
Londonderry, . .	14 2 0	85 1 6	135 0 23	82 0 11	317 0 0
Maryborough, . .	2 0 0	22 3 0	41 1 3	8 1 9	74 1 12
Monaghan, . . .	6 0 0	24 0 0	48 0 0	24 3 10	106 3 10
Mullingar, . . .	9 0 0	43 0 0	341 2 5½	17 0 0	410 2 5½
Omagh, . . .	—	30 1 0	55 0 2	51 1 3	136 2 5
Richmond, . . .	9 0 0	15 0 0	10 1 2	23 2 36	57 3 36
Do. (Portrane Estate), . . .	10 0 0	39 0 0	276 3 0	143 3 35	469 2 35
Sligo, . . .	22 3 0	6 2 0	30 0 25	29 2 19	88 0 7
Waterford, . . .	7 0 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	16 2 38½	63 2 38½
Total, . . .	266 2 20	510 2 19	1,576 1 35½	810 3 16½	3,164 2 11

\* Cultivated both by spade and plough.

(a) A plot containing about 18 acres of additional land has recently been acquired at Killarney Asylum, but, until the exact area has been ascertained, it cannot be shown in this Table.

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# TABLE XX.

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AUDITED

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf of each

ASYLUM.	RECEIPTS.					
	Balance in hands on 31st December, 1897.	Total Amounts levied off Counties, &c., in Districts.	Received from Antrim Asylum for maintenance of Co. Antrim Patients from 1st April, 1898.	Grant from Treasury.	On behalf of Paying Patients.	CASUAL
						For Farm and Garden Produce.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Antrim, . . .	—	5,892 0 11	—	2,397 15 8	—	—
Armagh, . . .	6,546 13 10	7,946 19 11	—	4,317 0 0	141 15 9	804 4 10
Ballinasloe, . .	5,985 18 5	10,000 0 0	—	8,809 3 0	137 1 2	339 1 9
Belfast, . . .	—	12,375 15 0	4,864 13 8	6,096 4 0	657 15 4	686 17 5
Carlow, . . .	57 10 3	6,275 11 6	—	2,567 10 10	129 11 6	198 3 1
Castlebar, . . .	650 0 11	5,591 3 0	—	4,688 8 5	105 9 4	47 4 4
Clonmel, . . .	2,572 19 11	10,985 0 11	—	7,134 7 0	158 10 10	151 8 7
Cork, . . .	7,377 4 8	16,129 4 0	—	18,988 14 0	708 6 10	20 2 8
Downpatrick, . .	657 18 7	8,326 17 0	—	5,522 4 4	348 13 5	107 1 2
Ennis, . . .	2,482 16 9	3,426 15 11	—	6,770 7 10	486 19 0	402 4 4
Enniscorthy, . .	802 15 10	7,600 0 0	—	4,408 0 0	626 0 7	140 14 6
Kilkenny, . . .	966 18 5	5,100 0 0	—	6,773 2 2	267 3 3	109 11 5
Killarney, . . .	328 16 6	5,789 0 11	—	6,126 0 0	46 2 8	197 19 8
Lettickenny, . .	—	7,691 15 8	—	4,792 12 9	199 0 6	219 19 4
Limerick, . . .	1,541 12 4	6,587 15 0	—	6,189 19 5	226 7 2	8 9 4
Londonderry, . .	164 8 3	6,807 19 4	—	4,656 9 4	302 18 2	463 0 11
Maryborough, . .	—	6,481 18 5	—	4,631 16 2	325 2 2	247 12 4
Monaghan, . . .	1,509 0 8	9,500 0 0	—	7,510 18 1	182 8 11	592 8 10
Mullingar, . . .	—	17,689 6 0	—	7,488 15 8	600 12 8	377 1 4
Omagh, . . .	809 13 4	9,696 10 0	—	6,886 5 10	378 5 0	38 9 8
Rohmond, . . .	4,678 14 10	34,656 15 7	—	18,874 18 0	1,058 13 7	250 5 11
Sligo, . . .	223 5 3	5,925 8 10	—	5,464 4 0	10 7 8	40 18 5
Waterford, . . .	2,404 19 1	5,973 5 8	—	4,268 2 0	287 8 11	428 18 10
Total, . . .	40,094 0 2	216,742 5 7	4,664 13 8	143,562 19 10	6,779 12 2	5,391 4 1

(a) Overpayment recovered,

(b) Amount refunded by Board of Control



## ACCOUNTS.

District Asylum in Ireland for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

## RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS.				Repayments.	Balance due to Governors on 31st December, 1898.	Total.	ASYLUM.
For Gift and Old Stores.	Fines on Servants.	Interest allowed by Bank.	Miscellaneous Sources.				
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,013 10 7	Antrim.
7 3 3	—	39 11 4	00 5 1	—	210 15 3	19,092 0 3	Armagh.
30 5 0	0 17 9	73 15 10	1 0 0	—	—	35,310 0 0	Ballinasloe.
33 8 0	—	43 7 0	30 8 0	—	1,104 11 11	27,805 0 1	Belfast.
8 13 9	0 0 0	13 19 6	1 12 2	—	00 0 7	9,302 13 6	Carlow.
11 9 9	1 10 0	0 4 0	—	—	—	12,103 17 0	Castlebar.
79 5 8	0 15 0	40 8 0	0 10 0	—	—	21,277 18 9	Cleaveland.
49 19 0	15 6 0	00 19 3	215 4 4	—	—	40,490 1 6	Cork.
56 4 8	3 0 10	10 7 3	—	—	2,072 17 2	18,077 7 5	Downpatrick.
22 11 0	1 13 0	11 1 9	6 5 0	—	—	10,030 10 6	Dunelm.
31 2 10	2 13 0	0 16 0	9 14 8	—	—	12,303 0 7	Enniscorthy.
30 15 10	—	—	—	—	—	10,337 12 2	Kilkenny.
4 12 0	2 15 0	30 4 2	60 3 2	—	—	12,100 19 0	Killarney.
8 14 1	3 0 0	27 4 0	2 1 1	—	—	12,042 10 0	Leitrimkenmy.
13 15 11	0 15 0	37 10 2	11 6 6	—	—	14,017 12 0	Limerick.
2 8 8	—	23 13 7	29 0 10	—	—	11,475 16 4	Londonderry.
22 5 8	4 0 0	0 15 2	3 3 2	(a) 4 17 7	1,028 12 0	14,731 10 7	Maryborough.
22 5 0	—	107 3 0	0 0 0	—	—	10,504 0 9	Monaghan.
30 11 3	5 12 9	47 14 6	903 5 7	—	—	28,193 1 7	Mullingar.
60 3 5	2 0 0	35 9 9	54 0 2	—	—	17,044 4 3	Omagh.
154 3 4	0 10 8	—	59 17 4	—	471 5 0	59,319 9 2	Richmond.
12 9 0	2 10 0	—	—	—	770 5 0	12,310 3 3	Sligo.
3 15 4	5 16 2	40 16 0	6 6 2	(b) 140 0 0	—	13,660 9 2	Waterford.
302 5 2	92 14 2	709 4 7	1,070 1 3	144 17 7	5,062 10 7	428,145 17 2	Total.

(a) account of advances made by Governors in 1837 to build wall on Asylum farm.

AUDITED

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf of each

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.					
	By Balance on 31st December, 1897.	Salaries and Wages.	Superannuation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines and Spirits.	Tobacco and Snuff.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	—	535 3 4	—	214 11 10	—	15 8 8
Armagh, . . .	—	1,946 12 10	226 10 2	5,210 15 1	—	123 1 6
Ballinasloe, . .	—	1,461 9 10	293 6 6	9,682 16 9	35 6 10	243 19 10
Belfast, . . .	354 18 7	4,560 15 2	326 3 4	9,775 4 11	10 10 6	295 8 3
Carlow, . . .	—	2,261 12 3	243 11 0	3,394 6 5	19 2 6	107 17 2
Castlebar, . . .	—	2,226 12 11	329 17 8	4,234 6 7	86 1 4	100 13 8
Clonmel, . . .	—	3,119 6 8	476 6 4	7,380 18 3	150 7 10	263 5 0
Cork, . . .	—	6,743 2 6	707 10 9	14,184 15 11	147 9 5	208 8 2
Downpatrick, . .	—	2,539 17 11	225 10 0	4,946 4 11	147 19 11	179 2 10
Ennis, . . .	—	2,196 8 0	189 17 2	2,635 7 0	35 7 6	111 12 5
Enniscorthy, . .	—	3,873 2 7	209 10 7	4,841 17 1	67 14 11	145 19 0
Kilkenny, . . .	—	2,261 15 0	149 0 2	3,285 2 8	109 14 3	194 4 4
Kilbarney, . . .	—	2,689 8 4	326 8 2	4,671 10 6	38 15 0	81 17 2
Lettickenny, . .	174 18 5	2,510 18 11	109 0 0	4,502 6 5	26 7 11	138 17 3
Limerick, . . .	—	2,184 6 8	389 9 7	5,417 15 8	48 7 11	139 12 10
Londonderry, . .	—	2,346 0 5	161 16 3	3,716 18 4	83 14 2	117 8 8
Maryborough, . .	651 2 8	1,137 5 4	338 7 9	4,826 11 0	99 7 9	47 7 2
Monaghan, . . .	—	3,325 5 10	374 3 7	6,746 5 3	172 10 11	275 8 9
Mullingar, . . .	567 6 6	3,490 6 6	491 1 10	7,011 12 10	72 19 4	167 1 9
Omagh, . . .	—	3,249 2 2	772 9 8	4,792 4 6	54 19 10	175 8 5
Richmond, . . .	41 18 2	5,170 7 4	2,858 3 3	23,486 8 1	473 6 2	343 19 3
Sligo, . . .	—	2,460 18 6	639 18 0	4,294 1 0	10 13 0	140 3 6
Waterford, . . .	—	2,556 1 1	270 2 2	4,142 10 10	82 2 6	129 18 11
Total, . . .	1,309 18 4	72,342 9 3	10,911 5 8	142,732 1 10	2,034 0 8	4,003 18 1

ACCOUNTS—continued.

District Asylum in Ireland for the Year ended 31st December, 1898—continued.

EXPENDITURE.						ASYLUMS.
Medicine and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	Fuel.	Light.	
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	29.
—	63 8 4	2 11 7	60 11 10	23 16 0	2 5 9	Antrim.
13 12 8	1,375 15 5	290 8 0	350 13 9	1,391 2 9	242 4 8	Armagh.
137 16 10	5,903 11 5	1,374 19 0	852 6 0	1,092 4 3	632 8 1	Ballinasloe.
131 11 11	3,007 12 10	490 12 8	699 2 1	1,157 11 10	189 5 11	Belfast.
84 17 11	495 0 1	231 5 9	255 18 2	818 11 9	236 16 5	Carlow.
60 3 2	752 14 3	256 5 4	129 14 7	818 14 7	214 3 11	Castlebar.
105 6 8	2,378 12 11	758 17 9	791 1 7	729 13 7	357 18 0	Cloamell.
371 2 0	3,208 7 0	1,637 5 2	1,801 18 0	1,855 16 7	1,189 10 5	Cork.
142 15 7	1,387 12 4	262 16 5	310 1 3	658 12 8	348 2 1	Downpatrick.
73 3 10	1,042 14 5	240 12 9	321 10 4	409 1 8	184 17 3	Ennis.
321 12 11	815 1 7	515 2 0	898 15 0	753 3 5	304 13 0	Enniscorthy.
47 15 11	613 19 2	262 4 5	309 11 1	809 12 0	176 19 7	Kilkenny.
107 19 2	652 18 3	254 18 8	217 10 8	830 6 5	336 11 0	Killarney.
53 9 4	1,183 0 2½	846 6 1	447 16 0½	1,123 15 11½	820 14 11½	Lettickenny.
62 17 7	868 8 1	153 6 1	177 12 8	440 8 1	262 8 8	Limerick.
111 10 1	1,045 2 9	276 7 9	279 17 7	454 3 8	197 16 9	Londonderry.
85 19 1	1,686 18 10	556 17 7	442 13 7	1,207 19 0	171 13 5	Maryborough.
116 2 2	1,396 11 1	129 11 3	719 5 4	1,230 0 0	352 9 9	Monaghan.
130 13 11	2,429 2 1	648 11 5	718 0 8	1,572 9 9	430 0 0	Mullingar.
178 0 3	1,482 4 0	459 16 4	389 8 0	1,651 5 8	350 17 7	Omagh.
1,348 8 8	4,381 14 3	1,290 19 0	1,909 6 11	2,110 0 11	1,329 1 1	Richmond.
114 11 5	1,262 11 7	474 8 8	588 16 1	801 2 10	237 18 1	Sligo.
141 9 6	850 3 8	218 1 2	300 0 8	478 2 1	244 15 8	Waterford.
1,696 0 4	34,006 8 4½	11,153 18 8	11,371 14 2½	21,121 14 1½	8,420 11 8½	Total.

AUDITED

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf of each

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.					
	Soap and Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Insurance, Rent, and Taxes.
	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	11 7 6	—	184 13 2	—	78 16 11	—
Armagh, . . .	126 16 10	—	119 2 7	884 9 1	89 10 4	93 14 11
Ballinasloe, . . .	247 12 6	260 0 0	386 16 11	684 19 10	129 3 8	16 14 3
Belfast, . . .	284 18 11	326 9 11	1,111 16 8	1,976 16 2	198 5 11	40 18 9
Carlow, . . .	150 10 2	201 15 2	229 9 2	546 0 0	188 0 8	29 18 0
Castlebar, . . .	68 3 2	100 0 0	166 12 3	1,483 18 2	46 0 8	64 14 8
Clonmel, . . .	171 16 10	180 0 0	348 7 6	1,081 10 9	219 16 8	75 10 7
Cork, . . .	139 1 1	267 19 6	1,223 4 2	1,223 16 5	261 8 5	266 1 10
Downpatrick, . . .	103 15 0	—	419 13 1	1,683 5 8	222 19 11	44 9 6
Ennis, . . .	92 1 9	150 0 0	740 1 6	627 2 1	88 7 8	30 4 7
Enniscorthy, . . .	128 2 10	—	232 1 6	672 4 9	116 1 7	47 15 8
Kilkenney, . . .	109 4 11	3 2 6	296 12 11	299 0 6	67 8 5	76 10 4
Killarney, . . .	59 4 7	126 2 3	272 19 4	407 8 8	92 14 11	84 9 0
Lettickenny, . . .	87 18 8	16 0 0	166 1 6	763 12 6	154 9 8	93 1 9
Limorick, . . .	177 16 11	193 11 2	476 17 8	549 11 2	106 6 8	181 19 4
Londonderry, . . .	103 8 10	116 2 6	412 7 8	284 16 4	103 7 7	26 1 8
Maryborough, . . .	347 10 6	150 0 0	350 17 4	721 7 2	158 2 6	76 10 2
Monaghan, . . .	133 1 1	—	410 8 9	1,687 9 0	806 11 7	59 2 8
Mullingar, . . .	277 12 7	—	3,293 16 6	2,007 15 7	219 2 6	68 18 0
Omagh, . . .	114 19 6	12 0 0	361 8 0	569 10 8	166 11 7	47 1 0
Richmond, . . .	541 15 4	1,188 3 6	2,178 18 7	2,761 4 8	667 15 1	243 15 8
Sligo, . . .	90 9 10	243 19 6	390 12 0	868 13 8	88 2 8	43 11 9
Waterford, . . .	118 16 11	91 19 8	399 16 4	871 12 8	95 18 10	87 19 6
Total, . . .	3,460 0 9	3,436 8 9	12,991 0 11	31,677 1 10	4,177 12 7	1,746 17 11

## ACCOUNTS—continued.

District Asylum in Ireland for the Year ended 31st December, 1898—continued.

EXPENDITURE.				Balance due by Governors on 31st December, 1898.	ASYLUMS.
Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	Paid to Boards of Guardians for main- tenance of Lunatics in Workhouses, under 38 & 39 V., c. 57, s. 2, 38.	Paid for maintenance of Co. Antrim Patients in Belfast Asylum from 1st April, 1898, 32.	Total.	41.	42.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
72 1 0	—	7,724 16 0	8,939 12 11	880 3 8	Antrim.
208 5 2	—	—	12,887 1 5	7,585 7 10	Armagh.
97 18 2	—	—	22,414 15 8	2,902 2 0	Ballinasloe.
212 9 3	2,029 2 0	—	27,895 0 1	—	Belfast.
128 10 9	—	—	9,562 12 8	—	Carlow.
115 8 11	—	—	11,358 17 1	746 12 11	Castlebar.
272 15 8	—	—	16,855 19 10	2,321 18 11	Clonmel.
508 2 7	—	—	34,377 2 8	1,212 19 0	Cork.
227 0 8	—	—	13,845 19 6	61 7 11	Downpatrick.
390 4 5	213 12 0	—	9,746 6 7	904 12 11	Ennis.
347 17 4	—	—	11,901 15 9	403 4 10	Enniscorthy.
61 9 1	—	—	9,326 9 5	914 2 9	Kilkenny.
262 12 1	—	—	11,512 2 7	478 17 2	Killarney.
160 0 1	—	—	12,452 19 9	499 10 11	Letterkenny.
209 11 7	—	—	12,119 4 0	1,498 8 3	Limerick.
177 13 4	100 0 0	—	10,422 18 1	1,083 0 2	Londonderry.
212 19 4	—	—	14,721 19 7	—	Maryborough.
210 2 9	—	—	17,644 2 1	2,039 15 2	Monaghan.
949 7 11	—	—	26,489 19 8	2,723 1 11	Mullingar.
133 2 2	—	—	14,907 9 10	2,158 14 7	Omagh.
1,647 15 4	—	—	25,435 17 10	1,489 11 10	Richmond.
48 11 11	—	—	12,512 6 3	—	Silgo.
188 2 2	—	—	10,926 7 9	2,534 0 6	Waterford.
6,357 4 1	2,242 12 0	7,724 16 0	490,256 12 8	67,825 2 6	Total.

## AUDITED

TABLE XXI.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf of each

ASYLUM.	RECEIPTS.						
	Balance in hands on 31st December, 1898.	Total Amounts levied off Counties, &c., in Districts.	Grant from Treasury	Received from Antrim Asylum for maintenance of Co. Antrim Patients.	On behalf of Paying Patients.	CASUAL	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	For Fairs and Garden Produce. 7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	880 3 8	189 15 1	—	—	—	0 15 0	
Armagh, . . .	*7,013 12 7	1,705 4 4	516 15 3	—	20 15 4	—	
Ballinasloe, . . .	3,983 5 0	2,330 19 1	—	—	83 12 4	44 15 6	
Belfast, . . .	—	8,500 0 0	—	3,421 12 1	66 9 9	221 6 6	
Carlow, . . .	—	3,998 12 9	—	—	59 19 9	14 13 6	
Castletar, . . .	746 19 11	3,412 0 0	—	—	22 18 4	—	
Clonmel, . . .	3,221 18 11	4,639 10 7	—	—	36 10 0	84 6 3	
Cock, . . .	6,212 19 0	12,981 1 0	—	—	391 3 4	409 19 10	
Downpatrick, . . .	31 7 11	6,500 0 0	—	—	142 16 4	12 12 8	
Ennis, . . .	904 12 11	2,563 6 10	—	—	121 14 3	119 14 3	
Enniscorthy, . . .	603 4 10	3,500 0 0	—	—	61 5 3	63 12 2	
Kilkenny, . . .	914 2 9	1,120 0 0	—	—	06 12 8	21 15 9	
Killarney, . . .	878 17 2	8,019 7 2	—	—	3 0 0	—	
Letterkenny, . . .	489 10 11	4,668 8 0	—	—	73 17 9	81 3 3	
Limerick, . . .	1,458 8 8	3,904 18 9	—	—	68 15 0	—	
Londonderry, . . .	1,058 0 8	3,971 11 11	—	—	47 16 10	9 5 9	
Maryborough, . . .	—	1,983 16 5	—	—	46 3 8	43 12 0	
Monaghan, . . .	2,039 15 2	8,000 0 0	—	—	24 4 8	154 14 5	
Mullingar, . . .	2,743 1 11	11,700 0 0	—	—	32 10 0	19 2 0	
Omagh, . . .	3,136 14 7	4,090 0 0	—	—	71 8 8	5 10 4	
Richmond, . . .	1,430 11 10	11,760 15 11	—	—	222 14 2	4 8 7	
Sligo, . . .	—	3,301 0 5	—	—	5 3 3	10 7 6	
Waterford, . . .	2,634 0 5	4,693 0 0	—	—	59 0 3	56 17 9	
Total, . . .	*37,371 8 3	110,349 9 3	516 15 3	3,421-12 1	1,727 8 0	1,365 14 8	

\* The difference between this amount and that shown in Table No. XX, as the balance on 31st Auditor showed a gross Cr. Balance of £7,635 7s. 10d., and also a Dr. Balance of £516 15s. 3d.—the

ACCOUNTS.

District Asylum in Ireland for the Three Months ended 31st March, 1899.

RECEIPTS.							ASYLUMS.
RECEIPTS.				Balance due to Governors, on 31st March, 1899.	Total.		
For Offal and Old Stores. 8.	Fines on Servants. 9.	Interest allowed by Bank. 10.	Miscellaneous Sources. 11.	12.	13.	14.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
—	—	29 10 8	—	3,260 15 7	4,381 4 0	Antrim.	
—	—	—	5 0 0	—	9,264 8 6	Armagh.	
5 14 6	—	—	1 7 2	—	5,419 11 7	Ballinasloe.	
6 19 6	—	22 6 0	1 13 4	499 5 4	7,939 12 6	Belfast.	
—	1 17 6	—	0 3 0	—	4,075 6 6	Carlow.	
—	—	—	—	—	4,181 18 3	Castlebar.	
—	—	—	—	—	7,002 11 9	Clonmel.	
—	10 6 0	—	69 5 3	—	20,674 16 5	Cork.	
—	—	5 3 2	—	—	6,669 19 11	Downpatrick.	
7 10 6	0 2 6	—	0 1 8	—	8,517 4 11	Ennis.	
15 12 0	—	—	1 1 5	—	4,249 17 1	Enniscorthy.	
3 18 2	—	—	0 12 9	1,410 6 6	3,536 7 6	Kilkenny.	
—	4 0 0	—	29 9 0	—	4,934 13 4	Killarney.	
1 18 0	0 10 0	—	0 17 6	—	3,511 0 5	Lettterkenney.	
—	0 6 0	—	—	—	8,472 8 8	Limerick.	
4 0 11	—	—	15 18 2	—	5,101 7 10	Londonderry.	
4 3 9	—	—	—	2,751 10 8	4,829 6 6	Maryborough.	
—	—	31 16 8	—	—	10,200 11 0	Monaghan.	
—	1 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	14,485 12 11	Mullingar.	
96 9 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	6,311 2 7	Omagh.	
17 4 7	—	—	0 12 7	2,362 5 5	15,848 14 1	Richmond.	
1 10 0	—	—	—	224 16 6	3,542 17 6	Sligo.	
28 15 7	0 11 0	—	—	—	7,265 5 0	Waterford.	
191 17 6	19 15 0	136 16 6	130 2 5	10,729 0 0	163,355 19 8	Total.	

December, 1898, is caused by the fact that in the Abstract for Armagh Asylum for 1898, the latter reducing the net Cr. Balance to £7,948 lfs. 7d. In this Table the net balance only is shown.

## AUDITED

TABLE XXI.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf of each

Asylums,	EXPENDITURE.					
	By Balance on 31st December, 1898.	Salaries and Wages.	Superannuation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines and Spirits.	Tobacco and Snuff.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	—	264 7 2	—	126 6 1	—	3 17 2
Armagh, . . .	—	518 11 6	56 13 6	1,214 12 7	—	31 12 5
Ballinasloe, . .	—	525 4 4	103 6 1	2,732 10 7	22 9 6	69 14 6
Belfast, . . .	1,104 11 11	1,142 12 11	227 18 1	2,262 8 11	7 7 0	72 12 10
Carlow, . . .	95 8 7	932 2 6	50 17 8	817 9 1	8 18 1	30 7 7
Castlebar, . . .	—	689 11 8	92 2 1	1,014 5 2	22 17 4	24 12 2
Cloamell, . . .	—	773 3 4	138 2 6	1,762 12 0	42 2 9	32 1 11
Cork, . . .	—	2,294 18 2	266 7 8	4,708 6 7	77 8 8	35 6 4
Downpatrick, . .	2,072 17 2	682 11 6	71 7 1	1,101 13 11	33 12 0	40 8 0
Ennis, . . .	—	656 11 3	49 1 9	878 11 9	58 18 6	43 2 7
Enniscorthy, . .	—	806 10 9	57 13 0	1,224 6 0	22 4 3	87 8 10
Kilkenny, . . .	—	710 4 6	75 7 11	1,238 0 7	52 0 8	68 11 4
Killarney, . . .	—	591 19 10	74 8 0	1,085 14 8	18 14 7	22 1 6
Letterkenny, . .	—	846 6 3	34 6 6	1,059 6 32	3 10 10	47 17 3
Limerick, . . .	—	777 12 8	176 8 0	1,637 17 6	18 14 0	29 1 7
Londonderry, . .	—	767 7 9	89 0 6	622 10 6	4 12 6	24 6 8
Maryborough, . .	1,026 12 0	751 19 0	96 16 8	996 10 3	42 12 5	10 18 0
Monaghan, . . .	—	833 14 10	101 4 10	1,693 18 9	38 18 9	47 17 4
Naillagar, . . .	—	888 4 8	100 12 4	1,492 11 3	21 18 0	28 1 8
Omagh, . . .	—	810 8 3	218 2 7	1,430 9 9	10 5 8	61 12 3
Richmond, . . .	471 6 8	2,144 10 1	774 18 4	6,829 12 10	156 4 0	172 13 10
Sligo, . . .	770 2 0	818 9 8	64 10 6	1,038 14 11	2 14 0	23 17 2
Waterford, . . .	—	916 1 9	110 9 4	1,415 17 7	22 11 0	40 4 8
Total, . . .	3,846 4 4	19,741 9 9	3,061 18 10	33,120 8 41	667 6 0	1,000 10 2

\* See footnote (\*), pp. 30, 31.



ACCOUNTS—*continued.*District Asylum in Ireland for the Three Months ended 31st March, 1899—*con.*

EXPENDITURE.						ASYLUMS.
Medicine and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	Fuel.	Light.	
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	28.
—	374 16 1	408 13 11	43 0 8	316 11 1	1 2 4	Antrim.
13 5 7	117 12 1	18 1 8	25 1 2	460 10 10	67 8 7	Armagh.
6 14 9	645 13 0	229 11 7	147 18 1	136 0 0	141 14 0	Ballinacloe.
16 13 1	1,166 19 11	—	70 8 1	304 13 7	67 12 8	Belfast.
24 10 8	258 11 1	87 8 4	75 6 6	232 8 9	311 8 8	Carlow.
24 17 6	397 3 10	64 16 10	27 17 10	119 16 2	78 4 5	Castlebar.
19 0 1	422 18 1	124 1 1	309 8 10	226 19 7	134 2 7	Clonmel.
117 11 4	896 0 2	491 16 7	289 17 3	884 16 6	644 12 8	Cork.
37 12 9	394 2 7	87 19 8	78 5 0	178 18 6	20 7 2	Downpatrick.
28 19 3	404 9 11	108 12 2	220 15 0	8 12 6	11 12 10	Ennis.
12 6 2	195 7 6	44 13 10	44 4 5	285 14 0	122 3 6	Enniscorthy.
2 11 0	438 17 7	114 6 6	25 10 0	276 19 6	146 18 9	Kilkenny.
24 7 0	134 13 9	8 8 0	57 16 8	322 16 4	129 11 4	Killarney.
4 19 10	477 3 3	77 12 4	291 5 8	—	105 10 9	Letterkenny.
17 7 5	869 16 8	140 15 3	97 6 7	411 12 1	103 13 10	Limerick.
28 4 7	406 18 3	—	112 17 0	182 18 0	76 11 11	Londonderry.
13 4 10	285 14 11	318 4 9	65 7 10	714 8 2	30 4 0	Maryborough.
24 18 5	223 16 5	15 6 7	98 12 3	23 2 8	149 0 5	Monaghan.
30 11 3	616 13 2	342 16 2	243 0 6	600 17 9	144 0 0	Mullingar.
15 14 6	619 13 6	24 13 11	120 19 10	—	136 7 10	Omagh.
240 10 10	763 6 11	262 18 2	468 17 8	199 6 10	786 10 6	Richmond.
26 13 6	184 18 10	20 13 6	119 19 7	64 0 3	77 10 3	Sligo.
21 6 2	480 19 3	187 10 0	261 6 10	826 7 11	216 17 2	Waterford.
246 6 10	10,653 6 4	3,145 11 7	3,246 4 2	6,466 11 7	3,862 0 0	Total

## AUDITED

TABLE XXI.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf of each

Area.	EXPENDITURE.					
	Soap and Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Insurance, Rent and Taxes.
29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . .	12 19 3	—	36 13 0	1 8 9	94 7 3	84 9 0
Armagh, . .	16 4 3	—	16 7 6	163 4 10	37 2 9	4 10 0
Ballinasloe, .	40 6 7	50 0 0	53 14 6	160 4 3	21 13 9	—
Belfast, . .	68 6 6	102 16 3	324 8 0	330 0 8	48 2 2	11 0 0
Carlow, . .	67 14 6	71 3 4	66 15 0	293 6 4	50 18 2	—
Castlebar, . .	19 10 10	—	48 2 2	76 13 2	7 2 4	45 5 6
Cloamell, . .	39 6 1	82 10 0	122 6 0	388 5 7	88 9 10	2 6 6
Cork, . .	142 1 2	251 0 4	362 2 5	629 13 5	153 14 2	59 18 4
Downpatrick, .	16 6 9	—	111 9 3	356 11 6	44 5 0	—
Ennis, . .	26 17 1	50 0 0	215 18 1	350 13 6	86 4 5	3 8 0
Enniscorthy, .	27 6 1	—	62 5 11	184 2 11	4 1 0	7 16 9
Kilkenny, . .	40 2 11	3 2 6	59 14 6	172 12 4	87 12 11	—
Kilmarney, . .	11 7 8	81 7 9	110 17 6	125 18 0	34 11 9	44 3 9
Letterkenny, .	24 8 0½	—	55 17 5	177 0 7½	15 7 4	6 0 0
Limerick, . .	61 3 6	26 14 10	189 18 0	146 15 7	47 12 7	20 12 0
Londonderry, .	25 12 7	82 15 5	189 7 6	182 4 11	39 13 5	2 1 5
Maryborough, .	92 13 5	75 0 0	76 6 0	126 5 7	21 4 5	35 6 0
Monaghan, . .	28 5 1	—	127 1 9	327 11 2	3 17 11	—
Mullingar, . .	67 16 6	—	393 10 4	311 17 3	49 0 6	6 0 9
Omagh, . .	41 1 8	—	108 19 0	127 3 0	46 9 4	20 2 6
Richmond, . .	87 3 10	316 14 5	189 18 7	841 12 9	69 6 11	123 18 9
Sligo, . .	23 7 11	60 10 6	86 19 9	139 4 2	44 16 7	29 3 3
Waterford, . .	36 15 9	—	120 14 0	755 12 8	76 19 2	—
Total, . .	977 7 1½	1,102 16 4	2,166 14 2	6,157 2 10½	1,143 15 8	321 14 3

## ACCOUNTS—continued.

District Asylum in Ireland for the Three Months ended 31st March, 1899—con.

EXPENDITURE.					Balance due by Governors, on 31st March, 1899.	Asylum.
Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	Paid to Boards of Guardians for main- tenance of Lunatics in Workhouses, under 28 & 29 Vic. & 67, sec. 2, 37.	Paid for maintenance of Co. Antrim patients in Belfast Asylum.	Total.			
36.		38.	39.	40.	41.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
28 17 0	—	2,561 9 4	4,381 4 0	—	Antrim.	
23 3 5	—	—	2,743 1 8	6,521 6 10	Armagh.	
19 5 11	—	—	5,049 18 8	369 12 11	Ballinasloe.	
22 8 4	537 12 0	—	7,919 12 6	—	Belfast.	
42 1 11	—	—	2,521 14 0	553 12 6	Carlow.	
32 12 0	—	—	2,708 12 5	1,475 5 10	Castlebar.	
100 1 9	—	—	4,715 16 3	2,386 15 4	Clongmel.	
337 14 1	—	—	12,654 8 0	7,420 8 5	Cork.	
79 18 7	—	—	5,315 9 1	1,374 10 10	Downpatrick.	
160 14 0	40 11 0	—	3,310 13 4	206 11 2	Ennis.	
54 9 10	—	—	3,051 2 1	1,129 15 0	Enniscorthy.	
26 19 2	—	—	3,336 7 8	—	Kilkenny.	
33 17 2	—	—	2,867 15 1	4,906 18 3	Killarney.	
26 12 94	—	—	3,642 9 3	2,948 11 2	Letterkenny.	
37 11 2	—	—	4,328 0 7	1,144 7 8	Limerick.	
30 14 6	40 0 0	—	2,396 16 8	2,104 11 2	Londonderry.	
41 18 10	—	—	4,829 6 6	—	Maryborough.	
57 7 2	—	—	3,901 7 1	8,389 3 11	Monaghan.	
925 17 4	—	—	5,440 10 5	8,045 3 6	Mullingar.	
49 9 8	—	—	2,836 18 4	2,452 4 3	Omagh.	
370 3 2	—	—	15,448 14 1	400 0 0	Richmond.	
13 13 4	—	—	3,542 17 8	—	Sligo.	
28 10 0	—	—	4,931 9 0	2,453 16 0	Waterford.	
2,645 4 34	644 3 0	2,561 9 6	115,132 4 10	50,793 14 19	Total.	

TABLE XXII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf of each

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Balance in hands on 1st April, 1899.	Total Amounts levied off Counties, &c., in Districts.	Grant from Local Taxation Account.	On behalf of Paying Patients.	CASUAL	
					For Farm and Garden Produce.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh, . .	8,521 6 10	5,000 0 0	4,094 18 9	123 1 0	290 7 6	
Ballinasloe, . .	269 12 11	20,119 0 11	10,932 12 2	163 5 8	437 10 0	
Belfast (including Antrim), . .	—	23,270 2 0	9,979 6 4	699 5 6	1,003 7 10	
Carlow, . .	553 12 8	4,519 13 2	3,516 8 6	104 12 2	131 12 8	
Castlebar, . .	1,475 5 10	5,632 0 0	5,498 5 0	170 8 2	47 8 2	
Clonmel, . .	2,288 15 4	3,538 0 11	7,314 1 11	124 13 11	163 2 1	
Cork, . .	7,420 8 5	14,232 17 0	14,649 11 1	904 6 2	42 4 5	
Downpatrick, . .	1,374 10 10	3,351 2 8	5,635 0 6	368 1 3	307 15 4	
Ennis, . .	206 11 3	5,170 17 10	3,780 15 1	443 3 9	501 14 6	
Enniscorthy, . .	1,108 15 0	7,906 9 5	4,318 4 7	384 19 2	229 13 8	
Kilkenny, . .	—	5,933 13 4	4,209 2 6	306 6 0	50 3 0	
Killarney, . .	4,066 18 3	4,702 11 4	5,268 4 9	98 15 0	243 4 4	
Letterkenny, . .	2,248 11 2	3,066 0 6	5,207 2 9	222 7 5	254 16 11	
Limerick, . .	1,344 7 8	6,681 6 4	6,263 8 10	244 7 6	34 8 0	
Londonderry, . .	2,304 11 2	5,503 1 5	4,682 5 5	294 15 9	377 9 8	
Maryborough, . .	—	7,168 6 0	4,652 1 4	151 18 8	245 19 0	
Monaghan, . .	3,339 3 11	8,419 19 9	7,781 12 2	193 4 9	741 15 9	
Mullingar, . .	5,045 3 6	5,129 0 0	7,826 6 10	413 16 11	253 2 11	
Omagh, . .	2,462 4 3	7,000 0 0	5,164 18 2	373 3 9	48 0 8	
Richmond, . .	400 0 0	40,148 11 0	20,011 7 10	1,230 15 1	325 17 11	
Sligo, . .	—	2,353 1 11	6,193 7 7	44 1 9	45 5 11	
Waterford, . .	2,453 16 0	5,667 14 6	4,482 2 9	398 3 0	232 10 4	
Total, . .	50,723 14 10	211,302 10 0	193,467 5 10	7,342 12 4	5,933 13 2	

District Asylum in Ireland for the Year ended 31st March, 1900.

RECEIPTS,							ASYLUMS.
RECEIPTS.				Balance due to Committee on 31st March, 1900.	Total.		
For Outfit and Old Stores. 7.	Fines on Servants. 8.	Interest allowed by Bank. 9.	Miscellaneous Sources. 10.	11.	12.	13.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
2 10 0	—	83 7 4	5 14 3	—	17,005 5 8		Armagh.
34 9 6	0 17 6	87 1 7	2 10 0	—	32,127 0 3		Ballinasloe.
32 18 1	0 10 0	69 18 9	19 19 1	1,451 14 4	36,937 1 11		Belfast (including Antrim).
0 1 0	0 14 0	16 8 9	8 4 3	254 18 11	9,256 17 2		Carlow.
—	1 12 6	6 18 6	0 7 3	—	12,813 3 5		Castlebar.
19 8 4	0 7 6	2 10 11	6 13 7	700 9 4	19,218 1 10		Clonmel.
58 19 6	10 8 6	176 14 9	111 8 5	—	38,196 18 3		Cork.
96 3 7	—	53 19 2	4 6 11	—	16,291 0 3		Downpatrick.
53 9 11	2 5 0	16 12 8	4 7 4	—	10,159 18 4		Ennis.
47 8 1	1 3 0	18 3 3	6 0 4	—	14,171 1 6		Enniscorthy.
15 2 3	—	6 10 1	35 3 10	—	10,687 1 0		Kilkeenny.
14 10 6	8 17 1	61 7 9	43 3 4	—	14,578 12 4		Killarney.
16 18 7	1 10 0	34 0 0	—	—	16,951 7 4		Letterkenny.
51 11 3	—	37 3 3	5 13 4	—	14,412 6 2		Limerick.
12 12 6	—	35 2 1	11 4 3	—	13,031 2 6		Londonderry.
4 19 0	1 0 0	—	0 15 0	2,932 12 3	15,137 12 3		Maryborough.
36 14 4	—	134 9 11	5 11 0	—	23,809 12 7		Meeragban.
31 1 1	4 3 1	102 10 3	6 15 0	683 9 4	22,494 8 11		Mullingar.
22 10 9	0 10 0	64 3 2	73 5 9	—	16,129 1 6		Omagh.
270 9 9	1 0 0	—	9 9 4	511 7 0	63,266 17 11		Richmond.
8 11 5	—	—	17 0 5	3,000 3 2	12,191 12 2		Sligo.
8 3 1	3 5 1	26 19 10	66 4 0	—	13,718 19 1		Waterford.
139 10 6	33 3 3	1,041 10 0	448 18 0	9,839 14 4	441,647 17 3		Total.

TABLE XXII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf of each

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Balance on 1st April, 1890.	Salaries and Wages.	Super-annuation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines and Spirits.
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh, . . . . .	—	2,304 3 8	226 18 5	5,129 14 34	4 13 9
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	—	4,117 10 5	512 6 8	10,140 18 2	118 16 8
Belfast (including Antrim), . . . . .	3,980 0 11	6,472 11 9	874 9 11	9,732 12 5	63 17 10
Carlow, . . . . .	—	2,116 12 0	221 16 9	3,184 4 10	28 8 2
Castlebar, . . . . .	—	2,438 18 0	516 13 4	4,649 9 6	104 0 8
Donnall, . . . . .	—	3,032 15 11	550 8 3	6,877 17 8	235 7 8
Cork, . . . . .	—	7,982 14 5	791 15 2	14,502 11 2	163 4 13
Downpatrick, . . . . .	—	2,828 1 1	324 15 0	4,814 2 1	141 18 6
Ennis, . . . . .	—	2,003 0 1	883 11 0	2,465 6 1	71 11 8
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	—	2,452 8 7	251 0 0	4,508 5 2	91 15 10
Kilkenny, . . . . .	1,410 6 6	2,218 10 5	261 3 4	3,178 19 0	106 7 9
Killarney, . . . . .	—	2,751 16 11	569 14 9	4,989 14 2	38 6 8
Letterkeenny, . . . . .	—	2,774 19 10	137 8 8	4,667 10 11½	25 4 5
Limerick, . . . . .	—	3,205 5 2	718 15 9	5,271 15 11	77 6 2
Londonderry, . . . . .	—	3,128 12 1	162 9 2	3,568 12 8	28 1 4
Maryborough, . . . . .	2,754 10 8	3,143 17 11	385 11 5	4,118 13 5	125 10 3
Monaghan, . . . . .	—	3,368 8 2	404 19 4	8,834 10 4	65 10 0
Mullingar, . . . . .	—	3,515 11 0	408 1 4	8,813 14 7	74 15 2
Omagh, . . . . .	—	3,246 8 9	938 18 1	5,096 18 6	63 12 11
Richmond, . . . . .	2,362 5 5	9,243 15 8	3,102 16 0	21,067 14 11	539 7 5
Silgo, . . . . .	224 15 6	2,587 18 9	391 16 6	4,158 19 7	10 1 0
Waterford, . . . . .	—	2,661 3 0	322 12 0	4,225 5 9	64 19 7
Total, . . . . .	10,729 0 0	78,802 4 5	12,835 17 10	112,437 15 2	2,239 10 8

District Asylum in Ireland for the Year ended 31st March, 1900—continued

EXPENDITURE.							ASYLUMS.
Tobacco and Snuff.	Medicine and Surgical Appliances	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	Fuel.		
24.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
169 0 0	5 0 4	1,123 13 8	242 14 4	254 1 8	1,875 13 10		Armagh.
271 13 2	89 13 10	2,024 13 7	1,140 17 11	1,948 4 1	1,351 13 4		Ballinasloe.
222 5 7	205 14 10	2,895 1 5	1,361 12 0	762 18 4	2,931 19 9		Belfast (Including Antrim).
71 0 5	54 9 7	795 15 8	235 13 3	211 17 11	897 17 3		Carlow.
111 0 1	73 14 11	952 15 7	223 2 2	213 8 5	1,256 3 0		Castlebar.
262 15 7	95 5 9	2,709 15 0	774 0 7	779 8 8	982 6 11		Clonmel.
220 3 1	155 2 6	2,661 9 3	1,013 7 9	861 8 0	1,329 4 10		Cork.
202 18 8	178 5 5	1,345 5 1	992 5 5	583 16 3	1,387 2 11		Downpatrick.
104 16 5	61 13 3	997 18 1	181 0 5	302 6 3	488 4 5		Ennis.
150 15 11	77 10 1	1,097 11 2	256 7 6	482 8 8	1,305 7 2		Enniscorthy.
174 5 8	25 13 10	656 1 10	133 18 7	102 0 10	1,049 3 8		Kilkeenny.
97 0 9	143 1 9	839 0 11	306 10 6	214 5 4	768 17 3		Killarney.
148 10 5½	50 6 2	851 1 8½	310 7 4½	315 15 7	1,234 16 1		Lettickenny.
128 14 7	73 15 0	762 17 9	347 15 2	280 0 9	565 10 4		Limerick.
110 4 7	73 11 5	1,219 0 10	211 12 2	937 14 0	798 4 0		Londonderry.
44 8 0	69 17 4	1,234 14 7	336 17 5	249 11 8	983 3 9		Maryborough.
288 19 4	123 16 3	1,367 16 1	242 18 8	411 13 9	1,580 4 1		Monaghan.
190 11 11	82 5 4	2,332 8 9	823 8 10	723 12 8	2,570 15 4		Mullingar.
196 18 0	92 0 5	737 11 8	355 16 0	238 17 11	1,568 14 2		Omagh.
639 17 5	949 10 9	4,309 16 8	905 8 0	1,314 9 5	2,799 4 7		Richmond.
134 9 4	135 19 5	1,280 5 8	369 1 3	276 17 1	915 7 4		Sligo.
117 3 3	106 15 9	1,062 8 10	270 13 5	429 8 2	733 1 2		Waterford.
4,217 13 3½	2,914 5 11	33,879 5 0½	10,234 5 10½	10,635 12 4	29,113 15 2		Total.

TABLE XXII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf of each

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.					
	Light.	Soap and Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh, . . .	210 0 2	194 2 9	—	119 16 10	978 13 7	127 10 6
Ballinasloe, . . .	322 0 3	282 16 5	216 13 4	313 0 6	672 17 0	122 13 5
Belfast (including Antrim).	234 15 10	456 0 2	343 17 8	2,660 16 3	1,400 16 9	484 9 10
Carlow, . . .	334 12 0	160 8 8	139 19 0	260 1 9	374 12 10	110 9 6
Castlebar, . . .	218 8 9	73 8 7	260 0 0	210 1 1	336 0 9	40 16 0
Clonmel, . . .	393 4 10	162 18 6	130 0 0	339 11 10	1,131 12 9	132 9 9
Cork, . . .	1,072 12 3	153 3 2	361 6 8	1,118 12 6	861 1 4	277 11 11
Downpatrick, . . .	262 10 6	126 3 0	—	460 6 6	1,208 12 2	324 10 2
Ennis, . . .	126 19 6	88 9 11	100 0 0	665 12 3	617 1 10	86 4 6
Enniscorthy, . . .	296 8 9	120 16 8	—	314 0 1	1,038 13 9	104 16 6
Kilkenny, . . .	264 1 4	136 8 0	3 2 6	203 14 2	279 14 1	108 1 2
Killarney, . . .	427 0 0	90 9 8	125 17 0	417 6 1	440 9 6	30 6 10
Letterkenny, . . .	366 6 8½	162 19 6½	16 0 0	191 8 0	667 3 1½	109 3 6
Limerick, . . .	283 8 6	176 4 6	112 3 6	104 0 2	762 4 6	179 6 10
Londonderry, . . .	289 10 9	126 3 10	119 9 6	679 16 2	386 12 6	180 10 10
Maryborough, . . .	241 17 6	328 18 2	76 0 0	213 6 8	623 3 3	112 10 9
Monaghan, . . .	387 16 2	190 6 7	—	276 0 10	581 4 0	294 3 3
Mullingar, . . .	500 0 0	243 18 3	—	1,963 11 4	1,664 1 6	249 0 1
Omagh, . . .	342 1 1	106 4 4	—	461 11 1	766 10 4	137 6 6
Richmond, . . .	2,126 9 1	338 3 9	1,323 14 6	1,191 19 6	3,220 12 3	636 15 4
Sligo, . . .	253 6 4	99 17 4	248 15 6	312 6 2	428 9 11	203 4 10
Waterford, . . .	306 18 2	124 14 2	91 19 8	278 9 1	2162 9 9	146 17 3
Total, . . .	9,399 6 0½	3,927 13 9½	3,697 18 8	12,062 14 8	18,490 17 2½	4,239 18 11



District Asylum in Ireland for the Year ended 31st March, 1900—continued.

EXPENDITURE.					Balance due by Committee on 31st March, 1900.	ASYLUMS.
Insurance, Rent, and Taxes.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	Paid to Boards of Guardians for Main- tenance of Lunatics in Workhouses, under 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 2.	Total.			
34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
91 6 0	214 19 7½	—	13,317 3 2	3,709 2 6		Armagh.
63 6 9	102 12 7	—	23,613 5 11	8,513 14 4		Ballinacloe.
122 8 5	340 1 0	2,010 12 0	36,867 1 11	—		Belfast (including Antrim).
29 15 0	118 13 5	—	9,256 12 2	—		Carlow.
65 12 6	149 15 4	—	11,898 6 9	954 16 8		Castlebar.
76 1 11	299 2 4	—	19,218 1 10	—		Clongmel.
251 8 8	376 8 3	—	33,290 5 9	4,906 12 6		Cork.
35 7 10	199 2 2	—	14,835 2 7	1,455 17 6		Downpatrick.
35 1 4	283 1 1	197 18 0	9,465 15 10	694 2 6		Ennis.
96 17 9	197 19 4	—	12,732 8 10	1,438 12 8		Enniscorthy.
52 7 0	69 3 2	—	10,453 2 10	133 18 2		Kilkenny.
112 16 9	194 2 1	—	11,976 17 9	2,601 14 7		Killarney.
88 1 9	94 18 6½	—	12,696 19 2	4,014 8 2		Lettickenny.
73 17 3	130 16 5	—	13,299 17 1	1,191 9 1		Limerick.
31 6 0	375 9 9	111 6 4	11,699 8 9	1,321 13 8		Londonderry.
82 5 0	125 14 7	—	15,157 12 3	—		Maryborough.
54 1 5	179 8 8	—	16,603 4 11	7,147 7 6		Monaghan.
66 15 0	258 17 11	—	22,491 8 11	—		Mullingar.
80 4 3	156 7 4	—	14,554 3 3	1,634 15 3		Omagh.
188 4 9	1,124 15 3	—	69,070 0 6	2,636 17 5		Richmond.
43 11 9	84 5 11	—	12,191 12 2	—		Sligo.
63 19 6	121 13 0	—	11,361 8 7	2,357 10 6		Waterford.
1,733 19 7	5,148 8 0	2,349 16 4	397,035 0 11	44,612 16 4		Total.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient per  
is classified in the

ASYLUM.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Asylum.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Workhouses under 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 3.	AVERAGE COST		
			Salaries and Wages.	Super- annuation.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Armagh, . . . . .	493	—	4 13 4	0 9 3	
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	1,126	—	3 13 2	0 9 1	
Belfast (including Antrim), . . . . .	972	112	6 13 2	0 18 0	
Carlow, . . . . .	360	—	5 17 7	0 12 4	
Castlebar, . . . . .	583	—	4 5 5	0 17 9	
Cleenard, . . . . .	718	—	4 4 6	1 3 8	
Cork, . . . . .	1,512	—	4 13 8	0 10 6	
Downpatrick, . . . . .	566	—	5 0 3	0 11 6	
Ennis, . . . . .	371	11	5 8 0	1 17 5	
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	440	—	5 11 6	0 10 6	
Kilkenny, . . . . .	431	—	5 2 11	0 12 1	
Killarney, . . . . .	537	—	5 2 6	0 13 5	
Letterkenny, . . . . .	554	—	5 0 2	0 5 0	
Limerick, . . . . .	622	—	5 3 1	1 3 1	
Londonderry, . . . . .	464	5	6 15 3	0 7 0	
Maryborough, . . . . .	478	—	6 11 7	0 16 2	
Monaghan, . . . . .	770	—	4 7 6	0 10 6	
Mullingar, . . . . .	794	—	4 8 7	0 10 3	
Omagh, . . . . .	646	—	5 0 6	1 9 1	
Richmond, . . . . .	2,128	—	4 6 11	1 9 2	
Sligo, . . . . .	607	—	4 8 7	0 12 11	
Waterford, . . . . .	485	—	5 9 9	0 13 3	
Total, . . . . .	15,657	128	4 18 2	0 16 5	

Annun in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table.

PER PATIENT.					ASYLUM.
Provisions and Groceries.	Wines and Spirits.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
10 8 6	0 2	6 1	0 2		Armagh.
9 0 1	2 1	4 10	1 7		Ballinasloe.
10 0 8	1 4	6 8	4 3		Belfast (including Antrim).
8 16 11	1 7	3 11	3 0		Carlow.
7 19 6	3 7	3 10	2 6		Castlebar.
9 11 7	6 7	7 4	2 5		Clonmel.
9 11 10	2 2	3 5	2 1		Cork.
8 10 1	5 0	7 2	6 4		Downpatrick.
6 9 8	3 10	5 6	3 4		Eanis.
10 7 2	4 2	6 10	3 6		Enniscorthy.
7 7 6	4 11	8 1	1 2		Kilkenny.
8 10 11	1 5	3 7	5 4		Killarney.
8 8 6	0 11	5 4	1 10		Letterkenny.
8 9 6	2 6	4 2	2 4		Limerick.
7 14 8	1 3	4 9	3 2		Londonderry.
8 12 4	5 4	1 10	2 11		Maryborough.
8 17 6	1 8	7 6	3 3		Monaghan.
8 6 7	1 11	4 10	2 1		Mullingar.
7 17 10	2 1	5 11	2 10		Omagh.
11 6 2	5 0	6 6	8 11		Richmond.
6 17 1	0 4	4 5	4 6		Sligo.
8 14 3	2 8	4 10	4 5		Waterford.
9 1 11	2 10	5 5	3 9		Total.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient per  
is classified in the

AVERAGE COST				
ASYLUMS.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	Fuel.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh, . .	2 5 7	0 9 10	0 10 4	3 16 1
Ballinasloe, .	2 6 8	1 0 3	0 18 7	1 4 0
Belfast (including Antrim), . .	2 19 7	1 6 0	0 15 3	3 0 4
Carlow, . .	2 3 9	0 13 1	0 11 9	2 4 11
Castlebar, . .	1 12 8	0 7 8	0 7 4	2 3 1
Clonmel, . .	3 16 11	1 1 7	1 1 9	1 6 3
Cork, . .	1 15 2	0 13 5	0 11 5	0 17 7
Downpatrick, .	2 7 6	0 14 3	1 0 8	2 9 0
Ennis, . .	2 13 10	0 9 9	0 16 4	1 6 4
Enniscorthy, .	2 5 10	0 11 8	1 1 11	2 19 4
Kilkeny, . .	1 10 5	0 6 3	0 4 9	2 8 8
Killarney, . .	1 11 3	0 11 5	0 9 1	1 8 8
Letterkenny, .	1 10 9	0 11 2	0 11 5	2 4 7
Limerick, . .	1 4 6	0 10 3	0 9 0	0 18 2
Londonderry, .	2 12 7	0 9 1	0 11 6	1 10 6
Maryborough, .	2 11 8	0 14 1	0 10 5	2 1 4
Monaghan, . .	1 15 0	0 6 4	0 10 8	2 1 1
Mullingar, . .	3 3 9	1 0 9	0 18 6	3 4 9
Omagh, . .	1 2 6	0 11 0	0 7 5	2 8 3
Richmond, . .	1 19 7	0 8 6	0 15 2	1 6 0
Sligo, . .	2 2 2	0 10 2	0 9 2	1 10 2
Waterford, . .	2 3 10	0 11 2	0 17 4	1 10 3
Total, . .	2 3 3	0 13 1	0 13 7	1 17 2

Annum in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table—*continued.*

PER PATIENT.

Light. 16.	Soup and Washing Materials. 17.	Water Supply. 18.	Farm and Garden Expenses. 19.	ASYLUMS. 20.
£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	
0 8 6	7 11	—	0 4 10	Armagh.
0 6 9	5 2	3 10	0 5 7	Ballinacloe.
0 4 10	9 5	7 1	2 1 4	Belfast (including As- trum).
0 18 7	8 11	7 9	0 14 11	Carlow.
0 7 6	2 6	6 10	0 7 2	Castlebar.
0 10 11	4 6	3 7	0 9 6	Cloamell.
0 14 2	2 0	4 8	0 14 9	Cork.
0 9 3	4 6	—	0 16 3	Downpatrick.
0 10 0	4 9	5 5	1 15 11	Ennis.
0 13 5	5 6	—	0 14 3	Enniscorthy.
0 13 2	6 4	0 2	0 9 6	Kilkenny.
0 15 11	3 4	4 8	0 15 7	Killarney.
0 13 3	3 9	0 7	0 6 11	Letterkenny.
0 9 1	5 8	3 7	0 3 4	Limerick.
0 12 1	5 5	5 2	1 5 0	Londonderry.
0 10 1	13 9	3 2	0 8 11	Maryborough.
0 10 1	4 11	—	0 7 2	Monaghan.
0 12 7	6 2	—	2 9 5	Mullingar.
0 10 7	3 3	—	0 14 0	Omagh.
1 0 1	3 8	12 5	0 11 2	Richmond.
0 8 4	3 0	8 2	0 10 4	Sligo.
0 12 8	5 2	3 9	0 11 6	Waterford.
0 12 0	5 0	4 7	0 15 4	Total.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient per  
is classified in the

ASYLUMS.	AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT.			
	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Insurance, Rent, and Taxes.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh, . . . .	1 19 8	7 7	3 8	0 8 9
Ballinasloe, . . .	0 11 11	2 9	1 3	0 1 10
Belfast (including Antrim).	1 8 10	10 0	2 6	0 7 0
Carlow, . . . .	1 0 10	6 2	1 8	0 6 7
Castlebar, . . . .	0 12 2	1 5	1 11	0 5 2
Clonmel, . . . .	1 11 6	3 8	2 1	0 7 0
Cork, . . . .	0 11 5	3 8	3 5	0 5 0
Downpatrick, . . .	2 2 9	11 6	1 3	0 7 0
Ennis, . . . .	1 7 11	4 8	1 11	0 15 3
Enniscorthy, . . .	2 8 2	4 9	1 3	0 9 0
Kilkenny, . . . .	0 13 0	5 0	2 5	0 3 3
Killarney, . . . .	0 16 5	1 2	4 2	0 7 3
Letterkenny, . . .	1 0 1	3 11	3 0	0 3 5
Limerick, . . . .	1 4 6	5 9	2 5	0 4 2
Londonderry, . . .	0 16 8	7 9	1 4	0 16 2
Maryborough, . . .	1 1 11	4 11	8 5	0 5 3
Monaghan, . . . .	0 15 1	7 8	2 2	0 4 8
Mullingar, . . . .	2 1 11	6 3	1 8	0 6 6
Omagh, . . . .	1 3 9	4 3	2 6	0 4 10
Richmond, . . . .	1 10 7	5 10	1 9	0 10 7
Sligo, . . . .	0 14 2	6 8	1 5	0 2 9
Waterford, . . . .	0 12 1	4 5	2 2	0 5 0
Total, . . . .	1 3 7	5 5	2 3	0 6 7

Annex in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table — continued.

Total Average Cost of Patients maintained in Workhouses under 38 & 39 V. c. 67, s. 9.	Average Cost per Head calculated on the Gross Expenditure.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Casual Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	Average Cost per Head deducting Casual Receipts and amount received on behalf of Paying Patients from the Gross Expenditure.	ASYLUM.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	27 0 3	26 4 9	25 19 7	Armagh.
—	20 19 5	20 9 5	20 6 11	Ballinasloe.
18 4 5	30 8 1	29 7 3	28 16 3	Belfast (including Antrim).
—	25 14 3	25 2 9	24 16 11	Carlow.
—	20 8 0	20 6 1	20 0 3	Castlechar.
—	26 15 4	26 10 0	26 6 6	Clonmel.
—	22 0 4	21 15 1	21 3 1	Cork.
—	26 4 3	26 11 5	24 18 5	Downpatrick.
17 19 10	24 15 7	23 6 4	22 3 2	Ennis.
—	28 18 9	28 5 0	27 7 6	Enniscorthy.
—	20 19 7	20 14 7	20 0 5	Kilkenny.
—	22 6 1	21 11 10	21 8 2	Killarney.
—	21 14 7	21 3 5	20 15 5	Letterkenny.
—	21 5 1	21 1 11	20 14 1	Limerick.
22 5 3	24 18 11	24 0 4	23 7 9	Londonderry.
—	25 19 1	25 8 6	25 2 2	Maryborough.
—	21 12 9	20 8 6	20 3 6	Monaghan.
—	28 6 6	27 16 6	27 6 1	Mullingar.
—	22 10 7	22 4 5	21 12 11	Omagh.
—	27 8 0	27 2 4	26 10 9	Richmond.
—	19 14 4	19 11 11	19 10 6	Sligo.
—	23 8 6	22 15 0	21 18 7	Waterford.
18 7 2	24 9 6	23 19 0	23 9 8	Total.

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the  
attached to the

ASTLUNS.	RECEIPTS.				
	Potatoes.	Root Crops.	Other Vegetables.	Grain.	Hay and Straw.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	—	—	3 0 9	1 15 0	6 8 0
Armagh, . . .	—	8 15 3	33 3 6	—	3 0 0
Ballinasloe, . . .	—	21 18 6	45 13 5	10 0 0	4 0 0
Belfast, . . .	—	5 18 9	28 9 2	3 5 6	5 16 6
Do. (Pardysburn Estate).	—	53 17 4	8 15 1	16 4 0	53 0 0
Carlisle, . . .	1 18 8	0 5 6	35 19 4	—	—
Castlebar, . . .	—	9 13 10	10 10 10	—	8 16 9
Clonmel, . . .	—	48 15 10	7 15 6	2 8 0	5 9 9
Cork, . . .	—	42 13 4	36 1 8	22 10 0	47 7 0
Downpatrick, . . .	57 19 2	15 1 8	33 4 7	0 2 9	—
Ennis, . . .	14 11 1	16 8 6	25 6 8	—	—
Kinnscorthy, . . .	—	—	44 10 4	12 10 0	15 10 6
Kilkenney, . . .	20 0 0	29 10 1	18 3 1	4 13 0	10 10 0
Killarney, . . .	70 16 0	7 19 4	57 1 1	—	—
Letterkenney, . . .	—	9 4 3	18 10 8	7 17 9	7 12 6
Limerick, . . .	62 17 4	41 11 10	62 0 6	3 7 6	54 10 0
Londonderry, . . .	34 19 0	1 5 0	16 14 0	—	—
Maryborough, . . .	—	—	37 14 0	2 15 0	21 0 0
Monaghan, . . .	—	—	51 16 10	—	4 3 4
Mullingar, . . .	33 16 10	24 13 8	6 1 0	—	—
Omagh, . . .	—	—	22 8 3	—	—
Richmond, . . .	—	24 3 9	140 2 11	—	—
Do. (Portrane Estate).	51 14 9	—	60 8 0	16 17 6	—
Sligo, . . .	—	14 18 6	71 5 5	—	—
Waterford, . . .	61 6 0	16 0 0	21 2 2	—	11 0 0
Total, . . .	409 17 10	306 15 4	896 5 9	104 6 0	263 4 4

NOTE.—This Table includes on the "Receipts" side the value of Stock and Produce consumed in Account (Table XXI.). On the "Expenditure" side items are shown, such as wages and allowances Expenses in Table XXI., but under "Salaries," "Provisions," &c. Owing to the change in the has been found necessary to introduce this Table covering the intervening period of three months. Balance is shown in a number of cases which would show a profit on the full year's working, the the general financial position of a farm.



Three Months ended 31st March, 1899, in connection with the Farms District Asylums.

RECEIPTS.					ASYLUMS.
Figs.	Other Live Stock.	Milk.	Bacon.	Butcher Meat.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	0 19 0	20 17 9	—	—	Antrim.
—	—	—	—	—	Armagh.
38 17 6	6 14 0	148 3 4	—	21 9 4	Ballinasloe.
117 0 0	—	—	—	—	Belfast.
27 7 6	76 19 0	64 2 0	—	—	Do. (Purdys- burn Estate).
—	14 6 0	25 15 8	21 3 8	—	Carlow.
—	—	—	69 0 10	—	Castlebar.
34 8 3	—	—	—	—	Clonmel.
—	408 0 0	52 5 11	143 10 8	—	Cork.
—	12 12 6	37 16 6	56 10 0	40 0 6	Downpatrick.
34 7 11	69 2 0	130 14 10	—	—	Ennis.
61 4 2	—	—	—	—	Enniscorthy.
—	—	—	37 8 6	—	Kilkenny.
—	—	—	—	—	Kilbarney.
82 14 5	—	—	—	—	Lettickenny.
—	—	8 7 7	27 11 8	—	Limerick.
29 5 0	—	32 6 6	0 12 0	40 9 3	Londonderry.
43 8 0	—	—	—	—	Maryborough.
154 14 9	—	53 2 5	—	—	Monaghan.
—	11 0 0	274 8 11	—	247 1 0	Mullingar.
—	3 5 4	92 10 3	84 10 10	13 7 0	Omagh.
—	—	—	—	—	Richmond.
—	—	70 19 4	17 0 0	—	Do. (Portrane Estate).
—	9 14 0	32 3 9	58 2 6	18 15 0	Sligo.
87 19 1	—	—	—	—	Waterford.
738 4 7	612 14 10	1,091 16 9	575 10 8	381 2 1	Total.

the Asylum as well as the cash received for what was sold—the latter alone being shown in the Cash of the members of the staff employed on the farm, which are not shown under "Farm and Garden Asylum financial year, which now ends on 31st March instead of 31st December, as hitherto, it should not, however, be taken as any criterion of the success or otherwise of the farms, as a Dr. shows explanation being that the Receipts and Expenditure of a winter quarter afford no evidence of

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the  
attached to the

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.				
	Hides, Skins, and Wool.	Miscel- laneous.	Value of Stock on 31st March, 1899.	Value of Produce on 31st March, 1899.	TOTAL.
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	—	—	69 10 0	4 10 0	105 17 6
Armagh, . . .	—	—	188 10 0	125 10 0	353 18 9
Ballinasloe, . . .	2 2 0	—	592 0 0	66 10 0	953 8 1
Belfast, . . .	—	—	141 5 0	52 5 0	353 19 11
Do, (Purdy- burn Estate).	—	16 18 0	715 0 0	409 2 8	1,504 5 7
Carlisle, . . .	—	0 16 3	206 19 0	71 0 4	378 6 5
Castlebar, . . .	—	—	145 8 11	59 17 3	296 1 8
Clonmel, . . .	—	—	227 0 0	95 10 0	444 16 7
Cork, . . .	—	1 19 10	671 10 0	151 0 0	1,516 18 5
Downpatrick, . . .	0 17 3	0 17 6	827 12 0	313 15 10	1,456 10 3
Ennis, . . .	—	5 14 2	335 17 0	604 12 6	1,336 16 3
Enniscorthy, . . .	—	3 9 0	188 15 0	68 0 0	303 15 6
Kilkenny, . . .	—	21 15 0	137 5 10	163 8 5	462 13 11
Kilmarney, . . .	—	9 0 0	255 1 0	125 3 7	665 1 6
Lettickenny, . . .	—	—	114 1 0	38 0 0	278 7 0
Limerick, . . .	—	—	518 14 9	108 5 0	887 5 2
Londonderry, . . .	2 10 0	6 15 9	118 0 0	22 7 0	205 3 6
Maryborough, . . .	—	—	161 0 0	34 15 0	363 15 0
Monaghan, . . .	—	—	731 0 0	159 6 2	1,154 3 6
Mullingar, . . .	8 2 0	—	1,658 12 0	278 3 0	2,541 3 6
Omagh, . . .	2 5 0	4 8 11	368 10 0	128 10 0	659 16 7
Richmond, . . .	—	—	219 5 0	62 10 0	445 1 8
Do, (Portrane Estate).	1 7 0	—	1,511 3 0	86 15 0	1,896 4 7
Sligo, . . .	0 12 6	4 11 8	621 0 0	363 11 8	1,164 15 10
Waterford, . . .	—	—	320 4 6	67 17 4	584 8 1
Total, . . .	17 15 9	135 16 11	11,004 4 0	3,821 16 9	20,428 11 7

NOTE.—See note, pp. 48 and 49.

- (a) The discrepancy between this amount and that shown at the end of 1898 is caused by the  
 (b) The discrepancy between this amount and that shown at the end of 1898 is caused by the fact  
 (c) The discrepancy between this amount and that shown at the end of 1898 is caused by the fact  
 (d) The discrepancy between this amount and that shown at the end of 1898, is caused by the

Three Months ended 31st March, 1899, in connection with the Farms  
District Asylums—continued.

Dr. Balance.		EXPENDITURE.				ASTLUMS.
		Value of Stock on 1st January, 1899. 2L.	Value of Produce on 1st January, 1899. 2L.	Rent.  22.	Paid Labour.  23.	
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
32 10 10	83 7 6	14 0 0	2 17 10	19 5 0	Antrim.	
—	127 10 0	120 2 6	—	14 5 10	Armagh.	
—	610 0 0	383 0 0	—	22 14 6	Ballinasloe.	
—	150 0 0	112 9 0	—	22 6 5	Belfast.	
112 7 0	755 0 0	519 12 8	—	42 8 5	Do. (Purdy- burn Estate).	
—	208 12 0	69 8 4	—	17 11 10	Carlow.	
—	117 12 10	43 10 0	—	22 16 6	Castlebar.	
—	93 0 0	218 19 6	—	35 14 6	Cloamell.	
292 2 0	1,123 10 0	226 7 8	54 12 8	161 2 8	Cork.	
87 1 5	811 3 0	523 11 2	33 16 3	37 9 10	Downpatrick.	
—	332 0 0	651 18 10	—	35 6 0	Ennis.	
—	172 10 0	127 10 0	—	17 6 6	Enniscorthy.	
—	(a) 157 8 5	214 16 4	1 16 1	29 9 5	Kilkenny.	
94 10 8	252 3 0	343 10 0	—	28 3 8	Killarney.	
—	117 16 0	71 0 0	—	33 2 2	Lettickenny.	
180 5 11	579 4 1	292 0 0	—	27 11 0	Limerick.	
128 18 8	125 10 0	70 0 0	16 8 3	79 0 8	Londonderry.	
43 9 8	92 0 0	226 10 8	—	30 13 4	Maryborough.	
—	554 0 0	358 11 0	—	49 13 6	Monaghan.	
211 12 10	1,604 10 0	683 1 0	—	62 16 1	Mullingar.	
28 2 5	345 5 0	215 10 0	—	67 2 0	Omagh.	
5 0 1	(b) 219 5 0	117 10 0	—	24 4 0	Richmond.	
—	(c) 1,432 10 0	(d) 155 0 0	—	69 6 0	Do. (Portrane Estate).	
272 16 5	690 5 0	700 15 0	—	30 13 0	Sligo.	
32 19 6	332 6 6	187 13 8	—	29 8 2	Waterford.	
1,371 17 4	*11,012 8 4	*5,376 13 4	109 11 1	1,601 40 0	Total.	

fact that the Auditor increased the value of stock on hands at Kilkenny Asylum by £1 15s.  
that the Auditor reduced the value of stock on hands at Richmond Asylum by £28.  
that the Auditor increased the value of stock on hands at Portrane Asylum by £135 10s.  
fact that the Auditor reduced the value of produce on hands at Portrane Asylum by £34 11s. 6d.

\* See above, notes (a), (b), (c), (d).

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the  
attached to the

ASTLEMS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Manurea.	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	Pigs.	Other Live Stock.
	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . .	—	4 15 0	20 3 6	—	—
Armagh, . .	—	0 15 0	3 3 1	11 0 0	—
Ballinasloe, . .	—	5 8 0	9 5 2	—	—
Belfast, . .	—	—	15 8 1	10 5 0	—
Do. (Purdy- burn Estate).	—	5 18 8	24 13 11	—	90 5 0
Carlow, . .	—	6 13 6	14 5 5	—	0 5 3
Castlebar, . .	—	—	20 17 5	28 1 6	—
Clongmel, . .	15 0 0	2 13 7	47 5 5	24 10 0	—
Cork, . .	29 8 8	22 10 8	101 0 4	78 6 0	15 12 0
Downpatrick, . .	9 0 0	3 13 0	24 8 11	22 15 0	27 12 0
Ennis, . .	27 12 0	14 12 5	15 17 10	15 2 6	74 2 5
Enniscorthy, . .	16 12 0	2 5 7	8 8 2	24 0 0	—
Kilkeenny, . .	1 7 8	1 14 0	29 14 3	26 15 0	—
Killarney, . .	9 4 0	3 11 8	34 13 2	28 13 0	—
Letterkenny, . .	9 9 10	7 3 5	15 4 6	0 17 6	—
Limerick, . .	9 12 9	7 11 4	12 5 3	—	150 0 0
Londonderry, . .	8 10 0	5 3 6	59 7 9	9 0 0	30 10 0
Maryborough, . .	11 2 3	4 11 0	22 4 8	6 2 6	—
Monaghan, . .	—	2 12 10	38 12 3	60 10 10	23 12 4
Mullingar, . .	—	23 12 9	48 9 4	—	253 15 0
Omagh, . .	1 4 8	6 9 0	39 9 9	15 5 0	44 12 0
Richmond, . .	1 17 6	8 13 8	31 14 8	—	—
Do. Portrane Estate).	1 17 7	12 0 10	1 7 7	7 7 0	4 2 5
Sligo, . .	3 4 5	5 12 8	32 17 5	15 0 0	29 3 9
Waterford, . .	3 15 0	4 13 10	55 2 10	18 0 0	—
Total, . .	158 15 10	162 18 4	765 15 6	403 10 10	745 13 7

NOTE.—See note, pp. 48 and 49.

Three Months ended 31st March, 1899, in connection with the Farms  
District Asylums—continued.

EXPENDITURE.			Cr. Balance.	ASYLUMS.
Fodder and Feeding Stuff.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
13 19 6	—	138 8 4	—	Antrim.
3 2 4	—	290 5 9	66 13 6	Armagh.
29 0 9	0 0 6	879 8 11	73 19 2	Ballinasloe.
—	—	216 5 6	27 11 5	Belfast.
182 14 1	—	1,616 12 7	—	Do. (Pardysburn Estate).
42 10 11	1 10 2	360 18 8	17 7 9	Carlow.
16 0 9	—	248 19 0	49 2 8	Castlebar.
0 14 0	3 5 6	441 2 6	3 14 1	Clonmel.
37 1 11	8 10 0	1,879 0 5	—	Cork.
46 15 6	3 5 0	1,563 11 8	—	Downpatrick.
68 0 10	0 10 0	1,233 1 11	3 14 9	Ennis.
4 4 0	4 11 8	377 5 11	16 9 7	Enniscorthy.
1 12 0	—	445 12 0	16 1 11	Kilkenny.
14 4 6	17 8 8	729 11 8	—	Kilbarney.
13 17 3	—	268 10 8	9 16 4	Lettickenny.
7 5 11	1 1 9	996 12 1	—	Limerick.
14 1 1	15 10 11	434 2 2	—	Londonderry.
2 1 6	1 15 0	397 1 8	—	Maryborough.
3 16 0	—	1,096 7 9	27 15 9	Monaghan.
177 3 0	4 9 1	2,552 18 3	—	Mullingar.
4 0 9	—	697 18 0	—	Onagh.
29 4 0	18 13 3	451 1 9	—	Richmond.
4 4 0	5 3 10	1,982 19 4	123 5 3	Do. (Portrane Estate).
8 17 0	1 4 0	1,458 12 3	—	Sligo.
26 2 6	1 5 0	667 7 6	—	Waterford.
709 13 1	83 4 4	21,634 17 3	475 11 8	Total.

NOTE.—See note, pp. 48 and 49.

TABLE XXV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the  
attached to the

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.				
	Potatoes.	Root Crops.	Other Vegetables.	Grain.	Hay and Straw.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	—	—	103 2 5	—	106 15 0
Armagh, . . .	7 10 6	38 15 0	175 9 6	—	42 5 0
Ballinasloe, . . .	41 5 7	55 12 0	192 2 0	21 0 0	10 0 0
Belfast, . . .	0 6 0	17 2 4	100 11 0	13 0 0	50 0 0
Do. (Pardysburn Estate), . . .	289 11 10	88 14 3	80 3 9	81 5 0	264 10 6
Carlisle, . . .	66 5 11	0 11 0	150 2 11	23 14 0	—
Castlebar, . . .	44 15 3	26 2 1	102 8 5	9 11 3	64 14 10
Cloones, . . .	—	152 9 4	201 1 0	—	—
Cork, . . .	105 3 9	103 9 10	156 5 1	22 0 0	10 0 0
Downpatrick, . . .	254 0 1	12 13 10	122 9 1	51 12 5	—
Ennis, . . .	156 6 3	27 0 9	111 12 1	—	2 9 6
Enniscorthy, . . .	124 3 3	4 0 0	214 19 0	71 10 7	51 0 0
Kilkenny, . . .	135 4 5	39 15 8	79 7 0	13 12 11	24 2 3
Killarney, . . .	124 18 2	14 18 5	145 18 3	6 12 6	23 11 6
Letterkenny, . . .	82 15 10	14 2 2	115 13 4	30 0 2	25 0 0
Limerick, . . .	201 0 1	27 15 9	139 12 2	—	12 0 0
Londonderry, . . .	119 12 1	17 5 0	100 12 2	31 17 11	—
Maryborough, . . .	83 19 7	2 5 0	176 5 5	113 6 0	102 0 0
Monaghan, . . .	76 10 5	4 8 8	208 16 0	—	—
Mullingar, . . .	122 19 7	53 1 10	64 12 4	—	—
Omagh, . . .	103 14 5	18 17 10	71 2 8	—	—
Richmond, . . .	60 19 0	141 7 4	522 10 4	—	—
Do. (Portrane Estate), . . .	85 12 0	—	230 16 2	30 13 5	—
Silgo, . . .	162 6 9	58 4 9	296 10 4	—	—
Waterford, . . .	179 2 0	76 14 3	70 0 0	51 16 6	64 6 3
Total, . . .	2,769 0 6	996 2 1	4,065 2 5	562 13 6	852 15 6

NOTE.—This Table includes on the "Receipts" side the value of Stock and Produce alone being shown in the Cash Account (Table XXII.). On the "Expenditure" employed on the farm, which are not shown under "Farm and Garden

Year ended 31st March, 1900, in connection with the Farms District Asylums.

RECEIPTS.						ASYLUMS.
Figs.	Other Live Stock.	Milk.	Bacon.	Butcher Meat.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
—	64 13 6	487 4 11	—	—		Antrim.
248 4 1	—	—	—	—		Armagh.
365 12 6	55 4 0	736 14 11	—	85 0 4		Ballinasloe.
342 17 7	—	—	—	—		Belfast.
166 13 11	335 19 0	263 17 0	—	—		Do. (Pardysburn Estate).
105 3 6	61 8 0	129 15 4	64 17 5	—		Carlow.
—	—	—	259 0 5	—		Castlebar.
163 2 1	—	—	—	—		Clonmel.
—	32 16 4	449 12 2	619 8 10	—		Cork.
115 0 0	53 2 0	521 17 11	223 19 11	169 2 3		Downpatrick.
265 8 2	221 1 8	305 17 1	1 13 5	—		Kemis.
175 3 1	4 0 0	—	—	—		Kemisesthy.
—	—	—	237 2 0	—		Kilkeenny.
239 1 10	2 0 0	—	—	—		Kilharney.
209 13 5	—	—	—	—		Letterkenny.
1 13 0	32 15 0	211 0 4	93 2 10	—		Limerick.
171 1 2	—	191 0 4	84 11 11	91 14 0		Londonderry.
96 19 0	—	—	—	—		Maryborough.
644 2 9	97 14 0	242 13 6	2 12 6	—		Monaghan.
151 0 11	100 1 6	1,576 7 7	—	553 19 6		Mullingar.
—	16 19 10	430 1 11	414 5 5	158 3 10		Omagh.
—	—	—	—	—		Richmond.
59 0 8	139 3 4	256 9 3	154 5 5	567 6 4		Do. (Portrane Estate).
—	43 14 3	215 12 11	174 2 6	32 14 9		Silgo.
413 4 4	—	—	—	—		Waterford.
3,351 2 0	1,251 12 5	6,075 5 8	2,359 3 7	2,098 1 0		Total.

consumed in the Asylum as well as the Cash received for what was sold—the latter side items are shown, such as wages and allowances of the members of the staff Expenses" in Table XXII., but under "Salaries," "Provisions," &c.

TABLE XXV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the  
attached to the

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Hides, Skins, and Wool.	Mis- cellaneous.	Value of Stock on 31st March, 1909.	Value of Produce on 31st March, 1909.	TOTAL.	
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	—	0 2 6	391 10 0	304 0 0	1,217 8 4	
Armagh, . . .	—	9 7 5	170 0 0	101 10 0	793 1 6	
Ballinasloe, . .	1 8 0	—	400 0 0	47 0 0	2,038 0 4	
Belfast, . . .	—	—	110 2 0	24 19 6	724 18 5	
Do (Pardysburn Estate), . . .	0 12 0	298 18 0	1,681 0 0	217 7 0	3,109 12 9	
Carlow, . . .	—	6 4 1	158 13 6	37 0 8	793 16 4	
Castlebar, . . .	—	11 8 10	122 6 1	77 12 5	718 2 7	
Clonmel, . . .	—	—	102 10 0	220 15 6	842 17 11	
Cork, . . .	—	9 8 1	949 5 6	144 0 0	2,601 9 7	
Downpatrick, . .	2 9 8	4 9 9	895 10 2	188 4 6	2,505 13 0	
Ennis, . . .	—	7 6 6	342 17 0	740 17 10	2,272 11 5	
Enniscorthy, . .	—	13 5 0	191 13 0	177 8 0	1,027 1 11	
Kilkenny, . . .	—	45 3 11	160 4 5	61 9 0	796 1 7	
Killarney, . . .	—	—	508 15 6	180 18 10	1,156 15 0	
Lethbridge, . . .	—	—	129 10 0	24 10 0	681 15 0	
Limerick, . . .	—	—	525 13 0	76 15 0	1,381 16 2	
Londonderry, . .	4 14 10	375 14 7	167 5 0	66 5 0	1,421 14 0	
Maryborough, . .	—	11 13 0	188 8 0	67 3 8	842 5 0	
Monaghan, . . .	—	—	632 0 0	31 6 8	2,090 4 5	
Mullingar, . . .	29 0 6	—	2,096 10 0	324 4 6	5,072 7 3	
Omagh, . . .	10 1 0	12 3 0	334 4 0	106 13 0	1,755 7 11	
Richmond, . . .	—	5 10 0	227 2 0	40 0 0	997 8 8	
Do. (Portrane Estate), . . .	107 9 0	—	1,094 2 8	91 5 0	3,296 3 7	
Sligo, . . .	1 11 8	—	677 10 0	422 0 0	2,083 7 11	
Waterford, . . .	—	2 16 11	309 16 8	29 13 4	1,197 10 1	
Total, . . .	157 7 2	513 16 7	11,803 8 2	3,616 18 5	41,426 16 3	

NOTE.—See note on



Year ended 31st March, 1900, in connection with the Farms.  
District Asylums—continued.

EXPENDITURE.						ASYLUMS.
Value of Stock on 1st April, 1899.	Value of Produce on 1st April, 1899.	Rent.	Paid Labour.	Manures.		
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
69 10 0	4 10 0	28 8 11	93 15 0	—		Antrim.
130 10 0	125 10 0	18 18 0	54 8 11	7 0 0		Armagh.
591 0 0	66 10 0	11 19 9	123 11 0	—		Ballinasloe.
141 5 0	52 5 0	—	89 5 10	2 10 0		Belfast.
713 0 0	469 2 8	—	168 15 6	5 17 2		Do. (Purdystown Estate).
291 19 0	71 0 4	21 2 11	66 18 6	—		Carlow.
140 6 11	59 17 3	45 0 0	83 10 5	13 13 11		Castlebar.
227 0 0	96 10 0	—	107 0 0	22 13 0		Clongmel.
671 10 0	151 0 0	308 1 10	387 17 6	89 13 3		Cork.
827 12 0	323 15 10	135 6 10	156 2 11	5 16 0		Downpatrick.
336 17 0	694 12 6	—	136 10 19	31 0 0		Dunelm.
188 15 0	68 6 0	15 15 0	75 0 2	61 15 9		Dunsmoorthy.
137 5 10	163 8 5	62 9 4	72 8 3	22 3 8		Kilkenny.
235 1 0	235 3 7	21 10 0	127 2 9	61 9 2		Killarney.
114 1 0	33 0 0	—	130 15 1	40 0 4		Letterkenny.
518 14 9	106 5 0	2 6 2	94 18 0	27 14 8		Liverock.
118 0 0	22 7 0	32 18 6	277 17 10	49 10 8		Londonderry.
161 0 0	81 15 0	—	82 18 10	26 4 11		Maryborough.
781 0 0	159 6 2	—	181 11 6	—		Monaghan.
1,658 12 0	278 8 0	17 13 0	285 9 6	8 0 0		Mullingar.
308 10 0	125 10 0	—	219 15 8	40 15 2		Omagh.
219 5 0	61 10 0	—	49 14 11	6 5 0		Richmond.
1,511 3 0	86 15 0	—	417 8 11	17 5 0		Do. (Fortran Estate).
671 0 0	313 11 6	147 1 9	124 0 2	64 17 5		Sligo.
330 4 6	67 17 4	—	148 3 0	48 6 8		Waterford.
11,001 4 0	3,821 18 9	868 10 0	3,784 16 9	649 15 7		Total.

pages 54 and 55.

TABLE XXV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the  
attached to the

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants	Pigs.	Other Live Stock.
25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . . . .	112 17 4	163 10 10	—	490 7 6
Armagh, . . . . .	11 1 3	20 1 2	76 8 0	—
Ballinacree, . . . . .	4 2 6	42 19 1	83 4 0	18 0 0
Belfast, . . . . .	12 0 2	30 9 6	84 16 6	—
Do. (Purdyburn Estate),	55 14 6	111 2 5	36 7 6	502 12 6
Carlow, . . . . .	16 11 0	20 15 11	59 1 6	47 1 5
Castlebar, . . . . .	5 19 1	44 5 10	95 14 3	—
Clonmel, . . . . .	17 15 11	52 14 11	84 2 0	1 17 8
Cork, . . . . .	18 0 3	68 3 3	171 5 8	415 17 6
Downpatrick, . . . . .	23 15 11	52 14 11	95 17 0	168 6 6
Ennis, . . . . .	19 8 9	50 19 3	70 12 0	232 13 0
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	30 0 9	55 14 7	111 1 9	21 0 0
Kilkeenny, . . . . .	13 9 2	20 13 8	64 10 6	—
Killarney, . . . . .	11 4 9	49 15 6	63 8 3	108 12 6
Letterkenny, . . . . .	19 13 3	17 9 10	6 11 0	16 4 3
Limerick, . . . . .	12 15 3	15 6 0	17 15 0	—
Londonderry, . . . . .	34 10 8	67 7 1	105 11 0	136 10 0
Maryborough, . . . . .	40 0 5	21 19 1	40 14 0	—
Monaghan, . . . . .	28 15 5	51 19 1	170 16 2	8 8 8
Mullingar, . . . . .	74 13 3	28 3 4	—	1,061 2 0
Omagh, . . . . .	11 18 11	47 3 5	103 4 0	215 10 0
Richmond, . . . . .	52 19 7	54 6 7	—	—
Do. (Portrane Estate),	84 11 8	88 16 2	59 2 0	291 6 0
Sligo, . . . . .	18 12 4	31 16 2	38 15 5	61 15 2
Waterford, . . . . .	23 15 6	75 11 8	83 16 0	—
Total, . . . . .	756 2 2	1,234 1 10	1,732 15 6	3,705 5 9

NOTE.—See note on

Year ended 31st March, 1900, in connection with the Farns District Asylums—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.			Profit.	ASYLUMS.
Fodder and Feeding Stuff.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
228 15 3	19 1 0	1,070 15 10	146 12 8	Antrim.
2 19 5	—	508 18 9	290 4 9	Armagh.
119 18 2	1 0 0	1,061 4 6	976 15 10	Ballinasloe.
—	—	412 12 0	312 6 5	Belfast.
240 18 8	0 18 0	2,244 9 11	836 2 10	Do. (Purdysburn Estate).
99 15 10	2 12 8	611 19 1	181 17 3	Carlow.
—	24 15 0	514 9 8	208 12 11	Castlebar.
17 10 8	35 12 10	663 1 10	179 16 1	Cloonnell.
247 1 6	27 8 1	2,556 4 4	45 5 3	Cork.
232 7 0	17 12 4	2,069 7 3	555 6 3	Downpatrick.
240 11 1	10 18 11	1,739 1 9	533 9 8	Ennis.
12 0 0	28 4 1	630 13 1	306 8 10	Enniscorthy.
4 18 8	1 12 11	463 3 5	232 18 2	Kilkenny.
27 10 4	81 12 6	1,075 13 3	89 1 9	Killarney.
54 8 7	—	487 17 7	253 16 5	Letterkenny.
29 12 1	5 13 0	832 19 11	518 18 3	Limerick.
53 13 7	12 1 0	912 11 2	509 2 10	Londonderry.
2 12 0	7 19 5	468 3 8	374 1 4	Maryborough.
3 10 0	—	1,339 7 0	680 17 6	Monaghan.
711 10 5	10 12 2	4,129 9 0	942 18 3	Mullingar.
20 16 10	1 0 3	1,127 4 1	628 3 10	Omagh.
134 15 1	22 1 4	601 17 6	385 11 2	Richmond.
91 7 6	5 10 9	2,654 0 2	642 3 5	Do. (Portrane Estate).
39 9 4	7 10 4	1,506 9 9	575 18 2	Sligo.
36 14 4	—	805 10 11	391 19 2	Waterford.
2,661 16 6	321 16 7	30,541 3 5	10,835 6 10	Total.

TABLE XXVI.—Cost of District Asylums on the Local Rates.

ASYLUMS.	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in Districts.	Amounts paid by Districts during year ended 31st March, 1909.			Estimated percentage of sum paid on the rateable property in District.
		Payable towards Building Fund.	Towards Maintenance.	Total.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Pence.
Armagh, . .	Armagh, . .	2,081 2 3	5,000 0 0	7,081 2 3	4'0
Ballinasloe, .	Galway and Reecommun.	5,477 6 3	20,119 0 11	25,596 7 2	7'9
Antrim, . .	Antrim, . .	4,416 18 10	23,770 2 0	30,660 11 10	4'8
Belfast, . .	Belfast County Borough.	2,413 11 0			
Carlow, . .	Carlow, . .	824 9 0	4,619 13 2	5,344 2 2	2'5
	Kildare, . .				
Castlebar, . .	Mayo, . . .	924 12 5	5,632 0 0	6,556 12 5	5'0
Clonmel, . .	Tipperary, North & South Ridings.	1,059 6 7	8,538 0 11	9,597 7 6	3'4
Cork, . . .	Cork County and County Borough.	2,907 16 1	14,322 17 0	17,230 13 1	3'4
Downpatrick, .	Down, . . .	1,777 6 0	8,651 2 8	10,328 8 8	2'4
Ennis, . . .	Clare, . . .	364 9 5	5,170 17 10	5,335 7 3	4'0
Enniscorthy, .	Wexford, . .	2,192 7 0	7,966 9 5	10,158 16 5	6'3
Kilkeenny, . .	Kilkeenny, . .	2,265 6 8	5,963 13 4	8,210 0 0	5'4
Killarney, . .	Kerry, . . .	2,306 19 10	4,702 11 4	7,009 11 2	5'5
Letterkenny, .	Donegal, . .	1,480 16 10	8,003 0 6	9,565 17 4	7'8
Limerick, . .	Limerick, Co. and Co. Borough.	653 17 10	6,631 6 4	7,335 4 2	3'3
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, Co. & Co. Borough.	1,013 0 4	5,505 1 5	6,516 1 9	3'8
Maryborough, .	King's & Queen's.	4,329 5 4	7,168 6 0	11,497 11 4	5'5
Monaghan, . .	Monaghan, . .	1,267 3 0	8,469 19 9	9,707 2 9	4'2
	Cavan, . . .				
Mullingar, . .	Longford, . .	2,947 5 0	6,120 0 0	8,067 5 0	1'9
	Meath, . . .				
	Westmeath, . .				
Omagh, . . .	Fermanagh, . .	1,394 3 4	7,000 0 0	8,384 3 4	2'9
	Tyrone, . . .				
Richmond . . .	Dublin Co. and Co. Borough.	6,464 16 1	40,140 11 0	46,611 7 1	5'3
	Wicklow, . .				
	Louth, . . .				
Sligo, . . .	Lestrim, . .	619 1 10	2,853 1 11	3,472 3 9	2'4
	Sligo, . . .				
Waterford, . .	Waterford Co. & Co. Borough.	1,817 11 0	6,687 14 6	7,905 5 6	6'0
Total, . . .		50,796 11 11	251,902 10 0	262,701 1 11	4'3

## APPENDIX B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &amp;c., in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, during the Year 1899.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1898, . . . . .					143	21	169
Admitted during the year 1899, . . . . .					16	—	16
Total number under treatment during year . . . . .					164	21	185
Discharged during the year—							
	M.	F.	T.				
Recovered, . . . . .	13	—	13				
Relieved, . . . . .	7	—	7				
Not Improved, . . . . .	1	—	1				
					21	—	21
Deaths during the year—							
From Natural Causes, . . . . .	2	—	2				
From Accidental Causes, . . . . .	—	—	—				
By Suicide, . . . . .	—	—	—				
					2	—	2
Escapes during the year, . . . . .					—	—	—
Total discharges, deaths, and escapes during year, . . . . .					23	—	23
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1899, . . . . .					141	21	162
Daily average number of patients in Asylum during 1899, . . . . .					143·7	21·	164·7
Per-centage of deaths on daily average number of Patients, . . . . .					1·39	—	1·21

TABLE II.—Showing the Crimes of the Patients who were Admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1899, and also of those Remaining on the 31st December, 1899; together with the Period at which Insanity was recognised.

Crime.	Admissions.												Remaining.									
	Period at which Insanity was recognised.												Period at which Insanity was recognised.									
	Found Insane on Arraignment and Inevitable of Pleading.						Acquired on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but Insane.						Found Insane on Arraignment and Inevitable of Pleading.						Acquired on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but Insane.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Total Number remaining on 31st December, 1899.
Murder and Manslaughter.	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	162
Violent Assault.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	31
Common Assault.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	31
Rape or Attempt.	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	34
Arson.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Theft and Larceny.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
Burglary and Housebreaking.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Attempt at Suicide.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Breach of the Articles of War.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Other Offences.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Total.	5	5	5	5	5	5	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	162

TABLE III.—Showing the previous Mental History of the Patients who were admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1899.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Re-admissions, . . . . .	3	—	3
First admission, but stated not to be the first attack of Insanity, . . . . .	4	—	4
First attack, or no information on the subject, . . . . .	9	—	9
Total, . . . . .	16	—	16
Known to have actually attempted suicide, . . . . .	3	—	3
Regarded as being Suicidal, . . . . .	—	—	—
Stated not to have attempted suicide, or no information on the subject, . . . . .	13	—	13
Total, . . . . .	16	—	16
Affected with Epilepsy or Epileptiform Convulsions, . . . . .	1	—	1
Not so affected, . . . . .	15	—	15
Total, . . . . .	16	—	16

TABLE IV.—Showing the Form of Mental Disease in the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1899, and also in those remaining on the 31st December, 1899.

Form of Disease.	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1899.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania, . . . . .	5	—	5	86	7	92
Melancholia, . . . . .	1	—	1	7	9	16
Dementia, . . . . .	7	—	7	18	—	18
Monomania, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	2
General Paralysis, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idiocy, . . . . .	—	—	—	15	2	17
Puerperal Insanity, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental affections complicated with Epilepsy, . . . . .	1	—	1	7	1	8
Supposed not Insane, . . . . .	2	—	2	7	2	9
Total, . . . . .	16	—	16	141	21	162

TABLE V.—Showing the conditions under which Patients were discharged during the Year 1899.

Conditions of Discharge.	Number Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.
Remitted to Prisons, . . . . .	6	—	6
Liberated or given up to care of Friends, . . . . .	7	—	7
Transferred to District Asylums, . . . . .	8	—	8
Total, . . . . .	21	—	21

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1899, and also of those remaining on 31st December 1899.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.									Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1899.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.								
From 5 to 10 Years, .	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
" 10 to 15 " .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 15 to 20 " .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
" 20 to 30 " .	6	—	6	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	22	3	11
" 30 to 40 " .	7	—	7	5	—	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	33	3	10
" 40 to 50 " .	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	9	6
" 50 to 60 " .	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	3	15
" 60 to 70 " .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	16	—	10
" 70 to 80 " .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
" 80 to 90 " .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
" 90 and upwards, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unascertained, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7
Total, .	16	—	16	12	—	12	7	—	7	1	—	1	2	—	2	141	21	103

Males.      Females.

Average age at death, . . . . . 54·5      —

TABLE VII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients who were admitted during the Year 1899, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1899.

—	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1899.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Well Educated, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1
Can Read and Write well, . . . . .	4	—	4	27	3	30
“ Indifferently, . . . . .	7	—	7	64	6	70
Can Read only, . . . . .	—	—	—	5	4	9
Cannot Read or Write, . . . . .	5	—	5	14	6	20
Unascertained, . . . . .	—	—	—	40	3	43
Total, . . . . .	16	—	16	141	21	162



TABLE VIII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1899, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1899.

—	Admissions.			Discharges.									Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1899.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married, .	4	—	4	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	37	7	44
Single, .	12	—	12	8	—	8	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	46	14	60
Widowed, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
Not ascertained,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	43	—	43
Total, .	16	—	16	13	—	13	7	—	7	1	—	1	2	—	2	141	21	162

TABLE IX.—Showing the Previous Occupation of Patients remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1899.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculturists, . . . . .	70	1	71
Carpenters, . . . . .	2	—	2
Domestic Servants, . . . . .	—	8	8
Masons, Bricklayers, and Slaters, . . . . .	3	—	3
Mendicants, . . . . .	4	—	4
Painter and Glasier, . . . . .	1	—	1
Pensioner Soldier, . . . . .	1	—	1
Police, . . . . .	1	—	1
Publicans, . . . . .	3	—	3
Sailor . . . . .	1	—	1
Shoemakers, . . . . .	2	—	2
Shopkeepers, . . . . .	4	1	5
Smiths and Workers in Metals, . . . . .	2	—	2
Tailor and Seamstress, . . . . .	1	1	2
Vintallers, . . . . .	3	—	3
Various other employments, . . . . .	7	1	8
No Occupation, . . . . .	3	1	4
Unascertained, . . . . .	33	8	41
Total, . . . . .	141	21	162

TABLE X.—Showing the causes of the Deaths in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1899.

Initials.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Cause of Death.
J. C. . .	1	-	30	Phthisis. Inflammation of Lungs.
W. S. . .	1	-	70	
Total, .	2	-	-	

TABLE XI.—Showing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed and unemployed during the Year 1899.

Patients Employed.			Patients Unemployed.		
How Employed.	Average Numbers.		Causes.	Average Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards.	26	5	Refusing to Work, .	15	-
As Clerk, . . .	1	-	Unemployed because of—		
As Storekeeper, . . .	1	-			
As garden or field labourers	44	-	(a.) mental condition	10	2
In the kitchen, . . .	11	-	(b.) bodily condition.	18	2
In the laundry, . . .	2	4			
At needlework and knitting.	1	4			
As Shoemakers, . .	3	-			
As Stokers, . . .	2	-			
As Tailors, . . .	2	-			
As Upholsterers, . .	2	3			
Miscellaneous, . .	5	-			
Total employed, .	100	14	Total unemployed,	43	4

TABLE XII.—Showing the Average Number of Patients attending Divine Service, taking Exercise daily, and attending Entertainments during the Year 1899.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Attending Roman Catholic Service, . . . . .	66	7	73
“ Protestant Episcopalian Service, . . . . .	11	2	13
“ Presbyterian Service, . . . . .	10	2	12
Total, . . . . .	87	11	98
Taking Exercise—Confined to Airing Courts, . . . . .	44	11	55
“ In outer Airing Courts, . . . . .	97	10	107
Total, . . . . .	141	21	162
Attending Associated Entertainments, . . . . .	114	14	128

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Receipts and Expenditure on behalf of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum for the Year ended 31st March, 1900.

Daily Average Number of { Males. Females. Total.  
 { Attendants. 13 28 } during the financial year 1899-1900.  
 { Patients. 21 167½ }

Receipts.	£ s. d.	Expenditure.		Yearly Average Cost per Patient in respect of each of the Headward which the Expenditure is classified
To Amount of Parliamentary Vote, . . . . .	6,544 0 0	By Salaries and Wages, . . . . .	£ s. d. 3,938 10 11	£ s. d. 19 16 6
" Casual Receipts, as follows:—		" Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants, . . . . .	2,483 0 5	15 6 9
Sals of Offal and Old Stores, . . . . .	£ s. d. 14 16 6	" Clothing for Patients, . . . . .	343 1 11	2 7 2
Farm and Garden Produce, . . . . .	464 10 6	" Uniform for Attendants and Servants, . . . . .	44 7 11	0 5 6
		" Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c., . . . . .	16 11 9	0 3 0
		" Escort and Conveyance of Patients, . . . . .	23 8 7	0 6 7
		" Allowances to Patients, . . . . .	119 19 6	0 14 9
		" Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	202 1 1	1 4 11
		" Outlay on Farm and Garden, . . . . .	6,536 2 1	40 5 2*
		Total Expenditure, . . . . .	14 15 6	
		" Extra Receipts paid over to H.M. Exchequer, . . . . .	475 13 1	
		" Balance to be surrendered, . . . . .	7,028 10 6	
Total, . . . . .	7,056 10 6	Total, . . . . .		

\* Yearly Average Cost per Patient, less proportion borne by Casual Receipts, £37 5s. 6d.

TABLE XIV.—Account of the Sum Expended, compared with the Sum Granted by Parliament for the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum in the Year ended 31st March, 1900, showing a Surplus or Deficit upon each sub-head of the Vote.

Service.	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than granted.	More than granted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages . . . . .	3,536 0 0	3,235 10 11	100 9 1	—
Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants, . . . . .	2,523 0 0	2,483 0 5	39 19 7	—
Clothing for Patients and Uniform Clothing, . . . . .	439 0 0	263 1 11	46 18 1	—
Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c., . . . . .	45 0 0	44 7 11	0 12 1	—
Escort and Conveyance of Patients, .	40 0 0	16 11 9	23 8 3	—
Allowances to Patients, . . . . .	50 0 0	33 8 7	—	3 8 7
Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	120 0 0	119 19 6	0 0 6	—
Total, . . . . .	6,544 0 0	6,336 1 0	207 19 0	—

TABLE XV.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND WAGES, showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Servants of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, for the Year ended 31st March, 1900.

No. actually employed.	Description of Office.	Salary of Office.			Allowances.	Valued at
		Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	Resident Physician and Governor.	600 0 0	20 0 0	700 0 0	House and garden.	100 0 0
1	Assistant Resident Medical Officer.	—	—	200 0 0	Appointments and attendance.	80 0 0
1	Visiting Physician.	—	—	175 0 0	—	—
3	Chaplains.	—	—	{ 80 0 0 } { 30 0 0 } { 55 0 0 }	—	—
1	Clerk and Storekeeper.	150 0 0	10 0 0	200 0 0	For house.	30 0 0
1	Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper.	80 0 0	5 0 0	100 0 0	For house.	15 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Male).	80 0 0	2 10 0	110 0 0	For house and uniform.	21 10 0
4	Charge Attendants (Male), (a)	22 0 0	1 10 0	28 0 0	Rations, uniform, and quarters.	40 0 0
12	Attendants (Male), (b)	42 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	Do.	40 0 0
10	Assistant Attendants (Male), (c)	30 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	Do.	40 0 0
1	Head Attendants (Female).	40 0 0	2 0 0	52 0 0	Do.	37 0 0
3	Charge Attendants (Female), (d)	30 0 0	1 0 0	30 0 0	Do.	25 0 0
9	Attendants (Female), (e)	18 0 0	1 0 0	28 0 0	Do.	23 0 0
1	Farmyard Man.	—	—	2s 6d. per day.	—	—
1	Boy Messenger.	1s. per day.	3d. per day.	—	—	—

(a) Including one Night Attendant, receiving an allowance of 20s in lieu of rations, and 2s in lieu of quarters.  
 (b) Including Tailor, Shoemaker, Cook, Assistant Night Attendant, Gardener, and Gatekeeper; the Assistant Night Attendant receiving 2s in lieu of quarters; and the Tailor, Shoemaker, and Gardener receiving an allowance of 20s each in lieu of rations; the Assistant Night Attendant receiving 2s in lieu of quarters.  
 (c) Including an allowance of 2s each in respect of their supervision of Patients at work.  
 (d) Including one Landdress.  
 (e) Including two Assistant Landresses, one Hall Maid, and Female Night Attendant.

CENTRAL  
CRIMINAL  
ASYLUM  
(DUNDRUM).

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

## MEMORANDUM OF INSPECTION ON THE 21st DECEMBER, 1899.

Inspected on  
21st Dec.,  
1899.

Statistics.

On the official inspection of this institution at the end of last year, there were on the books the names of 169 patients (143 men and 21 women). Since then 16 men have been admitted; 21 have been discharged, of whom 13 had recovered, and 2 have died—leaving under care at the present date 141 men and 21 women—162 in all. No change, either by admission, discharge, or death has taken place amongst the female population.

Of the men admitted, 2 were acquitted on the ground of insanity, or a special verdict (under 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 38), found that they were "guilty but insane," 5 were found insane and incapable of pleading at trial, and 9 were convicts undergoing terms of imprisonment. Of these latter two had previously been in the asylum.

Of the discharges, 13 had recovered—of whom 7 were handed over to the care of friends, and 6 were sent back to prison to complete their sentences—8 were discharged unrecovered on the termination of their sentences, and transferred to their district asylums.

Deaths.

Two patients died during the year. In each case the cause of death was investigated by a Coroner's jury. In one case death was due to phthisis, and in the other to inflammation of the lungs.

Classification.

The following table shows the circumstances under which the patients are at present detained under care :—

	TOTALS.			Classified with reference to circumstances under which detained.											
				Certified to be insane whilst awaiting Trial or Judgment			Found Insane by Jury on Arraignment.			Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, including those cases in which Special Verdicts have been found in terms of 46 & 47 Vic., c. 38.			Certified to be insane whilst undergoing Sentence of Penal Servitude or Imprisonment.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum on 1st Jan., 1899.	143	21	169	2	1	3	81	14	95	24	4	38	31	2	33
Since admitted, first time.	13	-	13	-	-	-	5	-	5	2	-	2	6	-	6
Re-admitted.	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Total under Treatment.	164	21	185	2	1	3	86	14	100	35	4	40	40	2	42
Recovered and Discharged.	13	-	13	1	-	1	5	-	5	2	-	2	6	-	6
Removed to other Asylums.	8	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1	3	-	3
Died.	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Discharged, Removed, & Died.	23	-	23	1	-	1	11	-	11	3	-	3	9	-	9
Remaining under Treatment on 31st December, 1899.	141	21	162	1	1	2	75	14	89	33	4	37	32	2	34

The general health has been good. There are at present only 4 men in bed. No epidemic has visited the institution, and what perhaps is even a greater subject of congratulation, having regard to the class of the insane in this establishment, no serious injury either to patients or attendants, by assault or otherwise, has been reported, nor has any escape been attempted.

CENTRAL  
CRIMINAL  
ASYLUM  
(DUNDUM).  
Health.

The only casualty has been the opening of a vein in the arm, inflicted by a patient on himself.

No serious  
casualties.

The records show that restraint has not been resorted to. Seclusion has been used on the male side in 40 cases, on 1,091 occasions, for 7,209 hours, whilst 8 women have been similarly treated on 73 occasions for 567 hours. Two men were found in seclusion at the time of my visit, and are almost constantly so treated on account of their dangerous propensities. They are exercised apart from the rest in small yards provided for the purpose.

No restraint.  
Seclusion.

The patients, with a few exceptions, were quiet and well behaved.

Conduct.

I saw them at dinner in the dining hall. The room is much overcrowded, and either an additional room should be provided, or the present hall enlarged by adding the adjoining scullery to it. The patients conducted themselves with great propriety, but the absence of tablecloths gives a very cheerless look to the service of the meal.

Dining hall.

Owing to the present defective state of the laundry it has not been found possible up to this to supply tablecloths. For the same reason, it is impossible to change the patients' linen as frequently as would be desirable. The alterations in the laundry are, however, ready to be carried out without further delay.

Laundry.

The room used as a nurse's dining room is much too small for the purpose.

Nurse's  
dining room.

The block of cells at the rear of the asylum would require some alterations and repairs. The rooms are dark and ill-ventilated; the floors worn and the walls rough. Larger windows, capable of being opened during the day time, should be put in; new floors of polished wood should be laid; and the walls should be plastered and coated with Keen's cement.

Improvements  
required.

In the new water-closets the pipes should be cased, and the gas brackets removed, as they at present afford facilities to patients of suicidal tendencies.

The contract for heating the wards is being carried out. The pipes are laid, but the boiler house has still to be built, and the boiler put in position. The work will not be completed in time for use this year, but when finished, it will add much to the comfort of the patients, and tend to preserve the fabric of the institution from damp.

Heating.

The appliances for protection against fire have been improved by having the screws of the couplings of the hose made uniform throughout, thus enabling the staff to deal with an outbreak of fire on its first appearance.

Precautions in  
case of fire.

Painting and decoration are much wanted throughout the male wards.

Repairs and  
maintenance

<b>CENTRAL CRIMINAL ASYLUM (DUNDRUM).</b>	It is most unfortunate that these minor works, which usually in asylums give opportunities for the employment of the insane, have to be carried out here by outside labour.
<b>Condition.</b>	The wards and day-rooms were clean and tidy, and the beds and bedding of good quality and kept in fair order.
<b>Employment.</b>	Exclusive of ward cleaners, about 49 per cent. of the men are usefully employed.
<b>Payment of working patients.</b>	The system of remuneration for work done still continues to bear good fruit, by inducing many who would otherwise be troublesome and dangerous to conduct themselves as useful members of society.
<b>Amusements.</b>	Much is done to afford amusement by providing outdoor sports of all sorts, in which the medical officers take much interest.
<b>Religious ministration.</b>	On last Sunday 62 men and 5 women attended Mass; whilst 11 men and 2 women went to the Episcopalian Service, and a similar number to the Presbyterian Service.
<b>Staff.</b>	The subordinate staff consists of 27 men and 13 women. These numbers include the Head Attendant on each side—the artizans, band-dresses, and the night staff, which consists of 2 men and 1 woman. No changes have occurred amongst the subordinate staff. During the year the Clerk and Storekeeper, and the Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper resigned, and His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. G. Squires to the former post. 21st December, 1899.

REPORT of the RESIDENT PHYSICIAN and GOVERNOR of the  
CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, for the  
year 1899, and the financial year 1899-1900.

The Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum,  
Dundrum, Co. Dublin,  
12th April, 1900.

<b>Governor's report.</b>	GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my ninth annual report, together with the usual statistical tables for the year 1899, the financial tables for the year ended the 31st of March, 1900, and the notes on the cases admitted.
<b>Admissions. Decrease of criminal lunatics.</b>	The admissions were 16 in number, all males, a decrease of 3 as compared with 1898, and of no less than 11 as with 1896. These figures prove a steady decrease in the number of lunatics who commit crimes, and this is remarkable when the steady increase in the number of non-criminal lunatics in Ireland is taken into account. My experience is
<b>Criminality and homicidal insanity.</b>	that true homicidal mania is extremely rare, and that a large number of lunatics who commit murder are not homicidal, often indeed not even of a criminal type. In other words in many cases the crime is an accident in the history of the insanity, not its essential nor typical outcome. This fact influences me considerably in recommending patients for discharge.
<b>Increase of insaneconvicts.</b>	Of the 16 admissions no less than 9 were convicts undergoing various terms of imprisonment.



The following table gives the figures for the last five years:—

CENTRAL  
CRIMINAL  
ASYLUM  
(DUNDROM).

Years.	Admissions.	Number of those which were Convicts under Sentence.	Per-centage of Convicts to Criminal Lunatics.
1895, . . . . .	28	12	53.2
1896, . . . . .	27	8	29.6
1897, . . . . .	21	10	47.6
1898, . . . . .	19	5	26.3
1899, . . . . .	16	9	56.2

The average number resident was 164.7, as against 164.6 in 1898. Average number resident.  
Everything points to a decided decrease in 1900.

The total number under treatment was 185, a decrease of 4.

The total number of discharges was 21—all males—of whom 13 were discharged recovered; 7 relieved; and 1 not improved. Total under treatment.  
Discharges.

The number recovered is remarkable, and most gratifying, as proving the effects of treatment. Increased recoveries.

The number discharged recovered in 1898 was 9, and in my last report I expressed a hope that that figure would be maintained; I did not believe that it could be surpassed.

There were two deaths during the year, a decrease of one. The Deaths.  
per-centage of deaths on the average number resident was 1.21, a remarkably low figure. The deaths were both due to natural causes, and inquests were duly held.

I am glad to be able again to report that no suicide, no escape, nor any casualty occurred during the year. No casualties or escapes.

The conduct of the staff has been on the whole extremely good. Conduct of staff.  
There were no vacancies for male attendants. One female attendant resigned, to marry. She had served with distinction for over six years, and left with the good wishes of all. Changes in staff.

The head male attendant was granted two months' sick leave.

The Rev. A. E. Gick, clerk and storekeeper, resigned on his appointment to the parish of Redcross, and Mr. S. R. Smithson, his assistant, also resigned.

Mr. J. G. Squires was selected by His Excellency to succeed Mr. Gick, and Mr. Eugene Stewart has been promoted from the discipline staff to act as his assistant.

Despite the dislocation of service consequent on the almost simultaneous resignation of the heads of the store and clerical departments, the new officers have given me complete satisfaction.

The general health was excellent; there have been but few cases of serious illness and no epidemic, if I except our usual dose of influenza, which is much less deleterious in its effects on my patients than on the ordinary public. Health.

A section of the wall was rebuilt, and the work of heating the asylum and renovating the laundry has been in progress during the year. Progress of works.

The farm and garden operations continue to be most successful, and I am glad to be able to report that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to comment favourably on the results obtained. Farm and garden operations.

More land is, however, required to allow of a proper rotation of crops, as land which has been continuously tilled for fifty years becomes rank and unprofitable.

CENTRAL  
CRIMINAL  
ASYLUM  
(DUNDUM).Question of  
permitting  
attendants to  
sleep outside.

Financial.

Conduct of  
patients.

Seclusion.

No restraint.  
Shower baths.

Amusements.

Assistant  
Medical Officer.Consulting  
Physician.

A question of considerable importance is the increase in the number of married male attendants. The absence of changes in the staff proves that I have under me a body of men who have finally settled down in the service, and naturally they will all want to marry. Unfortunately, I am unable to grant any more all-night passes, as a certain number of the attendants must sleep in the asylum so as to be ready to deal with emergencies.

The expenditure of the asylum vote has shown but little fluctuation for some years; the expenditure and grant under each sub-head show an approximate balance. The enormous reduction in the cost of the asylum, which occurred during the earlier years of my term of office, could not be maintained owing to the increased contract prices, but despite this and the increased staff and higher rates of wages, the cost *per capitum* for 1899-1900 is £37 5s. 6d. as against £17 4s. 5d., the average *per capitum* cost for the five years 1885-1889.

The conduct of the patients has been on the whole very good, and there have been no serious assaults and no injuries more serious than a "black eye." Seclusion has been freely resorted to, and my experience is that with criminal lunatics seclusion, coupled with deprivation of privileges, is most effective if judiciously applied. For many years I have used no restraint, and I have never used the cold shower bath. On my taking up office one of these barbarous inventions adorned each ward, and their use, in my opinion, did more to cultivate disorder, foster conspiracy, and engender feelings of hatred and malice towards the staff than the harshest discipline could have accomplished.

The amusements have been carried out as effectively as the means at my disposal permit. Many cricket and football matches were played, and the asylum teams met with a large amount of success. On one occasion a cricket match was played here against the King's Dragoon Guards, and by the kind permission of Colonel Owen and the Officers of that regiment, their band played throughout the afternoon. I am certain that nothing ever gave asylum patients more thorough enjoyment than did this kind act of the officers.

In connection with the outdoor amusements I have great pleasure in mentioning the assiduous service of the Assistant Physician. In this, and in every department of his duties, Dr. Considine has proved himself an able and loyal colleague and an administrator of the highest ability, and, while his loss to me personally will be great, and much regretted, I hope that he will soon reap the reward of his long and faithful public service. The District Asylum Committee who secure him as their Medical Officer will be indeed fortunate.

The Consulting Physician, Sir C. J. Nixon, M.D., has loyally assisted me in every way possible.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I must thank you for your continued support, and for your frank recognition of the results of my efforts for the welfare of the asylum and its inmates.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE REVINGTON, M.D.,  
Resident Physician and Governor

The Inspectors of Lunatics,  
Dublin Castle.

NOTES ON CASES ADMITTED INTO THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL  
LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, DURING THE YEAR 1899.

CENTRAL  
CRIMINAL  
ASYLUM  
(DUNDRUM).

MALES.

Case 1.—J. M'L., admitted from Maryborough Prison, charged with manslaughter. Seventeen previous convictions, criminal type, causation alcoholic, physically a wreck, and the subject of lead palsy. Notes on admissions in 1899.

Case 2.—C. C., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with rape. Thirteen previous convictions. An habitual criminal of the lowest type, presenting no symptoms of insanity. Was remitted to prison.

Case 3.—J. S. T., admitted from Enniskillen Prison, charged with murder. No previous convictions. A well-marked case of nervous breakdown which, had it been treated earlier, would not have resulted in crime. Has made a good recovery.

Case 4.—J. G., admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with manslaughter. Three previous attacks of insanity; a case of dementia, probably never completely recovered from the first attack of insanity.

Case 5.—J. K., re-admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with burglary. Six previous convictions. First admitted here in 1871, and on the expiration of his sentence was removed to his District Asylum, from whence he appears to have made his escape. An habitual criminal of a low type; habits alcoholic. This case illustrates the danger of sending habitual criminals to District Asylums. Under the present law this is unavoidable.

Case 6.—M. H., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with manslaughter. No trace of criminality or insanity, but imprisonment was having a deleterious effect, was remitted to prison, and discharged from there immediately.

Case 7.—D. B., admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with shooting at with intent to do bodily harm. A case of monomania. It is remarkable that his sister, with whom he lived, has become inoculated with the same suspicions.

Case 8.—A. T., admitted from Cork Prison, charged with attempted rape. A case of dementia, low moral type.

Case 9.—P. K., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with larceny. Ten previous convictions. A thorough criminal of the lowest type; mentally, a borderland case, sometimes more insane than criminal, at other times more criminal than insane; is most difficult to manage here, and if sent back to prison would probably become violent and destructive.

CENTRAL  
CRIMINAL  
ASYLUM  
(DUNDUM.)

Notes on  
admissions in  
1899.

Case 10.—M. M., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with malicious wounding. A case of long-continued suspicion of the domestic type, culminating in the usual manner, viz., a homicidal attack on his wife; habits, alcoholic.

Case 11.—P. F., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with arson. Eleven previous convictions. A typical criminal of a low type mentally, is weak-minded.

Case 12.—P. O'D., admitted from Cork Prison, charged with murder. No previous convictions; three times previously in a District Asylum—a case of epileptic insanity of traumatic origin; one of the most dangerous types of epilepsy; fits are few, very severe, and occur only at night, and cause complete obsession of the mental powers, and result in homicide, suicide, or extreme violence; murdered his mother, with whom he slept, and was found wandering naked about the country. It is never safe, in my opinion, to release such cases.

Case 13.—M. O'C., admitted from Cork Prison, charged with attempted rape. A case of congenital mental defect.

Case 14.—C. B., admitted from Sligo Prison, charged with larceny. A case of congenital mental defect, in some ways resembles a case of moral insanity, but is not typical.

Case 15.—C. C. See Case 2. Remitted from Mountjoy Prison. A typical criminal, very dirty in habits; generally more criminal than insane.

Case 16.—T. S., remitted from Maryborough Prison, having attempted suicide. See Case No. 15, 1898.

GEORGE REVINGTON, M.D.,

*Resident Physician and Governor.*

APPENDIX C.

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PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS  
FOR THE INSANE.

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TABLES.

APPENDIX C.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS  
FOR THE INSANE.TABLE I.—Showing the number of Patients remaining in the  
Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st  
December of each year from 1880 to 1899, inclusive.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880, . . . .	236	386	622
1881, . . . .	238	397	635
1882, . . . .	254	396	650
1883, . . . .	247	389	636
1884, . . . .	244	396	639
1885, . . . .	243	389	632
1886, . . . .	233	369	602
1887, . . . .	239	386	625
1888, . . . .	240	361	601
1889, . . . .	259	372	631
1890, . . . .	253	368	621
1891, . . . .	266	366	632
1892, . . . .	275	369	644
1893, . . . .	281	361	642
1894, . . . .	293	353	646
1895, . . . .	305	358	663
1896, . . . .	318	358	676
1897, . . . .	325	366	691
1898, . . . .	327	387	714
1899, . . . .	318	381	699

TABLE II.—Showing the Number Licensed for, and also the Total Number of Patients under Treatment in each Private Asylum and Institution for the Insane during the year 1899, together with the Number Remaining at the close thereof.

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	Number Licensed for.			Total Number under Treatment during 1899.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1899.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh, .	20	15	35	18	18	36	11	10	21
Belmont Park, Co. Waterford, .	42	—	42	49	—	49	38	—	38
Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin,	—	—	—	19	20	39	12	19	31
Coates Lodge, Co. Armagh, .	—	15	15	—	16	16	—	11	11
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin, . .	—	10	10	—	7	7	—	6	6
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin,	20	26	56	18	23	41	16	14	30
Glenside, Co. Antrim, . .	5	—	5	2	—	2	2	—	2
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, .	26	—	26	26	—	26	22	—	22
Hartfield House, Co. Dublin, .	27	—	27	29	—	29	20	—	20
Highfield House, Co. Dublin, .	—	22	22	—	15	15	—	11	11
Imerville, Co. Cork, . . .	30	30	60	16	24	40	12	15	27
St. John of God, Co. Dublin, .	100	—	100	122	—	122	75	—	75
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin City, and St. Edmundsbury, Limerick.	—	—	—	43	91	134	32	72	104
St. Vincent's Institution, Co. Dublin.	—	—	—	—	128	128	—	105	105
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin, .	—	—	—	90	102	192	78	81	159
Verville, Cleartarf, Co. Dublin, .	—	35	35	—	39	39	—	31	31
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin, .	—	10	10	—	6	6	—	6	6
Total, . . . . .				432	484	916	318	381	699

TABLE III.—Showing for each of the Private Lunatic Asylums  
Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, during

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.								
	Not First Admissions.			First Admissions.			TOTAL Number Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	2	8	2	2	8	1	3	4	3	2	6	1	1	2
Belmont Park, Co. Waterford, . . . . .	1	-	1	11	-	11	12	-	12	3	-	3	6	-	6	1	-	1
Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	-	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	2
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh, . . . . .	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	6	6	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	-	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	2	4
Glenside, Co. Antrim, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	2	-	2	2	-	2	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hartfield House, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	1	-	1	2	-	2	6	-	6	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Highfield House, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
Llandville, Co. Cork, . . . . .	-	1	1	8	5	14	8	7	15	2	7	9	-	1	1	1	-	2
St. John of God, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	14	-	14	22	-	22	42	-	42	27	-	27	4	-	4	6	-	6
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin City, and St. Edmundsbury, Lucan.	1	4	5	7	14	21	8	18	26	5	9	12	1	2	3	6	4	10
St. Vincent's Institution, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	-	5	5	-	12	12	-	17	17	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	2	8	10	12	18	21	12	26	41	2	9	11	2	2	3	1	4	5
Verville, Clonsilla, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	11	11	-	12	12	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	2	2
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>



and Institutions for the Insane the Number of Admissions,  
the Year ended 31st December, 1899.

Total Number Admitted.	DEATHS.									ESCAPES.	TOTAL DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND ESCAPES.			ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.				
	Natural Causes.			Accidental Causes.			Total Number Died.											
N.	F.	T.	N.	F.	T.	N.	F.	T.	N.	F.	T.	N.	F.	T.				
5	7	12	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	7	8	15	Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh.
10	-	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	11	Belmont Park, Co. Waterford.
1	1	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	7	1	8	Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	5	5	Course Lodge, Co. Armagh.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin.
1	7	8	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	9	11	Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glenside, Co. Antrim.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	Hampstead House, Co. Dublin.
7	-	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	9	Hartfield House, Co. Dublin.
-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	Highfield House, Co. Dublin.
1	9	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	9	13	13	Lindville, Co. Cork.
47	-	47	7	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	47	-	47	St. John of God, Co. Dublin.
10	12	22	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	11	19	30	St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin City, and St. Edmundsbury, Lucan.
-	14	14	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	18	18	St. Vincent's Institution, Co. Dublin.
4	12	16	6	6	12	-	-	-	6	6	12	-	-	-	12	21	33	Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin.
-	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	8	8	Verrille, Clonsilla, Co. Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin.
47	80	127	25	23	48	-	-	-	28	23	51	1	-	1	114	103	217	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1899.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>MORAL CAUSES:—</b>			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	3	17	20
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	7	8	15
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under above two heads), and overwork.	26	21	47
Religious excitement, . . . . .	4	15	19
Love affairs (including seduction), . . . . .	2	7	9
Fright and nervous shock, . . . . .	3	14	17
<b>PHYSICAL CAUSES:—</b>			
Intemperance in drink, . . . . .	32	19	51
"    sexual, . . . . .	—	—	—
Venereal disease, . . . . .	4	—	4
Self-abuse (sexual), . . . . .	3	1	4
Ovar-exertion, . . . . .	2	—	2
Sunstroke, . . . . .	10	1	11
Accident or injury, . . . . .	10	1	11
Pregnancy, . . . . .	—	—	—
Parturition and the puerperal state, . . . . .	—	5	5
Lactation, . . . . .	—	—	—
Uterine and Ovarian disorders, . . . . .	—	4	4
Puberty, . . . . .	1	2	3
Change of life, . . . . .	—	7	7
Fevers, . . . . .	3	1	4
Privation and starvation, . . . . .	—	—	—
Old age, . . . . .	16	3	19
Other bodily diseases or disorders, . . . . .	7	6	13
Previous attacks, . . . . .	7	7	14
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral).	49	83	132
Congenital defect ascertained, . . . . .	62	44	106
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES, . . . . .	1	11	12
UNKNOWN, . . . . .	66	104	170
Total, . . . . .	318	381	699

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1899; and also in the cases Remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st December, 1899.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.			Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st Dec., 1899.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile	With Epilepsy, . .		1	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	6	10
	Without Epilepsy, . .		8	6	14	-	-	-	1	3	4	60	37	97
Epilepsy acquired, . . .			1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10
General Paralysis, . . .			5	-	5	-	-	-	4	1	5	7	1	8
Mania	Acute, . . . . .		11	28	39	7	19	26	1	1	2	11	23	34
	Chronic, . . . . .		1	7	8	-	-	-	6	5	11	40	77	117
	Recurrent, . . . . .		1	7	8	2	3	5	-	-	-	11	34	45
	A Post, . . . . .		22	4	26	19	2	21	-	-	-	7	8	15
	Puerperal, . . . . .		-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Senile, . . . . .		2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	6
Melancholia	Acute, . . . . .		11	15	26	5	15	20	-	2	2	6	23	29
	Chronic, . . . . .		13	7	20	2	-	2	1	1	2	22	31	53
	With Stupor, . . . . .		1	4	5	1	4	5	-	-	-	3	5	8
	Recurrent, . . . . .		-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	5	7
	Puerperal, . . . . .		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Senile, . . . . .		-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	4	6
Mesomania	Of Suspicion, Unseen Agency, &c., . . . . .		6	2	8	-	2	2	2	-	2	18	15	33
	Of Pride, &c., . . . . .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Other forms of Delusional Insanity, . . . . .			7	4	11	5	-	5	2	-	2	23	42	65
Dementia	Primary, . . . . .		-	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	5	8	13
	Secondary, . . . . .		4	2	6	4	-	4	1	1	2	63	37	100
	Senile, . . . . .		10	-	10	-	-	-	5	3	8	21	9	30
	Organic (i.e., from Tumours, Coarse Brain Disease, &c.) . . . . .		1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	1	6
Total, . . . . .			105	97	202	46	49	95	26	23	49	318	281	699

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1899.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years, . . . .	24	19	43
From 15 to 20 years, . . . .	14	13	27
From 20 to 30 years, . . . .	31	34	65
From 30 to 40 years, . . . .	56	56	112
From 40 to 50 years, . . . .	59	66	125
From 50 to 60 years, . . . .	60	85	145
From 60 to 70 years, . . . .	45	70	115
From 70 to 80 years, . . . .	24	31	55
Over 80 years, . . . .	5	7	12
Total, . . . .	318	381	699

TABLE VII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1899.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married, . . . . .	29	37	66
Single, . . . . .	265	285	550
Widowers and Widows, . . . .	24	59	83
Unknown, . . . . .	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	318	381	699

TABLE VIII.—Showing the previous Professions or Occupations of the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1899.

PREVIOUS PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Army, . . . . .	12	—	12
Navy, . . . . .	2	—	2
Church, . . . . .	44	—	44
Law, . . . . .	8	—	8
Medicine, . . . . .	13	—	13
Students, . . . . .	27	2	29
In Trade, . . . . .	39	7	46
Farmers, . . . . .	20	2	22
Other Occupations, . . . . .	56	20	76
No Occupation, . . . . .	97	350	447
Total, . . . . .	318	381	699

## APPENDIX D.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of LUNATICS and

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.									
Antrim, . . . . .	.	9	9	.	1	1	.	10	10
Armagh, . . . . .	10	14	24	1	.	1	11	14	25
Bailieborough, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Ballycastle, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Ballymena, . . . . .	29	69	151	.	.	.	29	69	125
Ballymoney, . . . . .	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Banbridge, . . . . .	4	9	13	.	.	.	4	9	13
Bawnboy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast, . . . . .	151	188	279	25	31	56	143	189	295
Carrickmacross, . . . . .	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
Castledowney, . . . . .	10	4	14	.	.	.	10	4	14
Castlederg, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . . . .	3	3	6	2	4	6	7	7	14
Clogher, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Clones, . . . . .	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4
Coleraine, . . . . .	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Cookstown, . . . . .	3	3	6	.	2	2	3	3	10
Cootehill, . . . . .	4	3	7	.	.	.	4	3	7
Domagall, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Downpatrick, . . . . .	4	3	7	2	.	2	6	3	9
Dunfmlagh, . . . . .	1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5
Dungannon, . . . . .	1	11	12	1	.	1	2	11	13
Euniskillen, . . . . .	3	6	9	.	.	.	3	6	9
Glenties, . . . . .	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Inishowen, . . . . .	3	7	10	.	.	.	3	7	10
Irvinestown, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkeel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larne, . . . . .	4	8	12	.	.	.	4	8	12
Letterkenny, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisnaveedy, . . . . .	2	6	8	.	2	2	2	6	10
Lisburn, . . . . .	4	10	14	1	1	2	5	11	16
Lisnakea, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6
Lurgan, . . . . .	9	14	23	1	2	3	10	16	26
Magherafelt, . . . . .	7	3	10	.	.	.	7	3	10
Millford, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Monaghan, . . . . .	4	3	7	.	1	1	4	3	10
Newry, . . . . .	3	13	16	.	.	.	3	13	16
Newtownards, . . . . .	4	23	27	3	2	5	7	25	31
Omagh, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	2
Strabane, . . . . .	3	3	6	.	2	2	3	3	10
Stranorlar, . . . . .	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Total, Ulster, . . . . .	290	418	712	56	40	65	329	467	796

## IMBECILES in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1899.

IMBECILES.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER
3	5	8	1	.	1	4	5	9	4	15	19	Antrim.
6	9	15	.	2	2	6	11	17	17	26	43	Armagh.
1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4	1	4	5	Ballyborough.
2	1	3	1	.	1	3	1	4	3	3	6	Ballycastle.
18	13	31	3	2	5	21	15	37	20	78	158	Ballymena.
.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	Ballymoney.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	4	Ballyshannon.
30	10	40	1	.	1	11	10	21	15	19	34	Bankbridge.
2	3	5	1	.	1	3	3	6	3	3	6	Bawnboy.
27	21	48	.	.	.	27	21	48	173	210	383	Belfast.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	6	8	Carrickmacross.
4	2	7	2	.	2	6	2	8	16	7	23	Castledowney.
1	.	1	1	.	1	2	.	2	2	.	2	Castlederg.
5	4	10	3	1	4	9	5	14	16	12	28	Cavan.
5	3	8	1	.	1	7	3	10	7	5	12	Clogher.
.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	1	5	6	Clonges.
3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7	5	6	10	Coleraine.
4	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	9	5	14	Cookstown.
1	1	2	.	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	10	Cootahill.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	Donegal.
5	2	8	.	.	.	6	2	8	12	5	17	Downpatrick.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	5	Dunfennaghy.
5	7	12	1	.	1	6	7	13	8	18	26	Dungannon.
4	4	12	.	1	1	5	5	10	11	11	22	Enniskillen.
2	3	5	2	.	2	4	3	7	5	5	10	Glenties.
.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	9	8	17	Inishowen.
5	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5	5	.	5	Irvinestown.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	Kilkeel.
2	4	10	2	1	4	5	5	14	9	17	26	Larne.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Letterkenny.
5	5	11	.	.	.	5	5	11	8	15	23	Lisnagady.
5	11	16	2	5	7	7	16	23	12	20	32	Lisburn.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	Lisnakeen.
1	5	15	.	.	.	1	5	16	14	9	23	Londonderry.
7	12	19	.	1	1	7	13	20	17	29	46	Lurgan.
5	5	10	1	2	3	7	5	12	14	19	33	Magherafelt.
1	5	6	.	.	.	1	5	6	1	6	7	Millford.
2	5	7	.	1	1	3	6	8	0	13	13	Monaghan.
3	8	11	.	2	2	5	10	15	11	25	36	Newry.
11	11	22	.	2	2	11	13	24	18	27	45	Newtownards.
5	5	10	.	.	.	5	5	10	5	5	10	Omagh.
2	8	10	1	2	3	4	7	11	9	15	24	Strabane.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	4	Strandlar.
180	186	372	27	24	51	215	210	425	542	577	1,319	Total, Ulster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Ballyvaghan, . . . . .	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Bandon, . . . . .	5	5	10	.	.	.	5	5	10
Bantry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Borrisokane, . . . . .	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Cahersiveen, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cashe, . . . . .	.	3	3	.	1	1	.	4	4
Castletown, . . . . .	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Clogheen, . . . . .	2	4	6	.	.	.	2	4	6
Clonakilly, . . . . .	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Clonmel, . . . . .	4	7	11	2	1	3	6	8	14
Cork, . . . . .	57	103	160	5	15	21	62	118	181
Corrofin, . . . . .	2	.	2	1	.	1	3	.	3
Croom, . . . . .	10	10	20	2	.	2	12	10	22
Dingle, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Dungarvan, . . . . .	3	5	8	1	.	1	4	5	9
Dunmanway, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Ennis, . . . . .	40	24	64	2	3	5	42	27	69
Ennistymon, . . . . .	11	13	24	.	2	2	11	15	26
Fermoy, . . . . .	1	6	7	.	.	.	1	6	7
Kanturk, . . . . .	9	18	27	1	4	5	10	22	32
Kenmare, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Killadysert, . . . . .	8	5	13	.	.	.	8	5	13
Killarney, . . . . .	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
KilmacThomas, . . . . .	2	6	8	.	2	2	2	8	10
KilmaLock, . . . . .	15	25	40	2	4	6	17	29	46
Kilrush, . . . . .	25	20	45	1	2	3	26	22	48
Kinsale, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick, . . . . .	27	45	72	1	5	6	28	50	78
Lismore, . . . . .	6	14	20	1	2	3	7	16	23
Listowel, . . . . .	4	8	12	.	.	.	4	8	12
Macroom, . . . . .	3	8	11	1	3	4	4	11	15
Mallow, . . . . .	7	18	25	2	.	2	9	18	27
Middleton, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Millstreet, . . . . .	5	5	10	.	1	1	5	6	11
Mitchelstown, . . . . .	1	5	6	.	2	2	1	7	8
Nenagh, . . . . .	5	7	12	1	.	1	6	7	13
Newcastle, . . . . .	5	10	15	.	.	.	5	10	15
Rathkeale, . . . . .	3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7
Roscrea, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Scuriff, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Skibbereen, . . . . .	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Skull, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thurles, . . . . .	.	6	6	.	1	1	.	7	7
Tipperary, . . . . .	13	19	32	2	9	11	15	28	43
Trillick, . . . . .	5	11	16	.	1	1	5	12	17
Tulla, . . . . .	7	5	12	1	.	1	8	5	13
Waterford, . . . . .	4	7	11	3	.	3	7	7	14
Youghal, . . . . .	1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5
Total, Munster, . . . . .	261	444	705	23	57	80	284	501	785



in Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1899—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	2	5	Ballyvaghan.
1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	6	3	12	Bandon.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	Bantry.
1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5	2	7	9	Boorisokane.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	Caherciveen.
5	9	14	2	3	5	7	12	19	7	12	19	Carrick-on-Suir.
4	8	12	3	2	5	7	10	17	7	14	21	Cashel.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	4	2	6	Castletown.
4	3	7	.	2	2	4	5	9	6	9	15	Clogheen.
1	2	3	.	3	3	1	5	6	2	7	9	Clonakilty.
9	8	17	.	.	.	9	8	17	13	16	29	Clompel.
13	19	32	6	2	7	13	21	39	30	140	120	Cork.
1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5	4	4	8	Corrofin.
5	3	8	1	.	1	6	3	9	18	13	31	Croom.
1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4	1	4	5	Dingle.
2	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	7	7	9	16	Dungarvan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Dunmanway.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	27	69	Dunis.
18	7	25	3	3	6	21	10	31	29	24	56	Ennistymon.
9	4	13	.	1	1	9	5	14	10	11	21	Fermoy.
5	15	20	1	.	1	6	15	21	16	27	32	Knarthurk.
.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	Kenmare.
4	3	7	1	1	2	5	4	9	13	7	20	Killadysert.
6	1	7	1	2	3	7	3	10	8	4	12	Killarney.
2	2	4	.	1	1	2	4	6	4	12	13	Kilmeethomas.
5	2	7	4	.	4	10	2	12	27	32	59	Kilmallock.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	32	57	Kilrush.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	Kinsale.
12	3	15	1	1	2	13	6	19	41	54	95	Limerick.
.	3	3	.	1	1	.	4	4	7	20	27	Lismore.
2	7	9	.	2	2	2	9	11	6	17	23	Lisowel.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	11	15	Macroom.
4	8	12	1	1	2	5	9	14	14	27	41	Malloy.
6	13	19	3	1	4	9	14	23	9	14	23	Mallow.
10	2	12	.	1	1	10	3	13	13	9	24	Millstreet.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	4	9	13	Michelstown.
1	3	4	1	.	1	2	3	5	9	10	19	Nenagh.
2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	8	13	21	Newcastle.
6	4	10	.	2	2	8	3	11	11	10	21	Rathkeale.
2	5	7	.	.	.	2	5	7	2	5	7	Roscrea.
2	8	10	1	.	1	4	8	12	4	9	13	Scariff.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	Skibbereen.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Skull.
3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	7	10	Thurles.
1	1	2	1	.	1	2	1	3	12	26	38	Tipperary.
2	3	5	.	1	1	2	4	6	7	12	23	Trillick.
3	3	6	1	.	1	4	3	7	12	8	20	Tulla.
22	41	63	1	7	8	23	48	71	30	56	86	Waterford.
4	4	8	1	.	1	5	4	9	2	8	14	Youghal.
199	321	411	55	41	76	226	262	487	565	743	1,318	Total, Munster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Abbeyleix, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Ardee, . . . . .	1	5	7	.	.	.	1	5	7
Athlone, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athy, . . . . .	2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5
Ballymahon, . . . . .	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Balrothery, . . . . .	5	3	8	.	.	.	5	3	8
Ballinglass, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Callan, . . . . .	12	13	25	1	1	2	13	14	27
Carlow, . . . . .	6	3	9	1	1	2	7	4	11
Castlecumber, . . . . .	2	2	5	.	.	.	2	2	5
Cellbridge, . . . . .	3	4	7	2	.	2	5	4	9
Delvin, . . . . .	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2
Drogheda, . . . . .	22	15	35	3	3	6	27	18	45
Dublin, North, . . . . .	41	99	140	7	27	34	48	126	174
Dublin, South, . . . . .	59	151	212	4	5	9	63	156	219
Dundalk, . . . . .	3	9	12	.	3	3	3	12	15
Dunshaughlin, . . . . .	4	3	7	1	.	1	5	3	8
Edenderry, . . . . .	2	6	8	.	.	.	2	6	8
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	1	6	7	.	.	.	1	6	7
Gorey, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grannard, . . . . .	1	5	6	.	.	.	1	5	6
Kells, . . . . .	4	6	10	.	1	1	4	7	11
Kilkenny, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1
Longford, . . . . .	1	2	3	.	2	2	1	4	5
Mountmellick, . . . . .	2	.	2	2	.	2	2	.	4
Mullingar, . . . . .	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Naas, . . . . .	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2
Navan, . . . . .	10	7	17	.	.	.	10	7	17
New Ross, . . . . .	2	5	7	1	1	2	3	7	10
Oldcastle, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	2	2
Parsonstown, . . . . .	6	3	9	.	2	2	6	5	11
Rathdown, . . . . .	10	18	28	5	1	6	15	19	34
Rosk Drum, . . . . .	2	11	14	1	.	1	4	11	15
Shillelagh, . . . . .	.	6	6	.	1	1	.	7	7
Thomastown, . . . . .	3	9	12	.	.	.	3	9	12
Trim, . . . . .	2	6	8	.	1	1	2	7	9
Tullamore, . . . . .	5	12	17	.	2	2	5	14	19
Uxlingford, . . . . .	1	1	2	.	1	1	1	2	3
Wexford, . . . . .	2	2	4	1	.	1	3	2	5
Total, Leinster, . . . . .	321	450	651	34	54	88	355	494	759

Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1899—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	4	6	Abbeyleix.
4	8	12	2	2	4	7	10	17	8	18	24	Ardee.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Athlone.
8	1	9	1	.	1	9	1	7	8	4	12	Atby.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	4	5	Ballymahon.
2	6	8	.	1	1	2	7	9	7	10	17	Balrothery.
4	2	7	2	1	3	6	4	10	6	8	14	Ballinglass.
5	1	6	1	.	1	6	1	7	10	16	24	Onllan.
9	14	23	1	5	6	10	19	29	17	33	40	Carlow.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	8	8	16	Castlecumber.
2	2	4	1	.	1	4	2	6	9	6	15	Celbridge.
6	4	10	.	.	.	6	4	10	7	6	13	Delvin.
9	1	10	1	2	3	10	3	13	27	19	46	Drogheda.
1	2	3	4	.	4	5	2	7	33	128	161	Dublin, North.
15	14	29	6	2	7	20	16	36	32	174	206	Dublin, South.
5	19	24	4	5	10	9	25	34	12	37	49	Dundalk.
2	5	7	.	.	.	2	6	7	7	10	17	Dunshaughlin.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	4	8	12	Edenderry.
9	17	26	.	.	.	9	17	26	10	23	33	Embscourtby.
7	7	14	.	.	.	7	7	14	7	7	14	Gorey.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	5	7	10	Grannard.
4	4	8	1	.	1	5	4	9	9	11	20	Kells.
10	64	74	1	2	3	11	66	77	12	86	98	Kilkenny.
1	7	8	.	.	.	1	7	8	2	11	13	Longford.
2	4	6	.	1	1	2	5	7	7	8	15	Mountmellick.
2	6	8	.	.	.	2	6	8	5	7	12	Mullingar.
11	11	22	2	4	7	14	15	29	16	16	32	Nass.
4	7	11	1	1	2	5	8	13	14	16	30	Navan.
17	19	36	.	1	1	17	20	37	20	27	47	New Ross.
4	2	6	.	.	.	4	2	6	4	4	8	Oldcastle.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	8	14	Parsonstown.
5	13	18	2	.	2	7	15	20	22	23	45	Rathdown.
3	11	14	1	.	1	4	11	15	8	22	30	Rathfriland.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	Shillelagh.
3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	6	9	15	Thomastown.
7	9	16	.	1	1	7	10	17	10	17	27	Trim.
10	9	19	.	.	.	10	9	19	14	25	39	Tullamore.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	6	8	Uxlingford.
8	10	18	2	4	6	10	14	24	13	16	29	Wexford.
1	250	443	34	54	87	221	289	513	476	776	1,252	Total, Leinster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Ballina, . . . . .	4	6	10	.	.	.	4	6	10
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Ballinrobe, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Belmullet, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Boyle, . . . . .	.	4	4	.	1	1	.	5	5
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Castlbar, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castleroa, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Claremorris, . . . . .	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	5	5
Clifton, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dromore West, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway, . . . . .	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Glennamaddy, . . . . .	1	2	3	1	.	1	2	2	4
Gort, . . . . .	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Killala, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Loughree, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	3	3
Manorhamilton, . . . . .	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Mohill, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mount Bellew, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Cughierard, . . . . .	2	4	6	.	.	.	2	4	6
Portlanna, . . . . .	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Rosecommon, . . . . .	5	6	11	.	.	.	5	6	11
Sligo, . . . . .	8	9	17	.	.	.	8	9	17
Strokestown, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Swinford, . . . . .	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	5	5
Tobercurry, . . . . .	5	7	12	.	.	.	5	7	12
Tuam, . . . . .	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Westport, . . . . .	4	1	5	.	.	.	4	1	5
Total, Connaught, . . . . .	40	65	105	1	2	3	41	67	108

## SUMMARY OF

ULSTER, . . . . .	293	418	711	36	49	85	329	467	796
MUNSTER, . . . . .	301	444	745	29	57	86	330	501	831
LEINSTER, . . . . .	221	439	661	34	54	88	255	494	749
CONNAUGHT, . . . . .	40	65	105	1	2	3	41	67	108
TOTAL, IRELAND, . . . . .	855	1,367	2,212	100	162	262	955	1,519	2,474

in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1899—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
2	7	9	1	3	4	3	10	13	7	18	25	Ballina.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	4	3	7	Ballinasloe.
2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	4	3	7	Ballinrobe.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	Belmullet.
9	10	19	.	4	4	9	14	23	9	19	28	Boyle.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	3	Carrick-on-Shannon.
2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5	2	3	5	Castlebar.
10	4	14	.	2	2	10	6	16	10	8	18	Castlerea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	Claremorris.
3	6	9	.	.	.	3	8	9	3	8	9	Chifden.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	Dromore West.
.	5	5	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	8	9	Galway.
2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5	4	5	9	Glennamaddy.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	2	3	5	Gort.
2	1	4	.	1	1	3	2	5	3	3	6	Killalea.
4	5	9	.	1	1	4	6	10	4	9	13	Loughrea.
5	7	12	1	.	1	6	7	13	7	9	16	Manorhamilton.
4	4	8	.	.	.	4	4	8	4	4	8	Mohill.
1	6	7	1	1	2	2	7	9	2	8	10	Mount Bellew.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	4	7	Oughterard.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	3	5	Portlanna.
2	8	10	2	1	3	4	9	13	9	15	24	Roscommon.
5	10	15	1	1	2	6	11	17	14	20	34	Sligo.
4	9	13	.	.	.	4	9	13	4	10	14	Strokestown.
3	3	13	2	3	5	10	11	21	10	16	26	Swineford.
3	2	5	1	1	2	4	3	7	9	10	19	Tobercurry.
.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	3	5	Tuam.
2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	5	7	3	10	Westport.
78	110	188	11	21	32	89	131	220	120	198	328	Total, Connaught.

## PROVINCES.

185	189	372	27	24	51	213	210	423	542	677	1,219	ULSTER.
190	221	411	35	41	76	225	232	457	555	768	1,313	MUNSTER.
187	219	406	34	33	67	221	222	443	476	776	1,252	LEINSTER.
78	110	188	11	21	32	89	131	220	120	198	328	CONNAUGHT.
641	770	1,417	107	119	226	768	895	1,663	1,703	2,414	4,117	TOTAL, IRELAND.

## APPENDIX E.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Disposal of Lunatics who were confined in Local and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st December, 1899.

Classification of Lunatics.	Number Remaining in Custody on 31st December, 1899.			Number who became insane during the Year ended 31st December, 1899.			Total Number in Custody during the Year 1899.			Removed, Discharged, and Died.										Total Removed, Discharged, and Died during the Year.			Remaining in Prison on 31st December, 1899.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
										Removed to District Asylums by order of the Lord Lieutenant.					Removed to the Central Asylum by order of the Lord Lieutenant.											Discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant.		Otherwise removed from Prison.		Died.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
										M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.							F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

TABLE II.—Showing the Number and Disposal of Persons confined in Convict Prisons who were or became insane during the year ended 31st December, 1899.

	Convicts.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1898, . . .	—	—	—
Became insane during the year ended 31st December, 1899, . . . . .	8	—	8
Total number in custody during the Year, . . . .	8	—	8
Removed, Discharged, and Died:—			
Removed to Dundrum Asylum by warrant of Lord Lieutenant, . . . . .	8	—	8
Discharged by order of Lord Lieutenant, or on expiration of sentence, . . . . .	—	—	—
Otherwise removed from Prisons, . . . . .	—	—	—
Died, . . . . .	—	—	—
Total Removed, Discharged, and Died, . . . . .	8	—	8
Remaining in Prisons on 31st December, 1899, . . .	—	—	—

NOTE.—The cases shown in this Table are also included in Table I.

## APPENDIX F.

ANTRIM  
ASYLUM.

## MEMORANDA OF INSPECTIONS.

Inspected on  
16th Nov.,  
1899.

## ANTRIM DISTRICT ASYLUM.

- Numbers.** I visited this asylum on the 16th instant, and saw all the patients (204—107 males and 97 females) then resident.
- Condition and treatment.** As yet the chronic blocks only have been occupied, and the patients who were transferred from Belfast Asylum in batches since the 8th April last are healthy chronic cases.
- Health.** Their condition and treatment were satisfactory, and most of them were usefully employed.
- Heating.** Only two patients were in bed—one suffering from cardiac failure, and the other from anaemia.
- Water supply.** The completion of the buildings will occupy some time.
- Sanitary blocks.** The system of heating has not yet been tested, owing to the continuance of fine weather.
- Medical records.** It is to be hoped that the water supply, which has been scanty during the autumn, may be improved before the buildings are fully occupied.
- Deaths.** I perceived a somewhat urinous smell in some of the sanitary blocks. The Architect's attention should be directed to this, with a view to the better ventilation of these blocks.
- Zymotic disease.** The Medical Case-books, &c., are admirably kept by the Assistant Medical Officer.
- No restraint or seclusion.** Since the transfer of the patients four deaths have taken place, the causes being—apoplexy, cerebral degeneration, cardiac disease, and nervous exhaustion, respectively.
- No casualties.** One case of erysipelas occurred, but it did not spread.
- No restraint or seclusion has been employed in the treatment of the patients.
- There has been no serious casualty, and no Coroner's inquest since the opening of the Asylum.

24th November, 1899.

ARMAGH  
ASYLUM.

## ARMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

- Inspected on** The annual inspection of this asylum was made on the 3rd November, 1899, but, having regard to the fact that in certain particulars I was not satisfied with the condition of the institution and the treatment of the patients, I considered it fair to the responsible officers to postpone writing a report until I had again visited the asylum, and seen for myself how far the causes of complaint were of a temporary character and had been remedied.
- Causes of complaint.** I accordingly visited the institution again on the 2nd instant, and saw all parts of it. Some of the matters regarding which there was cause of complaint on my first visit were (1) the filthy condition, at the time, of the bedding in some of the refractory single rooms on the female side;
- Bedding.** (2) the fact that some parts of the building occupied by patients, even in the upper floors (such as No. 8 Female Division), were infested with rats, which the Matron stated came out at night, and naturally alarmed the patients exceedingly; (3) the insufficient temperature maintained in
- Rats in building**
- Low temperature and broken windows.**



the old building, and the large number of broken window panes, notwithstanding the season of the year; (4) the accumulation for many years of the patients' private clothing in the Matron's stores; (5) the shabby or torn condition, in a good many cases, of the male patients' clothing; and (6) the neglected condition of a few of the patients.

I am glad to be able to state that in the four months which elapsed between the two visits a great improvement in many of these respects has taken place. The broken windows have, in almost every case, been glazed, the rat-holes have been plugged, and these objectionable vermin have now, I understand, been got rid of, except in the dining-hall and kitchen. The patients' old clothing has, with the consent of the Committee, been destroyed or sold.

With regard to the condition of the female refractory ward No. 6, I found in it 45 patients, of whom several were noisy and excited, and one or two lying on the floor under the seats. One imbecile girl wears neither shoes nor stockings, nor clothing of any kind except a quilted dress. This child, no doubt, is very degraded in her habits and difficult to manage, but she is not more so than similar children found in almost all asylums, and who, with proper care, can be kept, at least to a decent degree, clean and tidy.

The beds had not been made up at the time of my first visit, the excuse being that the linen had to be changed that day—Friday. Some of the mattresses in the single rooms were folded up, and on spreading them out I found in a few cases that they had been wet during the previous night, and had been folded up in this disgusting condition, instead of being first thoroughly dried; while the blankets inside these mattresses were soiled with faeces. I remonstrated very strongly with the Matron for permitting such a state of things, and on the occasion of my second visit I found in the same rooms wire-woven bed-frames, neatly made up, with hair mattresses and bed-clothing folded over on the top of them. Closer inquiry, however, elicited the fact that these wire-frames and the bed-clothes were only placed there for, what I may call, "show" purposes, and were removed each night, and replaced by straw ticks, on which the patients slept, with, in two cases at least, quilted (refractory) rugs only for bed covering. The Medical Superintendent stated to me that he was unaware that, in the cases referred to, the wire-woven frames were taken out at night; and this leads me to point out that it is his duty to pay frequent evening visits to some part of the asylum in addition to the visits of the Assistant Medical Officer. The blankets which I found in some of the rooms in this division had come back from the laundry quite wet, and I found that one pair, the only bed covering which the patient had, weighed only 7 lbs. 3 ozs. On my complaining to the Matron of the condition of the blankets—some of them being damp or wet, and the supply in other cases being altogether insufficient for cold weather—she stated that it was due to the deficiency of stock, and that she had applied to the Committee at the beginning of the winter for 300, but was only granted 100; and, similarly, her application for quilts and other articles had also been reduced. Of course, if the Committee were satisfied that the stock on hands was sufficient, they were quite right in reducing the requisition. Otherwise, I need scarcely say, they assumed a serious responsibility in refusing a full supply of bed covering at that time of the year.

I may mention here that the minimum weight of the total bed covering supplied to each patient in the winter should certainly not be less than 20 lbs.

Some parts of the old building are considerably overcrowded, but it would be possible, by gutting portions of the upper floor, to obtain an

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Accumulation  
of patients'  
clothing.  
Condition and  
clothing of  
patients.

Condition of  
female re-  
fractory ward.

Beds and  
bed-clothing.

Overcrowding.

ARMAGH  
ASYLUM.Accommoda-  
tion.

increase of the dormitory accommodation, with improved lighting and ventilation.

The following table shows the exact day room and dormitory accommodation in the asylum at present :—

Class of Patients.	No. of ward on plan.	Accommodation.				Attend-ants.
		Day rooms.	Dormi-tories.	Single rooms.	Total sleeping space.	
OLD BUILDINGS :—						
MALES.						
Chronic, . . . . .	1	47	15	12	27	4
Recent and acute, . . . . .	2	22	—	17	17	1
Chronic, . . . . .	3	—	46	—	46	2
Sick and infirm, . . . . .	3	—	8	—	8	2
Chronic, . . . . .	4	—	18	12	30	1
Total males, . . . . .		69	87	41	128	14
FEMALES.						
Chronic, . . . . .	5	47	15	12	27	4
Recent and acute, . . . . .	6	30	—	16	16	—
Chronic, . . . . .	7	—	46	—	46	2
Sick and infirm, . . . . .	7	—	8	—	8	2
Chronic, . . . . .	8	—	18	12	30	—
Total females, . . . . .		77	87	40	127	8
NEW HOSPITAL :—						
MALES.						
Recent and acute, . . . . .	Ground floor,	54	—	—	—	—
Sick and infirm, . . . . .	"	22	18	7	25	2
Isolation hospital, . . . . .	"	—	7	—	7	1
Recent and acute, . . . . .	First floor,	—	26	12	38	3
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Second floor,	—	9	—	9	—
Total males, . . . . .		76	60	19	79	6
FEMALES.						
Recent and acute, . . . . .	Ground floor,	54	—	—	—	—
Sick and infirm, . . . . .	"	22	18	7	25	2
Isolation hospital, . . . . .	"	—	7	—	7	1
Recent and acute, . . . . .	First floor,	—	30	12	42	3
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Second floor,	—	15	—	15	—
Total females, . . . . .		76	70	19	89	6
SUMMARY :—						
Males, . . . . .		69	87	41	128	14
Females, . . . . .		77	87	40	127	8
Males, . . . . .		76	60	19	79	6
Females, . . . . .		76	70	19	89	6
Total males and females, . . . . .		298	304	119	433	26

\* Old Buildings.

† New Hospital.

It will be seen from this table that there is a serious deficiency of day-room accommodation, and also in a lesser degree of dormitory space. Thus, in the female refractory division already referred to, 45 women are crowded into a space which only affords legitimate accommodation for 30; and this fact probably contributes largely to the noise and disorder which prevails among the patients.

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I saw the patients at dinner on the first day of my visit. According to the dietary scale, the dinner for that day consisted of 8 ozs. of bread, 1 pint of coffee, 4 ozs. of rice, 1 oz. of sugar, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of milk for each patient. Until recently it was the custom to make the rice more appetising by boiling it with Sultana raisins or currants. I noted that the coffee did not appear to me to contain anything like a sufficient quantity of milk. On the occasion of my second visit, also on a Friday, I saw the refractory females dining in their day-room, and on that day both the Medical Superintendent and the Matron acknowledged that there was no milk at all in the coffee. The Storekeeper's explanation of this, that the milk supply was short that morning, was unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the fact had not been reported to the Resident Medical Superintendent, and, besides, I saw a quantity of milk in the pantry off the kitchen.

Dietary.

It would seem to me that a dinner of potatoes and milk on Friday would be much better and more appetising for the majority of the patients than the "stodgy" boiled rice and coffee without milk which I saw. The service of the meal, too, was unsatisfactory. No Grace was said, as is usual nowadays in all advanced asylums; the tablecloths were in many cases neither clean nor in good repair, while the floor of the room required more thorough cleaning. I was informed that it was washed once a week; but this is manifestly insufficient in the case of such a room. It would be much better to have the floor stained, and kept bees-waxed and polished.

Service of  
meals.

Condition of  
dining-room.

The changes which took place in the asylum population since the date of the statistics given in the last report (10th November, 1898) up to the date of my first inspection, were as follow:—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, 10th Nov., 1898,	243	257	500
Admitted since, . . . . .	43	40	83
Total, . . . . .	286	297	583
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	28	21	44
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	7	12
Died, . . . . .	14	20	34
Total, . . . . .	42	48	90
On register 3rd Nov., 1899, . . . . .	244	249	493
Absent:—			
On probation, . . . . .	—	—	—
On pass, . . . . .	—	—	—
By escape, . . . . .	—	—	—
Resident on 3rd Nov., 1899,]	244	249	493

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**Recovery rates.** The percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1899 was 48·3, viz., 50 amongst the males, and 46·5 amongst the females. These figures show a satisfactory result.

**Death rates.**

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the year was 6·5, viz., 5 amongst the males, and 7·9 amongst the females.

**Observation  
dormitories  
required.**

It is to be regretted that no provision has as yet been made for the constant supervision of epileptic and suicidal patients. Until this has been done, the Committee cannot be considered to have discharged their responsibility towards these patients. A portion of the building should be set apart for their accommodation, and a night attendant appointed on each side to keep them under constant observation.

**Asylum  
hospital.**

The asylum hospital is now fully occupied, and is used for the reception and treatment of all new and acute cases, as well as the sick and infirm. I am sure the Committee must have noticed with pleasure what a soothing effect the excellent accommodation and furniture, which their liberality has provided, has on even noisy and excited patients, and they will, therefore, understand why it is so necessary to provide the pauper insane with such things as easy chairs and with bright and cheerful surroundings.

I am sure the Committee will see fit to replace the old bedsteads which still remain in some of the dormitories and single rooms (and which in the hospital building look so much out of place) by "Lawson-Tait" or other modern bedsteads.

This asylum hospital, although it is not used in the exact way in which it was intended, is certainly the most satisfactory feature of the asylum, and I think the agricultural ratepayers of the county may be congratulated on the fact that it was built before the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, inasmuch as half of the amount levied on agricultural holdings towards the repayment of the cost of its erection is refunded by the Imperial Government through the operation of the 48th section of the Act referred to.

**Condition of  
patient about  
whom  
complaint had  
been made**

Among the infirm patients I found the blind man whose wife made a formal complaint to the Committee a short time ago of his being kept in an unclean condition. To enable me to examine him thoroughly, I had him undressed and put to bed. I found that the lower part of his flannel shirt and his drawers were wet and soiled with feces. He had an excoriation on one of his ankles, and also between the buttocks, and a large bruise four or five inches in diameter over the shoulder blade. This bruise seemed to be of recent origin, and had not been detected by the staff. The Assistant Medical Officer explained that the patient was in the habit of throwing himself down, and he may in this way have caused the bruise. The upper part of his body was swathed in grey wadding, which, it was evident to me, must be very difficult to keep free from vermin. He was in charge of a young attendant, who, from what I saw and heard, was anxious to do all he could for the patient, but a man such as this needs the skilful nursing which can only be acquired by hospital training. This leads me to suggest that both the male and female hospitals should be placed in charge of a trained nurse. If there had been such an official to direct the nursing of the patient, I am quite sure he would have been bathed more frequently than had been the practice, and so kept cleaner. His wife is in the habit of washing his flannels at her home—a practice which, I may state, it is improper to permit in a public institution.

The salaried staff of the asylum is shown in the following table:—

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Staff.

Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent, . . . . .	1
Assistant Medical Officer, . . . . .	1
Visiting Physician, . . . . .	1
Chaplain, . . . . .	3
Clerk, . . . . .	1
Storekeeper, . . . . .	1
Land Steward and Gardener, . . . . .	1
Engineer, . . . . .	1
Stoker, . . . . .	1
Plumber, . . . . .	1
Carpenter, . . . . .	1
Painter, . . . . .	1
Shoemaker, . . . . .	1
Gatekeeper, . . . . .	1
Matron, . . . . .	2
Cooks, . . . . .	2
Kitchen Maids, . . . . .	2
Laundresses, . . . . .	1
Hall Maid, . . . . .	1
<i>Attendants—</i>	
Head Male, . . . . .	1
Head Female, . . . . .	2
Charge Male, . . . . .	6
Ordinary Male, . . . . .	18
Charge Female, . . . . .	7
Ordinary Female, . . . . .	11
Night Male, . . . . .	2
Night Female, . . . . .	2

Since the date of the last report, an Assistant Medical Officer, a mechanical engineer, and a storekeeper have been appointed, and a second-class female attendant has also been added to the staff.

The successful treatment of the insane depends so largely on the training and humane character of the attendants, that I trust a serious effort will be made by the Committee to improve their position, so as to induce them to remain in the service. Many of the present subordinate staff have only been a short time in the service, and I believe none of them have obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing. The Committee should, in my opinion, lay down an educational and physical standard for candidates for the post of attendant, and these officials should, after appointment, receive systematic instruction from the medical staff, so as to help them to understand the work in which they are engaged, and enable them, as a test of their knowledge, to pass the examination for the certificate referred to. In the selection of candidates, the Committee should be largely guided by the advice of the Medical Superintendent, if he is to be held responsible—as he should be—for the efficient performance of the duties of the subordinate staff.

Training and  
character of  
attendants.

I would further suggest that all reasonable comforts and indulgences should be allowed officials whose duties are often so irksome, and that

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in the case of the senior married attendants cottages should be provided for their families on the asylum estate.

**Employment.**

The following table shows the numbers of patients employed and unemployed on the first day of my visit:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . . . .	26	70
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	113	—
As stokers, . . . . .	2	—
As plumber, . . . . .	1	—
As mason, . . . . .	1	—
As painters, . . . . .	2	—
As tailors, . . . . .	2	—
As upholsterers, . . . . .	26	10
In the kitchen, . . . . .	7	14
In the laundry, . . . . .	1	19
At needlework, . . . . .	—	38
At knitting, . . . . .	—	26
Total employed, . . . . .	181	177
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	40	63
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	23	9
Total unemployed, . . . . .	63	72

**Religious  
instruction.**

The religious ministration of the patients receives due attention. In addition to the celebration of Divine Service, the Chaplains visit the asylum once a week. The numbers of the patients who attended Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my first inspection were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.
Roman Catholics, . . . . .	120	117
Protestant Episcopalians, . . . . .	66	46
Presbyterians, . . . . .	33	17
Methodists, . . . . .	—	6
Total, . . . . .	219	186

**Amusements.**

An average number of 370 patients (190 males and 180 females) are able to attend the associated entertainments, of which there were 54 from November, 1898, to November, 1899.

It would seem to me that more attention should be devoted to the patients' amusement; and, with this object, a few hagatelle or small billiard tables should be procured, and a patients' library should also be gradually collected. I need scarcely tell the Committee that almost any amusement which diverts an insane person's attention from his morbid ideas must be useful, and I know I need only appeal to the good sense and humane feelings of the members of the Committee when I ask them to allow their medical officer every reasonable latitude in providing means of amusement and recreation for the patients.

As regards the causes of the deaths shown in the statistics, I think the entry of "general debility" in the cases of patients whose ages range from 40 to 45 is not sufficiently descriptive.

In one case, in which a coroner's inquest was held, the patient (a male aged 34) was suffocated by a piece of bread becoming impacted in his gullet when taking his breakfast on the 14th July. This patient was of the lowest type of mental capacity. He was unable to articulate words, and, although he could make sounds, he could not make himself understood. He was unable to wash or care for himself in any way, and his uncontrollable desire for food appears to have been his most prominent characteristic. He would rush at food when he saw it; snatch it from other patients; eat it out of the pig's trough; and gnaw any old bone like an animal. These habits caused his feeding to be attended with great danger, which does not seem to have been sufficiently guarded against. An inquiry on oath regarding the case was held by my colleague, whose report thereon was duly forwarded to the Committee.

The cause of death was, in 12 cases out of the 34, verified by post-mortem examination—a creditable record.

The only other serious casualty from the date of last report up to the time of my first visit was in the case of a female patient who sustained a fractured rib as the result of a fall in an epileptic fit on 5th April.

During the same period one case of erysipelas occurred on the female side. A nurse was also attacked with this disease, and another with enteric fever, but none of these cases proved fatal.

A good many minor alterations and improvements have been carried out by the asylum staff and patients since the date of the last report. A large portion of the male side of the house has been tastefully painted and done up; a dormitory on each side has been enlarged by the removal of partition walls; drains and sewers have been made; a good deal of excavating, levelling, terracing, and fencing has been carried out in the grounds; an avenue has been made to the new hospital; and the walk for the patients has been extended.

Some portions of the old building are not heated. This is a matter which should, I consider, receive the attention of the Committee.

Protection against fire is another matter of special importance which calls for attention. There is no fire escape, and no fire drill is practised. Due provision has been made in the new hospital by providing internal and external hydrants, with a sufficient water supply, but the piping in connection with the old building is, I understand, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent, insufficient.

During the period from November, 1898, to November, 1899, two male patients were secluded on eight occasions for a total duration of 74 hours; and seven females were similarly treated on 41 occasions for 462 hours in all.

Restraint was used in the treatment of two females during the same period, in the one case for 391 hours for surgical purposes, and in the other for 40 hours to prevent self injury.

Causes of  
deaths.Death from  
misadventure.

Autopsies.

Casualty.

Zymotic  
disease.Alterations  
and improve-  
ments.

Heating.

Protection  
against fire.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

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General  
condition.

Having regard to the many improvements that have been effected in the asylum during the past ten years, and to the willing liberality shown by the governing body, it is a matter for regret that I cannot conscientiously report more favourably in some particulars. No doubt, those portions of the asylum such as Divisions Nos. 1 and 5 (as well as the new hospital), which are occupied by chronic and quiet cases, may afford, by their cleanliness and good order, satisfaction to those who visit them. If the Visiting Committee will, however, go through the refractory division, No. 8, they will find so much noise and turbulence as almost to recall the scenes depicted by Hogarth. This is doubtless the result of crowding a number of turbulent and excited patients into cheerless and insufficiently large day-rooms, without any attempt to treat them individually, and without placing a trained and strong staff of attendants in charge of them. I would, therefore, suggest that steps should be taken to separate these patients into smaller groups, as it is well known that excitement amongst such cases is markedly contagious. In the case of the helpless and infirm patients, I have already referred to the necessity for the appointment of trained hospital nurses. If a Visiting Committee will go to the neighbouring County Down Asylum, they will be able to judge for themselves how this plan of placing both male and female infirmaries in charge of trained nurses works. There, also, they will see an asylum farm which, after charging every possible item of cost to the expenditure, shows a considerable profit; affords the very best means of outdoor employment for many of the male patients; and yields the institution an abundant supply of new milk and fresh vegetables.

Additional  
land required  
Kitchen  
appliances.

This leads me to again urge the Committee to acquire, additional land as a means of employment for the patients; and I think, also, that the kitchen appliances should be improved, and the dietary scale revised.

The other suggestions, which I trust the Committee will take into consideration, such as the provision of the full quota of accommodation for the number of patients; the heating of all parts of the building; the better protection against an outbreak of fire; and the provision of observation dormitories for the suicidal and epileptic cases—have already been referred to. No doubt many of these suggestions cannot be carried out without some increase of expenditure, but economy should not be the first consideration in dealing with the insane poor.

Increased  
numbers.

Having regard to the small size of the county which the asylum serves, there is probably no district in Ireland where the increase of patients has, during the past 25 years, been greater in comparison. Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the numbers resident, however, the burden which is imposed on the ratepayers of the county, owing to the large Imperial contributions now made, is not much greater now than it was then. Thus, in the year preceding that in which the Government capitation grant was first made, viz., 1874, the cost to the ratepayers of maintaining an average number of 172 patients was £4,572 12s. 8d. In the year 1898 the cost of maintaining an average number of 486 was £12,387 1s. 5d.; but towards meeting the latter the Government contributed a sum of £4,317 by way of capitation grant, leaving the balance £8,070 1s. 5d. This sum was still further reduced by the rebate in respect of the lunacy charges on agricultural holdings, which is given under the 48th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and which may be approximately estimated at £2,988, leaving the estimated net charge for

Cost of main-  
tenance and  
Imperial  
contributions.



the maintenance of an average number of 486 patients at £5,082, as against £4,572 for the maintenance of an average number of 172 in 1874.

The contributions received from friends and private sources towards the maintenance of paying and partly paying patients amounted to £141 16s. 9d. in 1898, thus reducing the estimated cost levied on the ratepayers to £4,941, which shows a comparatively small increase on the amount levied a quarter of a century ago.

Although the foregoing calculation has, for purpose of comparison, been made on the figures for the year 1898, which are the latest available, it is to be understood that the agricultural grant was not actually payable before 1899.

I refer to this matter here, as there is a general impression that the enormous increase in the number of the insane under care in public asylums has led to a corresponding increase in the burden of local taxation for lunacy charges; but, as above shown, this impression is entirely erroneous. I may point out, however, that the relief given under the 48th section of the Local Government Act is not uniformly distributed over the county, inasmuch as it only extends to agricultural holdings, and does not apply to urban districts. The figures quoted above are calculated on the county-at-large; but, if analysed, it would be found that the relief in the case of agricultural holdings is greater, and in the urban districts less, than the average shown.

I examined the registers at the time of my first visit, and found them written up, with the exception of the Medical Journal, which was in arrears from the 24th October, owing to the absence on leave of the Assistant Medical Officer, who seems to me to take a very active interest in the discharge of her duties.

Medical records.

Assistant Medical Officer.

I cannot, however, say that all the books are kept with that regularity and neatness which is now usual in public asylums.

Books.

5th March, 1900.

## BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

BALLINASLOE  
ASYLUM.

Since this institution was last reported on a good deal of progress has been made in the building of the new hospital. The roof has been completed; the internal plastering is making rapid progress; the wainscoting of the day-rooms and dining-rooms is completed; the doors are being hung; the concrete floors are finished, but the boarding is not yet laid; the main drain is completed, but the soil and rain-water drainage has not been connected with it. The plumbing work is in progress, but the baths, lavatory basins and tanks are not yet in position.

Inspected on  
7th and 8th  
Sept., 1899.

Progress of  
works.

The following matters in connection with the building would require attention:—

- (1.) The gas supply.
- (2.) The furniture for the various rooms.

It is to be hoped the latter of these requirements will receive the early consideration of the Committee. It must be remembered that

**BALLINASLOK  
ASYLUM.**

the building was designed for the treatment of the acutely insane, and the sick and helpless requiring special care and supervision—and, therefore, it will need to be fitted with suitable surroundings and comforts to meet the special wants of such cases.

In the main building the sanitary annexes have been completed, but, owing to the drainage in the yards having to be relaid, the connections have not been made, so that as yet the patients have been unable to make use of these additions which are so much required for their welfare. Every effort should be made to have the outside drainage laid without further delay, so that the connection with the new water-closets may be completed, and these buildings given up for the use of the inmates.

No steps have been taken to provide general bath-rooms on each side, where the patients can be properly washed under the supervision of the head attendants; nor has the new board-room yet been taken in hand.

These works, and the alteration of the old building—with the view of providing additional accommodation by the removal of old walls—had to be postponed until the hospital was ready for occupation, as, owing to the existing overcrowding, the old wards could not have been given up to the contractor until some other accommodation was provided. When, however, the hospital is ready for occupation, it is to be hoped that these important works will be taken in hand.

**Erection of  
mortuary.**

Amongst the works carried out during the past year has been the erection of a mortuary, providing a suitable receptacle for the dead; where the relatives will find that proper respect is paid to the remains of patients dying in the establishment, and where pathological investigation can be carried out. The building requires to be fitted up internally; but the Committee will, I am sure, provide the necessary appliances to complete this work.

**Accommoda-  
tion.**

When the hospital block is completed, additional accommodation will be provided for 260 patients. Taking the old buildings, and the auxiliary wooden structures as affording room for 840, the accommodation of the asylum will then be for 1,100. The population, however, at present amounts to 1,123, so that already there is a surplus of 23, and there appears to be no diminution in the number of admissions.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that some attempt will be made at an early date to find additional accommodation for the insane poor of the district. If this is done by the establishment of an auxiliary asylum, steps should be taken without delay to determine how it should be carried out, i.e., whether by setting apart a workhouse for the purpose, or by erecting special buildings. One fact should not be lost sight of in dealing with the harmless insane and imbeciles, viz., that if it is proposed to maintain them with anything like proper care, it will be necessary to collect large numbers into one establishment, as otherwise the maintenance of a staff sufficient for their proper supervision cannot be economically met.

**Statistics.**

On the 1st October, 1898, when the asylum was last inspected, there were resident 1,076 patients (648 men and 428 women). Since then 203 have been admitted; 98 have been discharged, of whom 93 had recovered, and 58 have died—leaving at present a resident population of 1,123, of whom 672 are men and 451 women.

Of the admissions, 181 were committed under the provisions of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, sec. 10, as dangerous lunatics.

In three cases the cause of death was investigated by a Coroner's jury, viz., in the cases of :—

- (1.) M.M., who committed suicide by jumping into the River Suck when returning from chapel. Suicide.
- (2.) P.O., who was kicked by J.K., another patient, causing laceration of the urethra and death. Death from misadventure.
- (3.) M.J., who died in an epileptic fit.

In each case the jury acquitted the staff of any blame.

All these cases were reported to our office, and in one case, that of P.O., an investigation on oath was held by us.

In 28 cases, or 48 per cent. of the deaths, the cause was ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examination. This is creditable to the medical staff, and affords protection to the insane against injuries which might not otherwise be discovered. Autopsies.

In 18 cases, or 31 per cent., of the deaths, the cause was consumption; in one case death was due to enteric fever, and in two cases to dysentery. This latter malady still continues to be more or less endemic, 24 male and 2 female patients having been attacked. The prevalence of this disease on the male side has been referred to in every report on the asylum. The disease does not appear to be confined to any one ward, having attacked patients both upstairs and downstairs, and even one patient in the new temporary buildings. Enteric fever has also been prevalent, attacking 9 patients and 11 of the staff. Every effort should be made to discover the origin of these occurrences of zymotic disease; and, it is to be hoped that when the sanitary appliances are in working order, the health of the establishment will improve. Zymotic disease.

I must, however, repeat the remarks made in last year's report that the old and worn flooring in some of the lower corridors may be a fruitful source of these diseases. These floors allow the effluvia of the damp floors underneath to permeate the atmosphere of the rooms overhead, and thus carry the seeds of disease. They should, therefore, be removed, and the ground underneath concreted. Defective flooring.

One of the staff was attacked with diphtheria, but in this case the disease was evidently brought from outside.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the death-rate in this asylum is the lowest in Ireland, amounting to 4.8 per cent. of the average rate. numbers resident during 1898, and only to 3.9 per cent. of the numbers resident for the present year. Low death-rate.

Twenty-seven patients were found in bed—6 from serious illness; 9 from trivial ailments; 7 on account of old age and infirmity, and 5 on account of violence and excitement. Health statistics.

Seventy-two patients suffer from epilepsy; and 40 are returned as actively suicidal. A special card is circulated in these cases when admitted, notifying to the attendants in charge the dangerous propensities of such patients, and this card is signed by the staff to show their responsibility. Precautions in suicidal cases.

Restraint does not appear to have been resorted to in the treatment of the patients during the past year. No restraint.

Having regard to the great difficulties experienced in the management of the institution owing to the overcrowding; the progress of the building operations; and the presence of so many strange workmen, this is certainly worthy of notice.

There is no return of seclusion, although several patients were found in bed on account of excitement. In every case where a patient is Seclusion.

**BALLINABROOK  
ASYLUM.**

placed by day alone in a room with the door locked, it should be considered seclusion, and so entered.

**Casualties.**

Since last inspection there have been twelve serious casualties. These comprise six fractures of bones ; one dislocation, and three flesh wounds, including the wound of an artery, self-inflicted in breaking glass. Some of these injuries resulted from accidental falls ; some were self-inflicted, and others were the result of quarrels with other patients.

**Conduct and  
clothing.**

During my visit the patients were well-behaved, and their clothing fairly good. The men were dressed in frieze. Irish tweed would not be more expensive, and would certainly be more suitable in summer weather. The women wear calico dresses. A greater variety in the colour of their gowns would add much to their personal interest in their dress.

When the bathing and laundry arrangements are improved, the workmen ought to be bathed, and have their shirts changed twice a week.

**Employment.**

The return of employment shows that 56 per cent. of the men, and 52 per cent. of the women find some work to do. Two hundred and ten men are employed at farm and garden work ; 11 assist the artisans, and 25 help in the offices. Thirty-five women wash, and 97 knit or sew.

**Farm.**

The farm consists of about 130 acres, but of this the greater part has to be kept under grass, owing to the number of cows required to provide the necessary quantity of milk for the institution. The farm accounts, which are carefully kept, show a considerable profit for the past year. The Committee might, therefore, consider the advisability of acquiring additional land, which should prove a profitable investment, and would afford further employment for the male patients.

**Beds.**

The bedding is of excellent quality, and its condition as regards cleanliness reflects credit on the staff, especially when the overcrowding and deficient laundry accommodation are taken into consideration.

**Staff.**

The staff of attendants for day duty comprises 36 men and 28 women. This gives a proportion of one attendant to 18 male patients, and of one nurse to 16 females. The night staff consists of 3 men and 2 women. As yet it has been found impossible to bring the epileptic and suicidal cases under constant supervision during the night.

Several of the attendants and nurses, after a course of training by the medical officers, have passed an examination in general and mental nursing, and have obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. An increase of £2 per annum to their salary has been granted in each case by the Committee, who wisely appreciate the increased worth to the institution of an attendant so trained.

**Religious  
ministration.**

Three hundred and thirty men and 219 women attend Mass, for whose benefit service is performed twice every Sunday in the chapel. Thirteen patients go to the Protestant service.

**Amusements**

There is a weekly dance, at which over 400 patients are present. A band, formed from amongst the staff, plays in the open air ; and, during the winter, smoking concerts are held.

**Medical  
Staff.**

No change has taken place in the medical staff. Dr. Fletcher is still assisted by Dr. Mills and Dr. Kirwan. The latter is absent on his well-earned holiday, but his place is taken by Dr. Tichbourne, who is doing temporary duty.

The Case-books and medical records are properly kept.

BALLINASLOE  
ASYLUM.

The net average cost of maintenance for the year 1898 amounted to £20 13s. 4d.—the lowest capitation cost of any Irish district asylum. This is due principally to the very low contract rates which obtain in this asylum, and to the careful and economical management by the Medical Superintendent.

Records.  
Cost of main-  
tenance.

8th September, 1899.

### BELFAST DISTRICT ASYLUM.

BELFAST  
ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 21st ultimo, and saw all the patients resident in the parent institution, and in Purdysburn. I also visited, on the 24th instant, the patients maintained in Ballymena Workhouse under the special provisions of the Act 38 & 39 Vic, cap. 67, section 9.

Inspected on  
21st December,  
1899.

The changes which have taken place in the asylum population Statistics, between the date of my last visit (16th December, 1898) and the 21st ultimo, are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register at last visit (16th Dec. 1898),	536	446	982
Admitted since, . . . . .	165	167	332
Total, . . . . .	701	613	1,314
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	56	48	104
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	26	19	45
Dist, . . . . .	39	39	78
Transferred to Antrim Asylum, . . . . .	84	101	185
Total, . . . . .	205	207	412
On Register on 21st December, 1899, . . . . .	496	406	902
Absent on probation, . . . . .	—	—	—
Absent on pass, . . . . .	—	—	—
Absent by escape, . . . . .	—	—	—
Resident on 21st December, 1899, viz. :—			
In Belfast Main Asylum, . . . . .	328	310	638
In Purdysburn Auxiliary, . . . . .	112	40	152
In Ballymena Workhouse Auxiliary, . . . . .	56	56	112
Total, . . . . .	496	406	902

**BELFAST  
ASYLUM.**

Notwithstanding the fact that 185 patients (84 males and 101 females), have been transferred to the new County Antrim Asylum, the number in Belfast Asylum does not show a corresponding diminution, so great has been the influx of patients.

Of the 902 patients on the register, 241 are chargeable to the County Antrim; and 661 to the City of Belfast.

**Accommoda-  
tion.**

As the Committee are aware, the Privy Council has made an order for the erection of a new asylum at Purdysburn, and plans have been prepared, and quantities taken out for the building. I understand that, at the request of the Borough Council the new asylum plans were recently referred for report to Mr. Hine, who is the Consulting Architect to the English Lunacy Commissioners, and is a well-known specialist on asylum architecture.

I need not refer to his report, which is now before the Committee, further than to say that the necessity for additional asylum accommodation in this district is more urgent than ever, and to express the hope that no unnecessary delay will take place in the matter. I may remind the Committee that as far back as 1892 it was contemplated to build a new asylum hospital on the grounds of the old asylum, and to make additions and alterations in the old building which would have involved an expenditure, probably, of not less than £30,000. At the last moment, however, it was decided, instead of sinking more money on a site which could not be regarded as satisfactory, to purchase the Purdysburn Estate, which, as regards natural beauty, certainly stands unequalled in this country, and to build a modern asylum on it. I refer to this matter in order to point out that as regards these acute cases of mental disease which are so frequent in large cities, and which, under proper hospital treatment, have a good chance of recovery, no better permanent provision has been made for their accommodation than existed in 1892, whereas, if the hospital specially intended for them had been commenced at that time, it would have long since been finished and in occupation. If the Committee and the Borough Council decide to build the new asylum in separate blocks, there could be no objection to proceeding with the hospital portion first, for such patients as have any chance of recovery, and leaving the chronic and harmless cases in the present asylum until advantageous arrangements for its sale, and that of the estate on which it stands, can be made.

**Recovery  
rates.  
Death rates.**

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1899 was 30·6, viz.:—32·3 amongst the males, and 28·8 amongst the females; and the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the year was 8·3, viz.:—7·7 amongst the males and 9·1 amongst the females.

**Paying  
patients.**

The total number of patients at present contributing towards their maintenance is 30, viz.:—23 males and 7 females, and the total amount received on behalf of such patients during 1899 was £538 8s. This is not a very large amount for such a comparatively wealthy district. The rate of contribution varies from £10 to £26 per annum, and I notice that in the case of the County Court patients a fixed payment of £10 per annum is made. Doubtless this sum was fixed with a view to securing in all cases the Capitation Grant for half of the balance; but it must be remembered that the Treasury contributes liberally to the

**County Court  
patients.**

maintenance of the insane in District Asylums, and it would seem to me scarcely equitable to the Treasury, any more than to the local ratepayers, to limit the contribution to an amount which secures a grant from the Treasury, at any rate in the case of those patients who have no dependent relatives, and whose estate can afford a larger contribution.

I may mention one case which came under my notice, to illustrate this point. A patient (S. J. B.) resided in the asylum from December, 1891, until May, 1899, when he was transferred to the new Antrim Asylum, where he died in September last. The following table of maintenance payments shows that the total cost of his maintenance up to the end of 1898 was £167 6s. 6d., and that out of this sum the Governors received £59 11s. from the Treasury, and £27 from the County Court since the patient was brought under the jurisdiction of His Honor the Recorder of Belfast, leaving the absolute cost to the ratepayers to be £80 15s. 6d. I am informed that this man's estate was in 1898 valued at £160, and that he had no dependent relatives. If this information be correct, surely it is not only just that the Treasury should be recouped the sum of £59 11s. which they contributed, and the Asylum Committee the £80 15s. 6d. which was levied off the ratepayers. The year 1899 is not taken into account in the above figures. I feel assured that the Committee need only bring this matter under the notice of His Honor the Recorder of Belfast in order to have arrangements made as regards County Court patients which would be just to Her Majesty's Treasury, as well as to the local ratepayers:—

TABLE OF MAINTENANCE PAYMENTS.

Year.	Received.			Cost of Maintenance.
	From County Court.	From Treasury.	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1891, . . .	—	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 5 2
1892, . . .	—	10 8 0	10 8 0	23 10 11
1893, . . .	—	10 8 0	10 8 0	21 5 8
1894, . . .	—	10 8 0	10 8 0	23 16 4
1895, . . .	—	10 8 0	10 8 0	23 14 7
1896, . . .	—	10 8 0	10 8 0	24 14 7
1897, . . .	(a) 13 10 0	—	13 10 0	23 6 1
1898, . . .	13 10 0	7 3 0	20 13 0	27 13 2
Totals to 31st Dec., 1898, . . .	27 0 0	59 11 0	86 11 0	167 6 6

(a) Patient taken under control of County Court on 9th November, 1897.

BELFAST  
ASYLUM.

BELFAST  
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The Health Statistics of the Asylum (including Purdysburn) on the day of my visit were as follow :—

Health  
statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	—	2	2
From minor ailments, . . . . .	1	1	2
From old age or debility, . . . . .	—	—	—
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	—	—	—
Total in bed, . . . . .	1	3	4
Patients suffering from bedsores, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics, . . . . .	36	20	56
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	13	6	19
General paralytics, . . . . .	10	—	10
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, . . . . .	59	56	115
Wet beds reported in morning, . . . . .	7	7	14
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, . . . . .	33	16	49

Distribution  
of staff and  
patients.

The distribution of the staff and patients throughout the various wards is shown in the following table :—

Ward or Corridor Number, and class of patients located in it.	Numbers.		
	Patients.	Attendants.	
		Charge.	Ordinary.
<b>BELFAST—</b>			
<i>Male Side</i>			
No. 1 Corridor (Infirm Chronic), . . . . .	25	1	3
" 1 Dayrooms (Convalescents), . . . . .	15		
" 2 Corridor and dayrooms (Chronic and restless), . . . . .	72	1	4
" 3 " " (Chronic and working), . . . . .	27	—	2
" 4 " " (Reception-acute, suicidal, and epileptic), . . . . .	99	1	4
" 9 Corridor and dayrooms (Chronic working), . . . . .	69	1	2
Hospital " " (Sick, infirm and general paralytics), . . . . .	21	1	—
Totals, . . . . .	328	5	15
<b>PURDYSBURN—</b>			
Dayrooms (Chronic, working, and convalescent), . . . . .	112	2	5
<b>BELFAST—</b>			
<i>Female Side</i>			
No. 5 Corridor and dayrooms (Chronic working), . . . . .	40	1	2
" 6 " " (Sub-acute and epileptic), . . . . .	42	1	4
" 6c Dayrooms (Recent and suicidal), . . . . .	43	1	4
" 7 Corridor (Chronic and restless), . . . . .	44	1	3
" 8 Corridor and dayrooms (Chronic and working), . . . . .	54	1	2
" 8a " " (Convalescent), . . . . .	25	1	1
" 10 " " (Chronic and restless), . . . . .	42	1	3
Hospital " " (Sick and infirm), . . . . .	20	1	—
Totals, . . . . .	310	8	19
<b>PURDYSBURN—</b>			
Dayrooms (Chronic working), . . . . .	40	1	2



There were a good many changes in the staff during the year—among them being the resignation, in February, of Dr. Walter Smyth, the able and zealous Second Assistant Medical Officer, on his obtaining a similar appointment in the new asylum at Antrim. Dr. Robert A. L. Graham, B.A., was appointed as his successor, and Miss Gray, Head Nurse, was promoted to the Matronship in the same month.

I found all parts of the asylum clean and well kept. It is impossible to go through the institution without noticing the many improvements which have been introduced recently, and being struck with the air of comfort which prevails. The most modern porcelain enamelled baths have been introduced; the Male Hospital and No. 2 Division have been painted and decorated, as well as the dormitories in Nos. 3 and 4 Divisions; various other parts of the institution have been painted or distempered; and the furniture of many of the rooms has been much improved. All the dayrooms and dormitories in Purdysburn House have been painted and decorated. Four steam jacketed 100-gallon cooking pans have been fitted in the kitchen, and provision made for the better cooking and serving of the meals.

The dietary scale is liberal, although if butter were given for breakfast, even on one day of the week, it would be an improvement.

The following table shows the patients employed and unemployed on the day of my visit:—

How Employed.	Numbers.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Belfast.	Purdysburn.	Belfast.	Purdysburn.
Assisting attendants in wards, . . .	56	12	100	5
As garden or field labourers, . . .	123	88	-	-
As clerks, . . .	2	-	-	-
As storekeepers, . . .	1	1	-	-
As messengers, . . .	6	-	-	-
As stewards, . . .	1	1	-	-
As macons, . . .	5	1	-	-
As carpenters, . . .	3	2	-	-
As painters, . . .	3	1	-	-
As tailors, . . .	12	-	-	-
As shoemakers, . . .	2	-	-	-
As upholsterers, . . .	26	-	-	-
In the kitchen and scullery, . . .	12	5	-	-
In the laundry, . . .	-	-	20	6
In officers' quarters, . . .	-	-	1	-
At needlework, . . .	-	-	114	16
At knitting, . . .	-	-	55	13
Total employed, . . .	254	111	290	40
Refusing to work, . . .	14	-	2	-
Unemployed because of:—				
(a) Mental condition, . . .	22	-	10	-
(b) Bodily condition, . . .	26	1	8	-
(c) Other causes, . . .	12	-	-	-
Total unemployed, . . .	74	1	20	-

This table is satisfactory, as showing that out of the entire asylum population only 75 men and 20 women are unemployed.

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**BELFAST  
ASYLUM.**  
Religious  
ministration

The religious ministration of the patients receives due attention, and the numbers attending Divine Service in Belfast and Purdysburn on the Sunday preceding my visit are shown in the following table :—

	Males.		Females.	
	Belfast.	Purdysburn.	Belfast.	Purdysburn.
Roman Catholics, . . . . .	61	41	42	19
Protestant Episcopalians, . . . . .	62	28	40	15
Presbyterians, . . . . .	64	38	44	15

The Chaplains visit the asylum once a week in addition to sick calls.

**Amusements.**

An average number of 400 patients, viz :—210 males and 190 females, are able to attend the associated entertainments, of which there were 54 since last visit. In addition to the ordinary indoor games, there were special festivities for the patients at Christmas and Hallow Eve, and the annual athletic sports, which were held in August, afforded much enjoyment to both patients and staff.

**Deaths.**

The causes of death, which are summarised in the following table, call for no special remark, save the four cases hereafter referred to :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epilepsy, . . . . .	5	—	5
Phthisis, . . . . .	6	6	12
Influenza, . . . . .	1	2	3
General paralysis of the insane, . . . . .	11	—	11
Melancholic exhaustion, . . . . .	4	7	11
Maniacal exhaustion, . . . . .	1	2	3
Pneumonia, . . . . .	1	7	8
Acute bronchitis, . . . . .	—	5	5
Lung congestion, . . . . .	1	—	1
Heart disease, . . . . .	2	1	3
Apoplexy, . . . . .	1	—	1
Anæmia, . . . . .	—	1	1
Bright's disease, . . . . .	1	—	1
Senile debility, . . . . .	2	4	6
Erysipelas, . . . . .	1	—	1
Enteric fever, . . . . .	—	1	1
Cerebral degeneration, . . . . .	1	2	3
Strangulation, . . . . .	1	—	1
Total, . . . . .	39	39	78

**Inquests.**

Coroners' inquests were held in four cases, viz :—

**Suicide.**

(1st). J. T., who committed suicide by hanging himself with a portion of his sheet, suspended from one of the feet of his bed, which he had set on end. This man had been transferred from the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, in August, 1899, owing to his refusal to take any food in that institution, as the result of delusions with regard to certain of the officials, necessitating his forcible feeding by the stomach tube for a lengthened period. The physicians of the asylum certified that he was

suffering severely in health from prolonged artificial feeding, and they recommended, as the only chance of preserving his life, that he should be transferred to the asylum of his district, as he promised to take food if removed to another institution. He was scarcely two months in Belfast Asylum when his death occurred. The following verdict was returned by the jury on the 25th September:—

"That the said J. T., on the 23rd September, 1899, at the District Lunatic Asylum, Belfast, came to his death from strangulation, self-inflicted. We attach no blame to any person in connection with the death. We further say that it would be desirable that the beds of such patients as the deceased should be fixed to the floors. We consider that persons such as deceased should not be transferred to this or other district asylums from criminal lunatic asylums."

(2nd). S. F. was a patient who had been deported from Scotland, in pursuance of a sheriff's warrant, under the Act 61 & 62 Vic., cap. 21, section 6, on the 22nd September, 1899. When he arrived at the asylum he was able to walk to the bath-room. After being examined by the medical officer and receiving a bath, he was removed to the asylum hospital and placed in bed, where, in about twenty minutes, he had a convulsive seizure with loss of consciousness. He failed to respond to the ordinary course of treatment, and died on the 25th September—three days after admission—without having recovered consciousness. A *post-mortem* examination of the body was made, and the medical officers reported that there was no evidence to show that his death was accelerated by his removal from Scotland. The following verdict was returned by the Coroner's jury on the 25th September:—

"That the said S. F., on the 25th September, 1899, came to his death from epileptic convulsions. We consider that the deceased received due and proper care while in the asylum. We strongly condemn the inhuman action of the Scotch authorities in transporting the deceased to Belfast in his then condition of health, and we request the Coroner to fully report this case to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland, and to such other persons as the Coroner may consider necessary."

(3rd). M. L., a female patient, died of phthisis on the 18th October. The Coroner considered it necessary to hold an inquest in the case, and the following verdict was returned by the jury on the 20th October:—

"That the said M. L., on the 18th October, 1899, at Lunatic Asylum, Belfast, came to her death from phthisis. We consider that the deceased was treated by the medical and other members of the staff as well as they possibly could in the present overcrowded state of the asylum. We are further of opinion that the construction of the new asylum for the city should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, in order to enable patients suffering from phthisis to be properly treated in proper isolation wards, as well as for other reasons."

(4th). D. M., a male patient, who was admitted on the 11th November, died on the 16th. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the following verdict was returned by the jury on the 18th November:—

"That the said D. M., on 16th November, 1899, at the District Lunatic Asylum, Belfast, came to his death from heart failure

BELFAST  
ASYLUM.

following congestion of the lungs. We consider that proper covered conveyance should be provided for the removal of lunatics to the asylum. We further find that deceased received due and proper care while in the asylum."

## Casualties.

Six casualties occurred since last visit, of which the following are the particulars:—

- B. McK.—Colles' fracture of left radius, through a fall, the result of being pushed by another patient.  
 R. H.—Severe contusion of left hip, through accidental fall in observation-room.  
 A. H.—Fracture of neck of left humerus, the result of a fall while getting out of bath.  
 J. H.—Injuries to scrotum, caused by being torn by another patient.  
 R. P.—Fracture of clavicle, caused by a fall during an epileptic fit.  
 M. A. H.—Fracture of head of left ulna, the result of a fall through struggling with another patient.

Zymotic  
disease.

During the period under review there were two cases of enteric fever, one of which proved fatal, and the disease also attacked a female attendant, with a fatal result. Ten cases of erysipelas occurred, one of which proved fatal, and two cases of cellulitis. There were also twenty-two cases of influenza, which was returned as the cause of death in three cases.

In connection with the prevalence of erysipelas, it may be remarked that this disease is liable to break out again and again in old and insanitary buildings, as it has done in Belfast.

No restraint.  
Seclusion.

It is pleasing to note that no mechanical restraint was used in the treatment of the patients since last visit, and seclusion was only resorted to in the case of one male and two females, for a total duration of five hours.

Case for  
discharge.

My attention was called to the case of A. McK., who is detained during the pleasure of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant—having been charged with attempting to commit suicide. In the opinion of the Medical Officers he is now sufficiently recovered to be discharged, and I have recommended that His Excellency may be pleased to withdraw the order for detention during pleasure, and thus leave this patient's discharge within the discretion of the Committee.

## Records.

The medical records are carefully kept by the Assistant-Medical Officers, and the books in charge of the Clerk were found in their usual good order.

Acknowledgment of clerk's  
services.

In framing the General Orders rendered necessary by the Local Government Act, 1893, we availed ourselves of Mr. Harper's knowledge and experience of the details of asylum accounts; and it is only right to place on record our acknowledgment of the valuable assistance he afforded us in the matter.

Progress of  
institution.

I am glad to be able to congratulate the Committee on the marked progress which—apart from its structural defects and overcrowding—the asylum continues to make.

27th January, 1900.

## CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CARLOW  
ASYLUM.

On my inspection of this asylum, I regret to find that as yet the additional accommodation has not been given over for the use of the patients. The new dayrooms, which last December were expected to be finished in a few weeks, are still unoccupied. Since that time stoves have been put up. This completes their requirements, and there is no reason why these rooms, and the male diningroom which is almost ready, should not be brought into use. Some tables and chairs will be required, but I understand that provision has been made for the necessary furniture, and no further delay need be caused on this account.

Inspected on  
16th August  
1899.  
Delay in  
utilising new  
accommoda-  
tion.

The workshops require little more to be done to them. The stores and female workrooms are almost completed, so that it is to be hoped that the accommodation so urgently required for the satisfactory working of such an establishment, and for the treatment of the patients will, within a very limited time, be handed over for the service of the asylum.

No steps have as yet been taken as regards the fitting up of the general bathrooms on each side. The Committee will, I am sure, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, lose no time in obtaining contracts for carrying out this work.

Bathrooms.

On the female side another corridor has been boarded and the windows lowered by the labour of the staff. The two lower corridors on this side of the asylum have now been treated in this way, and the work has resulted in the most marked improvement. On the male side the floors of the front corridor are much worn, and the back corridor is flagged. I do not wish to urge the Committee to undertake any new works till those at present in hand are completed, but it is to be hoped that, in the near future, these wards will be boarded and the windows lowered, as has already been done on the female side.

Boarding of  
floors and  
lowering of  
windows.

When the last report was written, in December, 1898, there were in the asylum 341 patients—188 men and 153 women. Since then 61 have been admitted; 26 have been discharged—of whom 21 had recovered; and 15 have died—leaving at the present date 361 on the books of the establishment, of whom 196 are men and 165 women. Of these 154 are chargeable to Carlow and 207 to Kildare.

Statistics.

The accommodation of the asylum may at the present time be approximately taken as for 342 patients (169 males and 173 females), so that the institution is even now overcrowded, and there is no room for freshly occurring cases of insanity in the district. If it is proposed to make provision for the chronic insane and imbeciles at present scattered through the workhouses of Carlow and Kildare, and who are now returned as numbering 90, it will be necessary to erect additional buildings for them. To establish an auxiliary asylum, under the provisions of the 76th section of the Local Government Act, 1898, for such small numbers would not seem advisable on the grounds of economy, as it would not be possible to maintain a separate staff and provide proper care for the insane of this class, and at the same time maintain them economically, unless large numbers were collected together.

Accommoda-  
tion.

- CARLOW ASYLUM.**
- Deaths.** The causes of death, ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examination in four instances, were natural and ordinary, and in no case has a Coroner's inquest been considered necessary.
- Health—Zymotic diseases.** The general health has been good. There have been 5 cases of erysipelas on the female side, but these were of a trivial nature. Only one woman is at present confined to bed from old age, and two others on account of their excited condition. The health returns of this asylum are evidence of the beneficial effects of a good water supply, efficient drainage, and modern sanitary appliances. These have been provided within the past few years, and, though perhaps not so much in evidence as the other works which have been carried out, must be regarded as the most important improvements made in the institution.
- Sanitary condition.**
- Restraint.** The returns of restraint show that one man had his hands tied for 16 hours, and two women were restrained by a camisole—one for six and the other for nine hours—on account of their violent conduct.
- Seclusion.** There are only two entries of seclusion, for a total period of 21 hours.
- Employment.** The patients employed are returned as 145 men and 167 women, or 74 and 65 per cent., respectively, of the numbers resident. This is a very satisfactory return. It is useless, I fear, to suggest any attempt to increase the area of the asylum farm, as it is almost impossible to obtain additional land; but, having regard to the very limited extent of the land attached to the institution for the employment of the patients, I would suggest that the farm should be treated as far as possible as a market garden, and tilled entirely with the object of growing vegetables for the use of the establishment. This would in some degree tend to provide constant and regular employment throughout the year.
- Further, I would repeat the suggestion made in last year's report, that machinery should be provided for the shoemaker's shop, and efforts made to train a few patients to employ themselves at various trades.
- Divine Service.** About 170 men and 79 women attend Mass; and 10 men and 14 women go to the Protestant Service. As the extension of the Catholic Chapel has not yet been carried out, it is necessary to hold two services on Sundays and holidays.
- Decoration of wards.** The walls of the wards are fairly supplied with pictures, and in the corridors there are objects of interest, such as flowers and plants. Book-cases are provided in some of the dayrooms, but a larger supply of amusing literature would be a useful addition to them.
- Beds.** The beds and bedding are of excellent quality, but on the male side I found several beds with only one sheet. In an asylum all beds should be fully equipped at the time of the medical visit. On inquiry I found that the sheets had not been returned from the laundry, and that for some reason the clothes were sent back and forward every day from the male side. This is not as it ought to be, and the laundress could not be held responsible for the due return of clothes sent in such an irregular manner. The general washing should be sent only once a week—to be returned on a fixed day during the next week—and no article should be kept back except from some unavoidable circumstance. The number of sheets should equal the number of beds in each ward, so as to show that the linen had been changed in every case. Only in the
- Laundry arrangements.**

case of patients of unclean habits should the bedclothes be sent daily and returned the same evening, and these should be kept entirely apart from the general washing.

CARLOW  
ASYLUM.

The patients, both male and female, appeared happy and contented; no complaints were made to me, but I found one man with a black eye, which could not be accounted for. Dr. O'Meara and Dr. Fitzgerald promised to have the matter inquired into.

Condition of  
patients.

The clothing on both sides is neat, and on the female side the attention paid to the women's dresses and personal appearance deserves special praise. On the male side the shirts should be changed twice a week, and the patients bathed twice a week, at any rate in the case of the working men, and those of unclean habits.

Clothing.

I saw the women at dinner in their hall. The dinner consisted of potatoes and milk. The service of the meal, as described in last year's report, reflects credit on the staff. It was served with due regard to regularity and order, and was partaken of by the patients with perfect decorum. Each was provided with knife and fork, and glass for drinking. I wish I could describe the service of the meals on the male side in the same terms. The food has still to be eaten in the corridor, and cannot be served with due regard to order, and to the comfort of the patients. It is hopeless to predict anything as regards the completion of the works here, but at least it may be said that there is nothing to prevent the early occupation of the male diningroom.

Service of  
meals.

The dietary scale now laid down for the use of the patients is liberal, and well suited to their wants and tastes.

Dietary.

The food obtained under contract appeared of fair quality, and to be obtained at reasonable prices, with the exception of the bread, for which the contract price is 5½d. per 4-lb loaf. The price paid for this important supply at this asylum has always been very high. The Committee, therefore, might consider the advantages to be gained by having the bread baked on the premises.

Provisions.

The staff of attendants and nurses in actual charge of the insane numbers 14 on each side—giving a proportion of one attendant to 14 male patients, and of one nurse to about 11 female patients. The male staff must be considered weak, taking into consideration that one attendant must generally be absent on leave or from sickness. The accommodation for the female staff, as described in last year's report, is excellent. On the male side the attendants still occupy a dormitory in the one-storied building at the rear of the asylum. This building stands in need of some renovation, and should be newly floored. It cannot be considered suitable accommodation for attendants in a modern asylum, where these officials are, as a rule, provided with separate quarters. I would suggest that at some future time the Committee might consider the advisability of building cottages for one or two of the senior married attendants. If it is desired to retain the services of a good staff, provision must be made for their comfort.

Accommoda-  
tion for  
Staff.

The manner in which the Case-books and medical records are kept does credit to the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Fitzgerald.

Records well  
kept by Assis-  
tant  
Medical  
Officer.

16th August, 1899.

CASTLEBAR  
ASYLUM.

## CASTLEBAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
27th and 28th  
July, 1899.

Statistics.

The inspection of this asylum began yesterday and terminated to-day. The last report on the condition of the establishment is dated 22nd September, 1898. There were then 537 inmates (322 men and 215 women) resident. Since then 102 patients (66 men and 36 women) have been admitted; 35 (20 men and 15 women) have been discharged—of whom 30 had recovered; and 28 (15 men and 13 women) have died—leaving on the books of the institution the names of 576 patients (333 men and 243 women)—showing an increase of 39 patients in ten months. Looking at the statistical tables, we find that during the last five years an increase of 114 patients has taken place, and there is every reason to believe that a similar increase will go on for some years to come.

Accommo-  
dation.

The available accommodation, in accordance with the return prepared by the County Surveyor, is estimated for 409 patients (271 males and 138 females). This accommodation would have been increased by 20 had the proposed alteration of the wing building on the male side been carried out. Unfortunately, funds were not available at the time for the work.

Overcrowding.

The institution is, therefore, at present overcrowded by 167 inmates (82 men and 85 women), without taking into consideration the room required to accommodate fresh admissions.

Under the provisions of the new Local Government Act, it is incumbent on the County Council to satisfy the Lord Lieutenant that it has fulfilled its duty with respect to accommodation and buildings for the lunatic poor, before the Grant towards the support of the insane, out of the Local Taxation Account, is paid; and, as it would under existing conditions be difficult to fulfil this requirement of the Act, it is for the Asylum Committee to consider whether it would not be wise to bring the question of asylum accommodation under the consideration of the County Council, in order that that body may take such steps as it may see fit in the matter.

Provision for  
chronic and  
harmless  
insane.

Under the 76th section of the Act, provision may be made for the harmless insane in any district by taking over a workhouse or other building for their use. The number of this class located in the workhouses of the different Unions in the County Mayo is very small—amounting only to 73—but to these may be added a certain number of patients in this institution who cannot be considered to require special care and treatment in a fully equipped asylum, and who could be treated with the workhouse inmates. Taking the two classes—the harmless lunatics in the workhouses and those in the asylum—together, they would not amount to more than 200. It would be possible to locate these in one of the workhouses of the county; but it is doubtful if suitable provision could be made as regards accommodation: the purchase of land for the employment and exercise of the inmates; and the maintenance of an efficient staff for so small a number with due regard to economy. It might be found cheaper to bring the workhouse patients into the asylum, where they could be cared for under the existing staff of officials. These additional patients, and the superfluous asylum population, might be suitably and comfortably accommodated in cheaply constructed buildings erected in close proximity to the existing wards. If this scheme were adopted, the executive offices of the asylum, such as the laundry, kitchen, boiler-house, and stores, which have been lately enlarged, would suffice for the requirements of the increased population.



Whether the accommodation in the asylum is increased or not, I cannot too strongly impress on the Committee the importance of obtaining additional land for the employment of the male patients. The farm at present attached to the asylum contains only thirty-eight acres—an area quite insufficient to afford proper employment for so large a body of men, who are almost all agricultural labourers. The advantages of a farm in connection with an asylum are now universally recognised; and, unless through very gross mismanagement, the purchase of land in connection with an asylum should impose no additional burden on the ratepayers, as, with free labour, the profits ought to be large, and the outlay small. It is not necessary that highly cultivated land should be obtained: the amount of labour at command should soon improve even poor and barren ground.

The Committee have, I understand, decided to build a new Chapel; to add the existing Chapel to the male dining-hall; and to construct a dormitory overhead. This will provide sleeping-room accommodation for about 25 patients, and will allow about 150 more men to dine in the hall. Unfortunately, this additional space will go but a short way to meet the existing overcrowding.

During the past year, the death rate has been very low, being only 5·6 per cent. on the daily average number resident—that for all Ireland having been 7·4. Only one death occurred from fever. Perhaps no better example of the efficacy of a good water supply could be found than the past and present health statistics of this asylum. Before the town supply was introduced, every spring and autumn ushered in an epidemic of fever, with more or less fatal consequences. Now, only one sporadic case of fever has occurred during the past twelve months.

There has been no serious accident or sudden death, nor was it found necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest throughout the year.

The return of restraint shows that two women wore locked gloves for short periods to prevent them removing their clothing.

Twenty-one patients were found in bed, viz.:—13 on account of bodily sickness; 4 from old age; and 4 on account of violence and excitement.

The patients were remarkably quiet and well-behaved during my visit. Both sexes were clean. The personal appearance of the women did credit to the staff. On the male side the patients might be made to look tidier, by having the clothing made to fit somewhat better. In accordance with a suggestion, made in last report, all the men who work on the farm, and all the patients of unclean habits are now bathed twice a week, and their linen is changed twice a week. This change has proved most beneficial.

Much has been done to improve the wards by beeswaxing and polishing the floors, and by painting the brickwork. Every credit is due to the staff, especially on the female side, for their exertions in trying to render the wards more cheerful. But the dayrooms are still almost unfurnished; in some there is nothing except a few forms. Chairs and tables, if provided from time to time, would not add much to the expense of the institution. Pictures on the walls, and bookcases provided with a small supply of books would tend much to the tranquillity and good conduct of the insane. I am quite sure the Committee would be only too glad to provide these things if the importance of such small matters of detail were fully brought under their notice.

The articles of food supplied by contract are said to have improved. The meat (unfortunately there was none in store at the time of my

CASTLEBRAN  
ASYLUM.Additional  
land  
required.Extension of  
buildings.Improved  
sanitary con-  
dition.No casualties  
or inquests.

Restraint.

Health  
statistics.Condition and  
conduct.Brightening of  
surroundings.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.	visit) is reported to be of fair quality, and a reasonable price is paid for it.
Dietary.	The dietary is very suitable to the tastes and requirements of the patients. I saw a very good dinner of mutton stew and potatoes. It is to be regretted, however, that no steps are taken to improve the service of the meals. I cannot see why an effort should not be made (as in every well-managed asylum) to humanise the patients by providing them with tables-cloths, and knives and forks, where they are capable of using them.
Service of meals.	
Beds.	The bedding is of good quality. By degrees the old straw ticks are being replaced by hair mattresses, which are made in the institution. New bedsteads, with wire-woven bottoms, are taking the place of the old straw pallasses.
	These changes will not only tend to the cleanliness and comfort of the patients, but will in time prove economical by doing away with the outlay on straw. Additional under blankets are required on the male side. These can be provided without expense by dividing the under blankets in use on the female side, which are too large for the purpose. To do this without interfering with the stock, these blankets should be returned to store, then cut up into under blankets, and re-issued.
Clothing made in institution.	All the clothing is made in the house, with the exception of the attendants' uniforms and some of the men's boots.
Suggestions re executive offices and workshops.	Part of the kitchen yard has been converted. This is a great improvement. A shed is badly wanted in the yard as a shelter for the patients employed in preparing vegetables.
	The tailors' and shoemakers' shops are too small, badly ventilated, and are wanted for the accommodation of the male attendants. The Committee might consider the advisability of erecting wooden buildings outside for the use of the tailors and shoemakers.
	The carpenter's shop at present opens off a yard on the female side. For many reasons this is objectionable.
Precautions in case of fire.	The fire appliances, so far as hydrants, hose, and pressure of water are concerned, are adequate, but an additional fire escape stairs is required on the male side.
Staff.	The staff in actual charge of the insane consists of 19 male attendants and 14 nurses, but of these latter one acts as seamstress, one as servant to the Assistant Medical Officer, and one as an assistant laundress. In any case, taking into account the number of nurses who are off duty from time to time on their annual or weekly leave, the proportion of one to every 17 patients is not sufficient; and, when the matter comes under the consideration of the Committee, it would be well to compare the relative strength of the female staff with that of other similar institutions, in order to avoid responsibility in the event of an accident. The
Night nursing.	night staff consists of two attendants on each side. The suicidal and epileptic are now under constant supervision. The daily reports for the first day of my visit show that 5 beds on the male and none on the female side were found wet during the night before. This speaks well for the attention paid to the patients by the night staff.
Employment.	The returns of employment show that 70 men work on the farm, 27 in the artisans' shops, and 25 in the various offices; 51 women wash in the laundry, and 70 are employed at needlework, &c.—giving a return of over 50 per cent. of the females employed in some form of work. It is only to be regretted that additional means of employment are not forthcoming. A good proportion of both men and women walk daily round the grounds.
Exercise.	

On the Sunday preceding my inspection, 107 men and 87 women attended Mass. The Protestant Services were attended by 4 men and 6 women. CASTLERAE  
ASYLUM.  
Divine Service.

The Medical Returns, in which is included the Case-book, do credit Dr. Ellison, who gave me all the information I required in the records of Dr. Hatchell. Medical

28th July, 1899.

### CLONMEL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

#### CLONMEL ASYLUM.

The institution is found in its usual condition of good order. Inspected on  
19th and 20th  
September,  
1899.

The new wooden block, used as a female infirmary, is beautifully painted; well ventilated; heated by hot water; and suitably furnished—providing excellent accommodation for the treatment of the sick and infirm. Here about 80 women, most of them feeble and decrepit, spend their lives, and take their meals. The food for their use is sent from the main building, and is kept warm till required in a small kitchen, provided with a range. Now female  
infirmary.

The old female infirmary, situated at the male house, and vacated when the wooden block was opened, has been refloored and remodelled by the removal of useless single rooms; the enlargement of the windows; and the provision of water-closets and bathrooms. It is now used as male infirmary, and affords very fair quarters, having regard to the fact that the building was not originally intended for the purpose. Male in-  
firmary.

The alterations in this building have added a few beds to the original accommodation of the asylum, but unfortunately not sufficient to meet the requirements of the population, as the institution must now be considered to be more than full, with no provision for future admissions. Accommoda-  
tion.

Since the 16th September, 1898, when the last report was written, the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—There were then on the books the names of 716 (362 men and 354 women), since then 104 have been admitted, 37 have been discharged on recovery, and 61 have died—leaving 722 patients (357 males and 365 females) resident at the present time. The increase during the past twelve months has, therefore, been a small one—amounting only to six. This, however, does not result from any falling off in the number of admissions, which continued at the same rate as in past years, but to a high death rate. Statistics.

In the spring of the present year an epidemic of pneumonia broke out, principally amongst the men, attacking 98 male and 11 female patients, and 3 men and 2 women belonging to the staff. The disease proved fatal in 12 cases on the male side, and in one on the female side; and also in the case of one nurse. Epidemic of  
pneumonia.

Typhoid fever also appeared, attacking one male patient, 3 male attendants, and one nurse, with a fatal result in the latter case. Typhoid fever.

The death rate for the year on the male side was over 11 per cent. Death-rate.

At present, however, the general health is excellent, only 27 patients are confined to bed, and of these only one female is seriously ill. Health.

CLONMEL ASYLUM. Casualties.	<p>The serious, but non-fatal casualties consisted of:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) A compound dislocation of toe caused by a fall.</li> <li>(2) A bad scalp wound, self-inflicted, with the object of committing suicide.</li> <li>(3) An ear bitten by another patient.</li> </ol>
Restraint and seclusion.	<p>There are four entries of mechanical restraint, used either to prevent self-injury or for surgical reasons. Seclusion was resorted to on six occasions for a total period of 70 hours.</p>
Conduct. Clothing.	<p>I found the patients quiet and orderly. Their general condition as regards dress and personal neatness was satisfactory, and reflected credit on the attendants and nurses.</p>
Dining-hall accommodation.	<p>I saw both men and women at dinner in the dining-halls. The male dining-hall is quite too small to accommodate the numbers. I understand that the Committee have in contemplation its enlargement, which can be easily carried out at no very great expense. A scullery in connection with this department is also badly wanted.</p>
Employment.	<p>As regards employment, omitting those engaged at ward cleaning over 29 per cent. of the men and over 43 per cent. of the women find some useful occupation. Of course if the farm were larger the percentage of workmen would very largely increase.</p>
Necessity for additional land.	<p>The Committee, I was glad to hear, have under consideration the acquisition of additional land. This is the most pressing want of the institution. In last year's report attention was drawn to the fact that for the employment of 350 male patients only about 25 acres are available for cultivation. An asylum farm should, at least, provide an acre for every ten patients. According to this ratio, this asylum should have at least 72 acres under cultivation. It is hardly necessary to dwell on the importance of agricultural employment for the well-being of the insane. Nothing has a greater influence in calming excitement, and producing peace and contentment. The cost of additional land cannot be objected to on the grounds of expense, as any outlay for this purpose in similar institutions has always proved most remunerative.</p>
Works carried out by asylum labour.	<p>A great deal of work has been executed throughout the institution by the labour of the staff, assisted by the patients. New floors have been laid; windows have been enlarged; a new road was made to the female hospital, and the cemetery has been enlarged.</p>
Mortuary]	<p>There is one matter to which I would wish to draw attention, and which, perhaps, could be provided for out of the maintenance account, viz., the erection of a proper mortuary. If the Committee will look at the miserable shed which at present is used as a receptacle for the bodies of deceased patients, they will, I feel sure, agree with me that it is not creditable to the institution to show so little respect to the dead, and this must make a very sad impression on the relatives of the deceased. In addition, in modern asylums, suitable rooms are provided where post-mortem examinations and pathological work can be carried out.</p>
Divine Service.	<p>The Chaplains' books show that 195 men and 234 women attended Mass, whilst fourteen of each sex go to the Protestant Service.</p>
Objects of interest provided.	<p>Books and papers appear to be liberally supplied, and the wards, corridors, and dayrooms are brightened with pictures, plants, and cheap decorations.</p>
Staff.	<p>Four male and six female attendants have been appointed since last visit, and the staff now consists of 31 attendants and 37 nurses—a proportion of about 1 attendant to 11 patients on the male, and 1 to 10 on the female side. These numbers, however, include some artisans and laundry maids, who take part in the supervision of the patients. For night duty there are 3 men and 2 women in charge of the wards.</p>

The books and registers are carefully kept, and the medical records reflect much credit on the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Harvey. Considering the amount of work he has to do, he has little time at his disposal in which to record notes of the various cases under treatment.

Having regard to the long distance between the male and female houses, and the very large number of patients now under care, I cannot too strongly impress on the Committee the necessity for the appointment of an additional Assistant Medical Officer. All authorities agree that there should be one medical officer for every 300 lunatics in an asylum, and there are now over 700 here, located in two houses, widely separated, with only one Assistant Medical Officer. The Committee will further agree with me in thinking that Dr. Garner, who has given so many years of his life to the service of the institution, now deserves every assistance in his medical labours.

20th September, 1899.

### CORK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CORK  
ASYLUM.

Under the provisions of the 9th section of the Local Government Act, it now becomes the duty of the Asylum Committee to provide and maintain sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor of the county. It may, therefore, not be out of place to consider what provision at present exists in this asylum for the proper care of the insane of the district.

Inspected on  
13th and 14th  
Dec., 1899.  
Accommoda-  
tion.

The asylum was originally built in 1852 for 500 patients. Since then it has from time to time been added to, as its population continued to increase. At present its capacity is shown in the following table:—

Where provided.	Day-room.			Dormitory.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Old buildings, .	285	654	939	191	437	628
Eastern annexe, .	437	—	437	465	—	465
Infirmary, .	24	22	46	45	35	80
Temporary buildings, .	—	100	100	—	101	101
Infectious hospital, .	—	—	—	6	6	12
Totals, .	746	776	1,522	707	579	1,286

There is, as shown above, day-room space for 1,522 (746 men and 776 women), and sleeping room for 1,286 (707 males and 579 females).

The existing insane population amounts, however, to 1,531, of whom 795 are men and 736 women, so that there is at present additional sleeping space required for 88 men and 157 women.

The Cork Asylum has already grown to such an extent, that to still further increase its capacity would not tend to its improvement as regards the care of the insane, or to facilitate the proper management of the institution. The object should rather be to keep down its population.

CORK  
ASYLUM.

Under the 76th section of the Act referred to power is given to provide for the chronic insane who no longer require special care in a fully equipped asylum, by taking over a workhouse or other suitable building for the purpose; and in this way accommodation may be found, not alone for the surplus population of the asylum, but also for the lunatic poor scattered through the workhouses of the district.

The subject at present occupies the attention of the Committee, and various schemes are under their consideration. The numbers to be dealt with in a district like Cork are large, and various difficulties must be surmounted before any plan can be adopted; but I have no doubt the Committee will deal with the whole question with due regard to its importance as regards the proper care of the insane, and with full consideration of the interests of the ratepayers.

As regards the existing buildings, many of the structural works which have been in progress for some time past are now approaching completion.

New Catholic  
Chapel.

The Catholic Chapel is now finished. It is a most imposing structure, and provides ample accommodation for the numbers who attend the service.

Medical  
Superintendent's  
residence.

The Medical Superintendent's house is almost completed, and, when occupied by him, his present apartments will be given up for the use of the female staff, and as quarters for one of the Assistant Medical Officers.

Office for  
medical staff  
required.

It is to be hoped that an office will then be found for the use of the medical staff, and for keeping the case books, as at present the best-room is the only place available for the purpose.

New dining  
halls.

On the female side a small dining-room has been built for the most troublesome patients, who could not previously be brought to the general hall. A nurse's dining-hall has also been built near it. These two buildings are completed, but cannot be utilised, pending the installation of the electric light.

## Boat-room.

A boat-room has also been erected in connection with the male block.

## Heating.

Two of the most important works, however, which have been undertaken in the establishment have been the heating of the wards by hot water radiators, and the erection of a boiler and boiler-house. These works are now in progress; the boilers are being placed in position, but some time must elapse before the whole system is in working order.

## Lighting.

It is proposed to introduce an electric light installation in part of the building, and tenders for the work are at present under the consideration of the Committee.

Hospital  
accommoda-  
tion.

The only building operations which I would now suggest in this over-populated establishment would be the extension of the hospital accommodation. At present the detached hospital, which is occupied both by men and women, is only adequate for the treatment of the sick of one sex. It should be given up to the men, and another infirmary erected beyond the female wing. This subject was favourably considered by the late Board of Governors, and plans for the work were prepared. I would also draw attention to the suggestion made in previous reports as regards the improvement of the day-rooms by removing the dividing walls between them and the small dormitories alongside, by this means improving the light and ventilation, and increasing the accommodation. This is, however, a work which it would be almost impossible to carry out in the present congested state of the wards.

Suggested  
improvement  
of day-rooms.General bath-  
room required.

There is one other matter which I would wish to bring under the notice of the Committee, viz., the want of a general bath-room, where a large number of patients could be bathed together. I knew of no

more important adjunct in such an establishment, as in a general bath-room the patients can be bathed under the supervision of the superior officers, and all marks, bruises, and injuries are at once noticed and recorded. The Turkish bath took the place of a general bath-room in former times, but it is not now large enough to suit the purpose.

The plastering of the rough brick walls—recommended in previous reports—is being carried out by the labour of the staff. It is a work which will take many years to complete; but its utility cannot be questioned, as at present these walls harbour dirt and dust, and constitute veritable sources of infection.

The following changes have taken place amongst the patients since the last report was made:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were then resident, . . . .	766	694	1,460
Admitted since, . . . . .	158	158	316
Discharged recovered, . . . .	53	46	99
Discharged unrecovered, . . . .	12	7	19
Died, . . . . .	64	63	127
Leaving on the books, . . . .	795	736	1,531

Of these 1,189 are chargeable to the county, and 342 to the city.

The percentage of recoveries on admission for the past 12 months was 31·3, and that of deaths on the average number resident was 8·5. The latter is above the general average for Ireland, which was 7·4 in 1898. The general health is at present fairly good; 40 men and 38 women were found in bed; but of these only 35 suffered from serious illness. The epileptics number 94, and the actively suicidal 21. Formerly the epileptic and suicidal cases were placed in association under supervision during the night, in one dormitory on each side. Now a separate dormitory for each class has been provided, with attendants in each.

There have been 9 cases of dysentery and dysenteric diarrhoea, of which 3 proved fatal; 1 male and 1 female patient were also attacked with typhoid fever, and 3 with erysipelas; but these latter all, happily, recovered.

The serious casualties consisted of six fractures and two dislocations of bones, an incised wound of throat, of forehead, of arm, and of hand, the latter caused by being crushed in a door.

With 2 exceptions, the deaths were due to natural causes. In these 2 cases the coroner considered it necessary to hold an inquest. In one death was returned as due to exhaustion during an epileptic fit; in the other the verdict was suffocation from choking.

The records show that seclusion was resorted to in 64 cases on the male side, on 157 occasions, for 1,146 hours, and in 67 cases on the female, on 270 occasions, for 1,285 hours; whilst restraint was used on the male side on two occasions by a strait jacket for 447 hours, and in 7 cases by locked gloves for 1,584 hours. On the female side recourse was had to a strait jacket in 1 case for 32 hours, and to locked gloves in 4 cases for 558 hours in all.

The dress of the patients on both sides was tidy, and creditable to the attendants in charge. Their linen was clean. The men's shirts are now changed twice a week, and the material used in the clothing is most suitable for the use of the insane. On the women's side there was considerable variety in their gowns, which must tend to gratify the female sex.

CORK ASYLUM. Employment.	Exclusive of ward-cleaners, 317 men, or less than 40 per cent, are usefully employed. This is a comparatively small number. Of his years extensive additions have been made to the asylum farm, and the number now employed (212) out of doors is not unsatisfactory; but efforts should be made to introduce other forms of industry. Some of the other Irish asylums have advanced greatly in this direction, and Cork should do the same. All the boots and shoes are made in the establishment, but it is not creditable to find that a similar statement cannot be made as regards the male clothing.
Exercise.	On the female side 54 per cent. are engaged at some occupation.
Amusements.	Sixty men and about 70 women go for walks once a week, and about 360 attend the associated entertainments. A better supply of literature would appear to be required in the wards. Each day-room should be furnished with a bookcase containing a supply of cheap books.
Conduct.	The patients, both male and female, with some exceptions, were quiet and well-behaved. Efforts should be made to separate as far as possible the noisy and turbulent cases, as they only serve to excite one another when together.
Dining-hall.	I saw the patients at dinner in their hall. The room is much overcrowded, but in a short time it will be given up entirely for the men's use, and the females will dine, some in the new hall, and some in the recreation hall. The Committee should then take steps to improve the approach to the old dining-room, as at present it is too steep for the use of the insane.
Divine Service	On last Sunday 480 men and 349 women were present at Mass; whilst 23 men and 19 women went to the Protestant services. The Catholic Chaplain attends the asylum daily, and the Protestants twice a week.
Burial of deceased patients.	In the case of Catholic patients buried by the asylum, the Service is read in the mortuary. The rule requiring the attendance of the Chaplain at the grave cannot be carried out, as I understand the cemetery is too far off. The great object of the rule is to have a certificate that the burial is properly conducted.
Staff.	The proportion of attendants in actual charge of the insane to patients on the male side is about 1 to 14, and on the female about 1 to 13. This proportion, having regard to the large number of artisans, &c., may be considered satisfactory. At present 4 attendants on the male and 6 on the female side are supernumeraries, and perform duty where required to take the place of the members of the staff absent on leave or through sickness. This is a wise arrangement in so large an establishment.
Night nursing.	The night staff consists of 9 of each sex, of whom one on each side acts as head attendant, and is responsible for the conduct of the rest.
Training of staff.	The patients whose beds or bedding were reported as wet last night were 2 males and no females. This shows that the nursing of the patients during the night is carefully attended to. There are at present 11 male attendants and 8 nurses who hold the certificate of the Medical-Psychological Association. I understand that lectures will shortly begin, at which about 15 will attend. This must be considered satisfactory, as showing an interest on the part of the staff in their duties and a desire to continue in the service.
Changes in medical staff.	Since the last report was written the asylum has lost the services of Dr. W. C. Townsend, who for so many years acted as visiting physician. Dr. Oakshott, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, was appointed Superintendent of the Waterford District Asylum in February, 1894, and the vacancy thus created has been filled by the appointment of Dr. FitzGerald.



I examined the case books. The recent cases are carefully recorded, but fuller notes of the older cases should be entered. Entries of "no change" from time to time can throw little light on the histories of the cases under care.

In 36 cases the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination. This shows an improvement on past years, but, with such a field for scientific work and with so large a medical staff, it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to carry out some systematic pathological research of the finer kind.

CORK  
ASYLUM.  
Medical  
records.  
Autopsies.

Pathological  
investigation.

14th December, 1899.

### DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 15th ult., and saw all the patients then resident. The changes which have taken place in the asylum population since the last visit, on 9th December, 1898, are shown in the following table:—

DOWN-  
PATRICK  
ASYLUM.  
Inspected on  
15th Nov.,  
1899.  
Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Resident at last visit (9th December, 1898),	293	268	561
Admitted since, . . . . .	62	50	112
Total, . . . . .	355	318	673
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	31	27	58
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	4	8	12
Insanity doubtful, . . . . .	1	—	1
Died, . . . . .	28	15	43
Total, . . . . .	64	50	114
On register on 15th November, 1899, . . . . .	291	268	559
Absent on probation, . . . . .	—	—	—
Absent on pass, . . . . .	—	—	—
Absent by escape, . . . . .	—	—	—
Resident on 15th November, 1899,	291	268	559

It is satisfactory to note that the total number of patients is 2 less than the number resident at the last visit, and that there is a considerable surplus accommodation on both the male and female sides. The percentage of recoveries on admission during 1899 was 46·9, viz., 49·3 amongst the males, and 44·3 amongst the females.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident was 8·3, viz., 10·4 amongst the males, and 5·9 amongst the females.

The deaths during the period under review, although numerous, call for no remark except that a very large proportion of them was due to pulmonary consumption, heart disease, and dysentery—the latter of which has again broken out in the institution. Every effort should be made to trace the cause of this disease, which, although it may be theoretically regarded as preventable, is shown by experience to be extremely difficult to eradicate once it appears in its epidemic form.

Recovery rates.  
Death rates.  
Causes of  
death.  
Zymotic  
disease.

DOWN-  
PATRICK  
ASYLUM.

in a public institution. A few cases of erysipelas occurred since last inspection.

Paying  
patients.

There are 30 patients whose friends contribute towards their maintenance, viz., 14 males and 16 females, and the total amount received under this head last year was £343 13s. 5d.

Capitation cost  
of maintenance

The annual capitation cost of maintenance has latterly been about £25—a sum which is not unreasonable, having regard to the liberal administration of the institution.

Health  
statistics.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total
Patients in bed, . . . . .	9	7	16
In bed for serious illness, . . . . .	6	5	11
In bed from minor ailments, . . . . .	1	1	2
In bed from age or debility, . . . . .	—	—	—
In bed from violence or excitement, . . . . .	2	1	3
In bed having bedsores, . . . . .	—	2	2
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	1	2	3
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	2	2
Epileptics, . . . . .	20	11	31
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	11	9	20
General paralytics, . . . . .	2	1	3
Epileptic and suicidal, under special observation, . . . . .	52	38	90
Wet beds reported in the morning, . . . . .	—	2	2
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, . . . . .	14	11	25

Distribution of  
staff and  
patients.

The distribution of the staff and patients throughout the various wards is shown in the following table :—

## DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF AND PATIENTS.

Ward or Division Number.	Number of Patients therein	Staff of Ward or Division	
		Charge Attendants.	Ordinary Attendants
Male side No. 1, . . . . .	49	1	3
" 2, . . . . .	48	1	3
" 3, . . . . .	28	1	3
" 4, . . . . .	54	1	3
" 5, . . . . .	73	1	4
Hospital, 7, . . . . .	39	1 Trained Nurse, .	3
Female side, No. 1, . . . . .	49	1	2
" 2, . . . . .	48	1	2
" 3, . . . . .	51	1	3
" 4, . . . . .	39	1	2
" 5, . . . . .	39	1	2
Hospital, 7, . . . . .	42	1 Trained Nurse, .	3
Assisting in Laundry, . . . . .	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	559	12	34

I found all parts of the institution clean and tidy, and the patients' clothing of good quality. The stock of asylum-made clothing in the stores speaks well for the industry of the female patients, and in respect of this the Head Nurse, Miss Harkin, deserves special commendation. Condition of house. The bed covering was sufficiently warm. In many of the divisions the patients are usefully employed, and the following table shows the Clothing. actual numbers employed on the day of my visit :—

TABLE OF EMPLOYMENT.

Employment

How employed.	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . . . .	96	49
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	45	—
As stockkeepers, . . . . .	2	—
As messenger, . . . . .	1	—
As sickers, . . . . .	3	—
As plumber, . . . . .	1	—
As masons, . . . . .	3	—
As carpenters, . . . . .	3	—
As tailors, . . . . .	2	—
As shoemaker, . . . . .	1	—
As baker, . . . . .	1	—
As blacksmiths, . . . . .	2	—
In the kitchen, . . . . .	5	7
In the laundry, . . . . .	2	23
In officers' quarters, . . . . .	1	2
At needlework, . . . . .	—	73
At knitting, . . . . .	—	13
Total employed, . . . . .	168	167
Refusing to work, . . . . .	15	20
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	77	65
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	31	16
Total unemployed, . . . . .	123	101

Both the male and female hospitals are in charge of a trained nurse, Hospitals. each of whom discharges her duties with marked efficiency, and the accommodation which these hospitals provide is in every way suitable for the special cases for whom they are intended. If we compare the old and unhygienic surroundings of the sick with the new, and in every way excellent accommodation which has been provided for them, it will be noted what an advance has been made in a short time in the care and treatment of this class.

There is still a good deal of excitement among the so-called refractory class, although there is less than there was some years ago.

The only change of any importance in the staff since the last inspection Staff. has been the retirement on pension of the Head Nurse, Miss Cleland, after a long service. She has been succeeded by Miss Harkin, who was trained in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin, and who gives every promise of proving a most careful and efficient officer.

DOWN-  
PATRICK  
ASYLUM.

The religious ministration of the patients continues to be satisfactory. The numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit were as follow :—

Divine  
Service.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . . .	68	50	118
Protestant Episcopalians, . . .	30	40	70
Presbyterians, . . .	33	43	76
Total, . . .	131	133	264

## Amusements.

The amusement of the patients has been as varied as possible—a most important matter in their treatment. Danes, concerts, magic lantern entertainments, and theatrical performances have been provided; and during the summer months a number of the patients were taken on excursions to the seaside.

## Dietary.

The dietary is satisfactory. The meal which I saw prepared was good, but the potatoes needed more thorough washing, and, perhaps, also greater care in their selection.

Kitchen  
arrangements.

The kitchen and cooking arrangements require to be completely overhauled, as this would enable the Resident Medical Superintendent to still further improve the dietary and the comfortable service of the meals. The other most pressing requirements in the asylum are new workshops; an associated recreation hall for the attendants; and some additional dining-hall accommodation. These works could be carried out by the conversion of a portion of the present farm buildings, and the erection of new buildings to take their place, at a comparatively small cost.

Further  
requirements.

## Casualties.

The serious casualties recorded since last inspection were as follow :—

Initials of Patient.	Nature of Injury.
J. C., . . . . .	Injury to hip.
J. O., . . . . .	Fracture of left humerus.
J. L., . . . . .	Fracture of neck of left femur.
E. D., . . . . .	Fracture of left ulna.
J. M'C., . . . . .	Bit extremity of right index finger, necessitating subsequent amputation.
J. M'C., . . . . .	Bit off extremity of left index finger, including ungual phalanx.

## No inquests.

None of these proved fatal, and there has been no Coroner's inquest during the period under review.

Heating and  
ventilation.

I am glad to notice that the new system of heating and ventilating which has been introduced throughout the buildings has proved satisfactory.

New male  
hospital.

The new male hospital, which was brought into use on the 1st July, provides accommodation for 54 patients. It contains a day-room, day-room dormitory, dining-hall, 9 single rooms, 2 rubber-padded rooms, spacious corridors, kitchen, stores, bath-rooms, dressing-rooms, lavatories, and w.c.'s. Also accommodation for four male attendants, the head attendant, and a sick room for male attendants.

The other additions and alterations since last visit have been as follow :—

DOWN-  
PATRICK  
ASYLUM.

#### NEW WORKS.

—  
Additions,  
alterations and  
improvements.

Laundry.—Receiving, washing, drying, ironing, and distributing rooms rearranged and completely refitted. Foul laundry built and fitted with washing-machine, hydro-extractor, sprayer, &c.

Boilers.—Boiler house, engine house, engineer's shop, and coal stores erected.

The Clerk of Works' office has been utilized as the Land Steward's office, seed store, and tool house.

#### *Works in which Staff and Patients assisted.*

Gate Porter's Lodge.—Water supply laid on, w.c. erected, internal alterations to scullery, &c.

Administrative Block.—Office erected and fitted for R.M.S.

Land Steward's House.—Porch erected, three rooms cleaned and papered.

#### MALE SIDE.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 day-rooms re floored with pitch pine, stained and varnished. Nos. 1 and 4 corridors ditto. Sanitary annexe (2 w.c.'s, and 4-basin lavatory range, with boot presses) fitted up adjoining farmers' day-room. Visiting room fitted up for male patients' visitors. Bath-room No. 3 fitted with 2 baths; urinals, w.c.'s, and lavatory ranges re-fitted.

Scullery fitted in male hospital. Hot-water service connected from main all through the divisions to lavatories, &c. Several attendants' rooms painted. Tanks cleaned.

#### FEMALE SIDE.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 day-rooms painted and decorated. Adjoining corridors ditto. Day-room, day-room dormitory, dormitory and corridors of new female hospital ditto; and scullery fitted in same.

Sanitary annexe (w.c.'s, lavatory range, &c.) fitted up in connection with No. 1.

Head nurse's rooms and some of the attendants' rooms cleaned and painted.

Hot-water service connected from main all through the divisions. Tanks cleaned.

#### OUTSIDE WORK.

Grounds in rear of male block have been re-laid as pleasure-grounds. Ditto in rear of female block. The pleasure-grounds in front of asylum have been improved, and summer-house erected.

Recreation-grounds adjoining hospital for females laid out in walks and iron paling erected around same.

New road, &c., made to new male hospital.

DOWN-  
PATRICK  
ASYLUM.

New iron paling, with gate, erected to enclose grounds at rear of female side.  
Reservoir cleaned out.  
Iron palings erected in plantations.

Proposed  
extension of  
farm.

I am glad to notice that the Committee have determined to increase the farm attached to the asylum, so as to obtain a uniform and adequate supply of milk, and I feel assured that the expenditure incurred will be more than compensated by the increased profits of the farm.

Cost of  
maintenance.

No doubt here—as in other districts in Ireland where the asylums have been improved in recent years—the majority of the ratepayers are not aware of the great measure of relief to local taxation which has been granted by the Government to reduce the necessarily heavy cost of maintaining the asylum. It is most desirable that they should be enlightened on this point, so important to them; and if the Committee, on their behalf, wish to investigate the matter, they will find that in 1874—the year preceding that in which the capitation grant was first made—the cost to the ratepayers of maintaining an average number of 275 patients was £8,229 5s. 5d. In 1898 the cost of the maintenance of an average number of 561 patients was £13,945 19s. 6d., but the Government contributed a sum of £5,522 4s. 4d. towards meeting the latter, leaving the balance £8,423 15s. 2d. The latter sum was still further reduced by the rebate in respect of the lunacy charges on agricultural holdings, which is given under the 48th section of the Local Government Act, 1898, and which may be approximately estimated at £3,020—leaving the net charge on the ratepayers for the maintenance of an average number of 561 patients at £5,403, as against £8,229 for an average number of 275 in 1874. Calculated on the total rateable property in the county, the net sum now levied for maintenance represents a small poundage rate, being slightly under 1½d.

Imperial  
contributions.

Although the foregoing calculation has, for purpose of comparison, been made on the figures for the year 1898, which are the latest available, it is to be understood that the Agricultural Grant given under the 48th section of the Act referred to was not actually payable before 1899.

## Restraint.

The register of restraint shows that during the period under review 5 male patients and 14 females were restrained during a total duration of 7,199 hours. This, no doubt, shows that the use of mechanical restraint in the asylum is rather frequent, which, however—having regard to the habits and condition of some of the patients—is, in the opinion of the Resident Medical Superintendent, unavoidable.

## Seclusion.

Twenty-one males and 22 females were, during the same period, placed in seclusion for a total duration of 2,134 hours.

## Records.

I examined the asylum records, and found them carefully written up.

Satisfactory  
administration.

The institution, on the whole, continues to show marked progress, and its administration by the Committee and the Resident Medical Superintendent is very satisfactory.

Tribute to  
Dr. Nolan,  
Resident  
Medical  
Superinten-  
dent.

The late Board of Governors, at their last meeting, placed on record their appreciation of the ability and courtesy of Dr. Nolan, and of his good management of the institution during the past five and a-half years; and it is a sincere pleasure to myself and my colleague to associate ourselves in this well-deserved compliment.

30th December, 1899.

## ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

ENNIS  
ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 5th ultimo. The previous visit was made on the 28th November, 1898, and the changes which have since taken place in the asylum population are shown in the following table :—

Inspected on  
5th December,  
1899.

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, . . .	206	171	377
Admitted since, . . .	82	60	142
Total, . . .	288	231	519
Discharged recovered, . . .	19	20	39
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	58	27	85
Died, . . .	4	10	14
Total, . . .	81	57	138
On register on 5th December, 1899,	207	174	381
In Ennis Workhouse under sec. 9 of 38 and 39 Vic., c. 67, . . .	11	—	11
Resident on 5th December, 1899, .	196	174	370

This table shows that there has been an increase of 4 patients since last inspection, and the buildings now contain a larger number of patients than there is legitimate accommodation for. Practically there are only two day-rooms on each side of the house, affording accommodation on the male side for 93 patients and on the female side for the same number, while the total sleeping accommodation is for 167 males and 147 females. It has long been recognised that the asylum is totally inadequate for the number of insane persons who are entitled to shelter therein, and it has only been kept from becoming so congested as to render its administration a matter of impossibility, by constantly transferring to the workhouses of the county, patients who are entitled to and require asylum care and treatment. A process of decanting patients from the asylum to the workhouses and back again to the asylum has gone on for years, and considerable expense is imposed on the ratepayers of the district by their mere removal under the 11th Section of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, and sending them back to the asylum.

Accommoda-  
tion.Transfers to  
workhouses  
and back  
again to  
asylum.

The following table shows the patients admitted and re-admitted from workhouses during the period under review :—

Admissions  
and re-admis-  
sions from  
workhouses.

[TABLE.

ENNIS  
ASYLUM.

PATIENTS Admitted and Re-admitted from Workhouses from  
28th November, 1898, to 5th December, 1899.

Date of Admission.	Date of Previous Discharge.	Males.	Females.	Number of Previous Admissions.
1898.				
November 29, .	September 24, 1898, .	1	-	8
" 30, .	October 11, " .	-	1	2
December 20, .	November 17, " .	-	1	1
" 30, .	December 17, " .	1	-	1
" " .	December 16, " .	-	1	2
1899.				
January 3, .	December 31, " .	1	-	2
" 24, .	—	1	-	-
February 4, .	August 19, 1895, .	1	-	1
" 6, .	" 15, " .	1	-	1
" 17, .	—	-	1	-
" 24, .	October 16, " .	1	-	1
March 1, .	February 15, 1899, .	-	1	1
" " .	" " .	-	1	2
" 17, .	—	1	-	-
April 8, .	December 30, 1898, .	1	-	1
" 14, .	31, " .	1	-	1
" 15, .	March 15, 1899, .	-	1	1
" 18, .	" 17, " .	1	-	1
" " .	—	-	1	-
" 21, .	February 8, 1899, .	1	-	3
" " .	—	-	1	-
" 27, .	—	1	-	-
May 19, .	October 16, 1895, .	1	-	1
" " .	October 12, 1891, .	1	-	1
" " .	May 15, 1899, .	1	-	3
" " .	—	1	-	-
June 2, .	May 13, 1899, .	-	1	1
" 6, .	November 22, 1897, .	1	-	2
" 17, .	August 20, " .	1	-	3
" 30, .	June 19, 1899, .	1	-	1
" " .	October 26, 1898, .	1	-	1
July 6, .	August 21, 1897, .	1	-	3
" 8, .	May 16, 1899, .	1	-	3
August 5, .	December 16, 1898, .	-	1	1
" " .	October 22, 1881, .	-	1	1
" 10, .	May 19, 1899, .	1	-	2
" 15, .	—	-	1	-
" " .	July 15, 1898, .	-	1	1
" 23, .	—	-	1	-
September 15, .	June 17, 1899, .	1	-	2
" " .	—	-	1	-
" " .	August 16, 1899, .	-	1	2
October 12, .	December 30, 1898, .	1	-	2
" " .	July 12, 1899, .	1	-	2
" 13, .	June 17, " .	-	1	2
" " .	September 26, 1899, .	-	1	3
" " .	—	-	1	-
" 16, .	September 23, 1897, .	1	-	1
" 21, .	September 23, 1898, .	1	-	4
" 30, .	October 20, 1899, .	-	1	3
November 14, .	August 17, " .	-	1	1
" " .	December 15, 1897, .	-	1	3
" 15, .	February 27, 1899, .	1	-	2
" 16, .	May 31, 1892, .	1	-	1
" " .	February 27, 1899, .	1	-	1
December 1, .	—	-	1	-
Total, .		32	24	-



During the same period no less than 55 males and 29 females were transferred from the asylum to workhouses.

ESSEX  
ASYLUM.

In 1896 my colleague wrote in his report on inspection of the asylum as follows:—

"No objection could be made to the transfer of chronic cases to workhouses, if proper provision were made in them for the care of these helpless human beings. Unfortunately the condition of the insane in these institutions throughout County Clare is wretched in the extreme, and the provision for their care and treatment inadequate; and I certainly cannot think that the Governors of this asylum are meeting their responsibility towards the insane by thus turning the patients out of the institution established for them, to seek shelter in the workhouses, where no suitable provision has been made for their protection. Clare is the only county in Ireland where no steps have been taken to meet the increased requirements of the insane, by adding to the asylum accommodation, and there can be no doubt that such increased accommodation is much needed."

Workhouse ac-  
commodation.

No steps have since been taken to provide the necessary accommodation. This doubtless arose from the anxiety of the responsible body to await any changes in the system of providing relief for the poor of all classes likely to be effected by expected Local Government legislation. The Local Government (Ireland) Act of 1898 imposes on the County Council, acting through their Committee, the duty of providing and maintaining sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor of their district, and it is absolutely necessary for the Committee to take steps to provide such accommodation as will meet the wants of all the insane poor in County Clare.

Duty of pro-  
viding accom-  
modation for  
lunatic poor.

The first step is the appointment of a suitable architect by the Committee, and, when this has been done, should they so desire, we shall be glad to meet them and their architect and afford them any assistance in our power in preparing a suitable scheme.

The district is not a wealthy one, but the Committee will find if they investigate the matter that the cost of maintaining pauper lunatics is not, owing to the large Imperial contributions now given in relief of local rates, so great as is generally supposed.

Cost of main-  
tenance.

Thus, in the year preceding that in which the Capitation Grant was first given, viz., 1874, the cost of maintaining an average number of 242 lunatics was £6,263 19s. 3d. In 1898 the cost of maintaining an average number of 377 was £9,746 6s. 7d. towards meeting which £3,770 7s. 10d. was contributed by Government in respect of the Capitation Grant, leaving the net cost £5,975 18s. 9d.

Imperial con-  
tributions.

The latter sum was still further reduced by the rebate in respect of the lunacy charges on agricultural holdings which is given under the 48th Section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and which may be approximately estimated at £2,615, leaving the net charge on the ratepayers for the maintenance of an average number of 377 patients at £3,360, as against £6,263 for the maintenance of an average number of 242 in 1874.

Although the foregoing calculation has, for purpose of comparison, been made on the figures for the year 1898, which are the latest available, it is to be understood that the Agricultural Grant given under the 48th section of the Act referred to was not actually payable before 1899.

ENNIS  
ASYLUM.

Contributions  
on behalf of  
paying  
patients.  
Recovery  
rates.  
Death rates.

The Committee also receive from the relatives of patients on behalf of their maintenance a very substantial sum, amounting to about £500 per annum.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions up to the date of inspection in 1899 was 24·7 amongst the males, and 32·7 amongst the females, giving an average percentage of 28.

The death rate for the same period was remarkably low, viz., 3·6 per cent. on the average number resident, being 1·9 on the male, and 5·8 on the female side.

Health  
statistics.

Having regard to the frequent transfer of patients to workhouses, to which I have already referred, it would not be right to attach too much importance to these figures as proving that the institution is exceptionally healthy. The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	1	2	3
From minor ailments, . . . .	1	2	3
From old age or debility, . . .	—	1	1
Total in bed, . . . . .	2	5	7
Epileptics, . . . . .	12	7	19
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	4	4	8
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, . . . . .	16	11	27
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, . . . . .	29	32	61

Causes of  
deaths.

The deaths were mainly due to pulmonary consumption and heart disease. Out of the deaths on the female side, no less than 8 were due to the former disease, the other two occurring in the cases of very old women. There were no coroner's inquests during the period under review, but two serious casualties occurred, of which the following are the particulars :—

Casualties.

J. H. (male), burn on right hand, face, and neck, the result of lighting the gas in the oven while employed baking, without taking proper precautions.

M. K. (female), dislocation of the humerus, the result of a fall.

Zymotic  
disease.

A good many cases of influenza occurred, but no more serious form of zymotic disease appeared, except two cases of low fever resembling typhoid, which might possibly be traced to the water supplied from the well in front of the house. This water should, in my opinion, be subjected to careful analysis.

Water supply

Condition.

The condition of the asylum continues satisfactory, apart from the great overcrowding.

Staff.

A painter should be added to the staff, as constant work can be provided for him, and a second night attendant is required on each side for the better supervision of special cases.

The following table shows the patients employed and unemployed on the day of my visit :—

EMERSON  
ASYLUM.  
Employment

Nature of Employment.	Number of Persons.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in wards, . . .	18	21
As garden or field labourers, . . .	47	—
As storekeeper, . . .	1	—
As messenger, . . .	1	—
As stokers, . . .	2	—
As plasterer and slater, . . .	1	—
As carpenter, . . .	1	—
As painter, . . .	1	—
As tailors, . . .	4	—
As shoemakers, . . .	2	—
As upholsterers, . . .	6	—
As baker, . . .	1	—
In the kitchen, . . .	—	5
In the laundry, . . .	—	25
In officers' quarters, . . .	—	4
At needlework, . . .	—	28
At knitting, . . .	—	62
Miscellaneous, . . .	29	8
Total employed, . . .	114	163
Refusing to work, . . .	7	1
Unemployed because of :—		
(a) Mental condition, . . .	68	5
(b) Bodily condition, . . .	7	5
Total unemployed, . . .	82	11

The laundry is altogether too small for the number of patients employed in it, and it requires better ventilation and an improved system of drying the clothes. Laundry.

As regards protection against fire, unfortunately the pressure is insufficient to send water over the top of the building. Protection against fire.

The religious ministrations of the patients receives due attention, and the numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit were as follow :— Divine Service.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . . .	110	86	196
Protestants, . . .	1	5	6
Total, . . .	111	91	202

The Roman Catholic chapel requires to be enlarged, as it is now too small for the number of patients attending Divine Service. Roman Catholic Chapel.

The patients' clothing was on the whole good, but they should be provided on both sides of the house with slippers for indoor wear. Clothing.

ENNIS  
ASYLUM.

## Amusements.

An average number of 221 patients attend the associated entertainments. During the summer, a number of the patients were taken on an excursion to the seaside, and about 50 were allowed to attend two circus performances. The usual games are provided, viz.:—billiards, bagatelle, cricket, football, handball, draughts, dominoes, &c., and German bands are frequently engaged for the weekly dances.

## Mortuary.

The new mortuary has been brought into use, but in connection with it, some instruments for pathological work are needed.

## Boilers

The boilers are very old, and would seem to be in an almost dangerous condition. The provision of an engine and boiler should, therefore, be included in any scheme for improving the asylum.

## Provisions.

The bread baked in the asylum seems to me to be of very good quality, and the other provisions which I examined were fairly good. The general dietary is suitable for the majority of the patients.

## Dietary.

## No Restraint.

No restraint has been used in the treatment of the patients since last visit, and only one male and four females were placed in seclusion for a total duration of 19 hours and 14 hours, respectively.

## Seclusion.

Retirement of  
Dr. Gelston,  
and appointment  
of Dr.  
O'Mara as  
Resident Medical  
Superintendent.

Early last year Dr. R. P. Gelston, who for so many years efficiently discharged the duties of Resident Medical Superintendent, retired on a pension, and was succeeded by Dr. Francis O'Mara, previously Assistant Medical Officer of the Limerick Asylum.

Assistant  
Medical  
Officer.

The Assistant Medical Officer continues to discharge his duties with zeal and efficiency. The Medical Records and other asylum books were found carefully written up.

## Records.

6th January, 1900.

ENNISCORTHY  
ASYLUM.

## ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
22nd Nov.,  
1899.

Alterations  
and  
improvements.

The structural works, which have been so long in progress at this asylum, are still going on, and some considerable time must yet elapse before it can be expected that they will be completed.

In last year's report a description was given of the alterations and improvements then completed; of those in progress; and of those not then commenced. Since the date of that report the following works have been completed:—

- (1.) The two blocks at the rear of the asylum have now been remodelled. Two excellent observation dormitories, with single rooms adjacent have been provided; leading off the dormitories are bathrooms and lavatories.
- (2.) The kitchen machinery, consisting of a new central range, potato steamers, cooking pans, tea and coffee boilers, hot closet and carving table, has been erected.
- (3.) The laundry has been reconstructed, and supplied with two drying closets, and modern machinery, so that the washing can be rapidly and efficiently carried out.
- (4.) The female dining-hall has been re-floored.
- (5.) Furniture, such as chairs, tables, and bedsteads of the Lawrence-Tait pattern, have been supplied.

The works which are at present in hands, and will still take some time to complete, comprise:—

ENNISCORNEY  
ASYLUM.

(1.) The laying down of new floors throughout the building. These are being laid in pitch pine, waxed and polished, rendering the rooms bright, and, when completed, they will tend much to improve the sanitary condition of the institution.

(2.) The renewal of the ceilings throughout the asylum. These had either fallen or were in a dangerous condition.

The carrying out of such works, especially the latter, involves a great deal of confusion, dirt, and trouble in such an establishment; necessitates the giving up of accommodation; the removal of the patients from one room to another as the work proceeds; and the carrying of debris from place to place, which render it impossible to maintain order and cleanliness. It is, therefore, hardly possible to report on the present state of the asylum. Once these repairs are completed, however, the disturbing elements resulting from such large structural works, which have been proceeding for so many years, will be at an end.

Inconvenience  
caused by  
carrying out  
works.

During the year reservoirs to hold surface and spring water have been constructed by the labour of the staff and patients. These reservoirs will provide storage for a very large amount of water, and ought to be a great assistance in warding off the water famine, from which the asylum has suffered so frequently in the past. In my opinion, however, such an institution should have a much more dependable, copious, and certain supply.

Water supply.

During the interval that has elapsed since the last report was written, the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—

Statistics

There were then on the register 426 patients (245 men and 181 women). Since then 114 have been admitted, 61 have been discharged, and 36 have died—leaving at present a population of 443 (246 men and 197 women). Of these one man is absent on probation.

This shows an increase of 17 patients.

The deaths during the year 1898 amounted to 10 per cent. on the average number resident. This is reduced to 7·2 during the present year. Some of the deaths, if not due to, were complicated with and accelerated by influenza.

Deaths

In two cases inquests were held. In one, death was returned as due to brain disease. In the other, which afterwards formed the subject of an inquiry and a report from this Office, death was returned as due to an assault by another patient.

Inquests.

In four cases *post-mortem* examinations were made.

Autopsies.

The epidemic of influenza just referred to is the only form of zymotic disease which has visited the institution during the year. It attacked 23 patients and 3 of the staff.

Zymotic  
disease.

Only one serious accident is recorded, viz., a fracture of the clavicle from an accidental fall.

Casualty

At the present time six patients are confined to bed, the greater number of whom only suffer from minor ailments or old age.

Health.

The returns show that 3 women were restrained, either by gloves or the camisole, for a total period of 3,868 hours, either on account of violence or to prevent suicide, while 13 men and 27 women were secluded on 485 occasions for a total period of 5,248 hours.

Restraint.

Seclusion.

- ENNISCORTRY ASYLUM.** Excluding those only employed in the morning at housework, about 44 per cent. of the men and 58 per cent. of the women find some useful work. Sixty-eight men are engaged at farm work, and 31 assist the artisans, while 20 women work in the laundry.
- Employment.**
- Divine Service.** On last Sunday 167 men and 93 women attended Mass, and 15 men and 7 women went to the Protestant Service.
- Burial of deceased patients.** A new organ has, I understand, been provided for the Chapel. When a patient is buried at the expense of the asylum, the Chaplain attends the funeral, but I would suggest that, in accordance with the provisions of Privy Council Rule No. XXX. (7), an entry should be made in the Chaplain's book that the funeral was becomingly conducted.
- Female dining-room.** The female dining-room, though finished, is not yet in use, as the furniture has not been supplied for it. It is to be hoped that no further delay will take place in opening this room for the women's use.
- Provisions.** I saw the men at dinner. The meal consisted of potatoes and milk. The food obtained under contract appeared to be of fair quality, with the exception of the butter, which is a cause of complaint. The bread baked in the institution is of excellent quality, and supplied under market price.
- Treatment of acute cases.** In the acute wards of this asylum there are a number of noisy, troublesome, and degraded patients, who would require much more individual care. The number of this class is greater in proportion than is usual in modern asylums. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge that, as soon as the disturbing elements caused by the works in progress are removed, these wards should be divided so as to appertain the supervision of such patients to the special care of individual attendants. By this means only can an improvement in their condition be hoped for.
- Beds.** The bedding has been greatly improved by the supply of new bedsteads. It is to be hoped that by degrees the old bedsteads and straw paillasses will be entirely done away with. The sheets should be more frequently changed, as in some beds they were much marked by fleas. There should be no difficulty in doing this, as the appliances for washing and drying have now been so liberally provided.
- Staff.** The only alteration in the staff has been the addition of an attendant. The male staff now consists of a head attendant, two charge attendants, and 18 ordinary attendants. The head attendant has still to do duty as a charge attendant. I cannot but repeat the remarks made in last year's report, that it is impossible for anyone to properly fulfil the duties of both these offices. If, as is suggested, the wards are divided, the number of charge attendants should be increased. The female staff at present numbers 15. These figures give a proportion on the male side of the house of one attendant to about 12 patients, and on the female side of one nurse to 13 patients. The night staff now consists of two on each side.
- Observation dormitory.** Already on the male side the observation dormitory, where one of the attendants remains during the night, is in use.
- Medical records.** The Registers and Case-books are carefully kept, but, in the case of a lunatic dying in the asylum an entry should always be made in the Case-book of the statement sent to the Coroner.

22nd November, 1899.

KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

KILKENNY  
ASYLUM.

The following changes have taken place amongst the patients in this establishment since the last report was written, on the 28th October, 1898 :—

Inspected on  
8th & 9th Nov  
1899.

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, . . . . .	219	212	431
Admitted since, . . . . .	33	28	61
Total, . . . . .	252	240	492
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	8	10	18
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	5	10
Died, . . . . .	17	12	29
Total, . . . . .	30	27	57
Resident on this date, . . . . .	222	218	435

These figures show an increase of 4 patients at the end of twelve months; but the average number resident during 1899—429 (219 males and 210 females) is higher by 12 than the number for the previous year. This, however, can be accounted for by the low discharge and death rates, as the admissions during the past year appear to have somewhat lessened.

The asylum is, nevertheless, now becoming overcrowded. It was intended to accommodate 420, while there are now 435 patients on the register, so that, sooner or later, more room must be found. At the present time the provision of accommodation for the insane scattered through the Irish workhouses is occupying the attention of the various County Councils. When the matter comes up for consideration in this district, it may be decided to appropriate some workhouse for the purpose. In that case, a certain number of the patients here could be perfectly well cared for in such an establishment. On the other hand, the County Council may decide to remove all lunatics from the workhouses to the asylum; and perhaps this might be found the most economical plan. In that event, detached blocks of cheap construction, to accommodate the workhouse insane and some of the harmless inmates who form the superfluous population, might be provided in close proximity to the asylum.

Accommo-  
dation.

Of the patients at present on the books, 363 are chargeable to the County, and 72 to the City of Kilkenny.

Of the whole number, 23 contribute towards their maintenance in sums varying from £5 to £20 per annum.

Paying  
patients.

The deaths during the past year call for no special remarks. In 8 cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

Deaths.  
Autopsies.

Fortunately the year has passed over without any troubles, either as regards suicides or accidents, nor has the institution been visited by any epidemic, except the occurrence of a few mild cases of influenza.

No casualties.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.	At present the general health is very good—only 5 patients were in bed. Of these, 2 were suffering from minor ailments; 1 from sore throat; and 2 from influenza.
Health.	
No restraint.	Restraint has not been resorted to during the year, nor has seclusion been used with any of the women. Five men have been so treated on 44 occasions for a total period of 313 hours, but the greater number of these entries refer to one patient.
Seclusion.	
Employment.	The returns of employment show that, exclusive of house cleaners, 60 per cent. of the men and 65 per cent. of the women find some useful occupation. Forty-three of the men are usually employed on the farm, but as the weather at the time of my visit was wet, not so many were working outside.
Works carried out.	During the past year a great deal of useful work has been done, including the plastering of rough walls inside the wards and passages; the fitting up of gas pipes in the new lavatories; and the erection of a wall round the workshops, new piggeries, and of a gateway on the farm. Dr. West hopes in a short time to make a walk round the farm, which will provide means of outdoor exercise for men and women.
Conduct.	The patients were very quiet and well-behaved during my visit. No complaints of any kind were made.
Service of meals.	A good dinner of bacon and cabbage was served to both men and women in the dining hall. The meal was properly served, but the room was much overcrowded. It would be advisable to have a separate dinner for each sex, so as to allow more room in the hall.
Provisions.	All the articles of food obtained under contract appeared to be of fair quality, and to be supplied at very low prices.
Clothing.	The material used for the patients' clothing is suitable for the purpose. On my next visit I hope to see a very great improvement in the personal appearance of both sexes. The shirts of the working patients are changed twice a week, and, with the excellent laundry arrangements which this asylum enjoys, this rule might be extended to all the male patients.
Want of furniture, &c.	The walls and corridors have a very bare and cheerless aspect, due to the want of sufficient furniture, and to the absence of those small accessories and comforts now generally seen in public asylums. Some of the floors also on the male side are much worn. The Committee have, I understand, decided to provide the necessary additional furniture, and to have the floors renewed, but there has been some delay in obtaining a loan for the purpose. This has now been lodged to the credit of the Committee, who will, I am sure, take the matter in hands at once.
Flooring.	
Staff.	The staff has been increased, in accordance with the suggestion contained in last year's report, by the appointment of a stoker and an additional nurse. Exclusive of night attendants, head attendants, artisans, and laundresses, there are 16 male attendants, and 14 nurses—giving a proportion of one attendant to 14 patients on the male, and of one nurse to 15 patients on the female side. I find, however, that one nurse has always to be employed in the laundry, as there are only two laundresses, and three responsible officials are needed there. As the nurse is required for duty in the wards, I would suggest that an additional laundress should be appointed.
Night nursing.	The night staff consists of two attendants on each side, and that their duties are carefully performed is evidenced by the fact that only one wet bed was found at 6 o'clock on the morning of the first day of my visit.



At present 10 male attendants, but only one nurse, have passed the qualifying examination, and obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. The junior members of the staff ought to see the importance of going through the course of study laid down for this examination, and the advantage of obtaining a certificate of proficiency in their special branch of nursing, which may be of use to them in their future careers.

The distribution of the patients in the various wards should occupy the attention of Dr. West, in order to insure more uniformity of numbers in the various divisions.

On the Sunday preceding my inspection, 108 men and 130 women attended Mass, while 7 men and one woman went to the Protestant Service.

Perhaps in no asylum, having regard to its size, has more been done to supply the religious wants of the inmates. Two handsome Chapels have been built, and are nicely fitted up and well heated.

In the case of patients buried at the asylum expense, an entry is made in the Chaplain's book, in accordance with the Privy Council Rule, that the burial was becomingly conducted.

The Case-books are properly kept, and are illustrated by photographs taken by Dr. Buggy.

The only alteration amongst the officials has been the resignation of the former Matron, Mrs. Howlett, and the appointment of Miss Rice to the post.

9th November, 1899.

## KILLARNEY DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

KILLARNEY  
ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 15th ultimo, and saw all the patients then resident. The last visit of inspection was paid just a year previously, viz., on the 14th December, 1898, and the changes which have since taken place in the asylum population are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total
On register at last visit, . . . .	277	236	513
Admitted since, . . . . .	72	60	132
Total, . . . . .	349	296	645
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	34	30	64
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	7	7	14
Died, . . . . .	19	13	32
Total, . . . . .	60	50	110
On register on 15th December, 1899, . . . .	289	246	535
Absent, on probation, . . . . .	1	—	1
Absent on pass, or by escape, . . . . .	—	—	—
Resident on 15th December, 1899, . . . .	288	246	534

M

KILLARNEY  
ASYLUM.Accom-  
modation.

This table shows that there has been a total increase of 22 in the numbers on the register, viz., 12 males and 10 females.

The following table, giving the exact accommodation, shows that there is a deficiency of dormitory accommodation on the male side for 9 patients, while the proper day-room accommodation on both sides is totally deficient, providing only for 70 men and 51 women. It is true that this deficiency is met, although not quite satisfactorily, by the corridors, some of which have been enlarged by bays. It would, however, be most desirable to increase the number of proper day-rooms whenever any extension of the asylum is decided upon, and in the meantime to fully furnish the corridors, so that they could be made more appropriate for use as day-rooms.

## ACCOMMODATION.

## MALES.

Floor.	Day.			Night.			Admission.
	Day Room proper.	Corridor.	Total.	Dormitories.	Single Rooms.	Total.	
Ground Floor, . . . . .	70	48	118	20	9	29	1
" " " " " " " " " "	-	46	46	19	5	24	1
First Floor, . . . . .	-	-	-	5	1	6	1
" " " " " " " " " "	-	89	89	58	13	71	1
Second Floor, . . . . .	-	52	52	105	10	115	7
Total Males, . . . . .	70	235	305	202	38	240	11

## FEMALES.

Ground Floor, . . . . .	17	61	78	30	16	46	5
" " " " " " " " " "	-	46	46	19	7	26	1
First Floor, . . . . .	17	61	78	40	14	54	5
" " " " " " " " " "	-	45	45	19	9	28	1
Second Floor, . . . . .	17	61	78	93	14	107	7
Add for bath-rooms converted into single rooms, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	8	8	-
Total Females, . . . . .	51	275	326	204	68	272	20

## SUMMARY.

Males, . . . . .	70	235	305	202	38	240	11
Females, . . . . .	51	275	326	204	68	272	20
Total Males and Females, . . . . .	121	510	631	406	106	512	31

Visitation by  
Committee.

I find that no special Visiting Committee visited the asylum during the period under review.

Recovery  
rates.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during that period was 48—viz., 47 amongst the males, and 50 amongst the females; while the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident was 6—viz., 7 amongst the males, and 5 amongst the females.

## Death rates

The causes of death call for no special remark, save in one case, in which a male patient, J. M., aged 25, was poisoned by eating portion of the root of a water parsnip (*Enanthe crocata*). This patient had been employed in the potato field on October 13th, 1899, apparently in good health. Afterwards, while at dinner in the dining-hall, he was seized with severe epileptiform convulsions. The Superintendent was present, and had him immediately removed to the nearest ward. During his removal, and until his death, the convulsions recurred with intervals of only a few seconds; insensibility was complete; and he expired about twenty minutes from the moment of his first seizure, affording little time for treatment. Immediately after his death another patient (T. F.), who had also been engaged in the potato field, had an attack of convulsions, which made it manifest that they had taken some poison, and an emetic was immediately administered. After he had vomited freely, he was able to say that while in the field a piece of "something white" was given him to eat by J. M. Upon searching where a small stream flows, several plants of the water parsnip were found growing in the bank of the stream, and a piece which had been bitten was lying on the ground. T. F. had only eaten a very small piece. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of the deceased patient, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KILLARNEY  
ASYLUM.  
Accidental  
poisoning by  
water parsnip.

Out of the 32 deaths, *post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 Autopsies.  
cases. No cases of zymotic disease occurred since last inspection, and No zymotic  
there were only two serious casualties, of which the following are the disease.  
particulars:— Casualties.

J. M.—A male patient, who was recovering from an attack of hemiplegia, on 10th June sustained a compound fracture of the left arm as the result of a fall.

C. M.—A female patient, in the early morning of the 5th Nov., succeeded in opening a dormitory window, from which she fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, sustaining a compound fracture of the left leg and injuries to both ankle joints.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

Health  
statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed:—			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	4	3	7
From minor ailments, . . . . .	4	5	9
From old age or debility, . . . . .	3	3	6
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	4	3	7
Total in bed, . . . . .	15	14	29
Patients suffering from bedsores, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics, . . . . .	9	6	15
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	3	1	4
General paralytics, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, . . . . .	9	—	9
Wet beds reported in morning, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients raised by the attendants during previous night, . . . . .	27	24	51

KILLARNEY  
ASYLUM.

Treatment of  
sick and infirm  
in one ward  
suggested.

Distribution  
of patients  
and staff.

Most of the twenty-nine patients confined to bed were scattered through the different divisions. It would seem to me a far better arrangement, as well as a more usual one, if all the sick and infirm confined to bed were collected together in one ward, and placed on each side of the house, under the care of a nurse who has had some hospital training.

The distribution of the patients and staff throughout the various wards of the institution on the day of my visit is shown in the following table:—

Ward or Division No. and class of Patients located in it.	Number of Patients therein.	Staff of Ward or Division.	
		Charge Attendants.	Ordinary Attendants.
MALE SIDE.			
No. 1, newly admitted and epileptic,	37	1	2
No. 2, refractory, . . . . .	28	1	2
No. 13, convalescent, . . . . .	38	1	2
No. 3 and 4 sick and infirm, . . . . .	58	1	2
No. 5 and 6 idiot and incurable, . . . . .	67	1	2
FEMALE SIDE.			
No. 7, newly admitted and epileptic, . . . . .	28	1	2
No. 8, refractory, . . . . .	34	1	2
No. 9, convalescent, . . . . .	29	1	1
No. 10, sick and infirm, . . . . .	53	1	2
No. 11, idiot and incurable, . . . . .	48	1	2
No. 12, convalescent, . . . . .	54	1	2

Observation  
dormitory.

I was glad to notice that the Resident Medical Superintendent has acted on our suggestion as to the establishment of an observation dormitory for the constant supervision of epileptic and suicidal cases on the male side, and I trust that a similar dormitory may be provided on the female side.

Insufficient  
staff in female  
refractory  
ward.

Several of the patients in the refractory ward, on the female side (No. 8), are noisy and destructive, and the staff in charge of them (one charge nurse and two ordinary nurses) would not seem to me sufficient. It is most desirable to try to induce such patients to knit, sew, or adopt some other occupation, and this can only be done by giving personal attention to each patient, a course which is not feasible with the present small staff.

Dietary

The dinner provided for the patients on the day of my visit (Friday) consisted of slices of dry bread and tea, served in tin porringers. I need hardly say that a fish dinner would be much more nourishing, and if this cannot be provided, I think that an allowance of butter should be given.

Insufficient  
kitchen  
appliances

In connection with the dietary, I may call attention to the great want of improved kitchen appliances—a central range and new boilers, &c. The present appliances are quite insufficient to roast and boil for the number of patients resident.

The female patients' clothing was good, but slippers should be provided for all patients for indoor wear. I found a few patients of dirty habits sleeping on the floor in loose straw, with so-called "refractory rugs" for bed covering. I think this is not a satisfactory way of dealing with such patients, and that the loose straw only serves as an incentive to them to scatter their bedding about the floor.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.

Clothing.

Bedding.

The day of my visit was very cold, and the temperature maintained throughout the asylum was low. In two or three parts of the building in which I tested it, the temperature was from 44 to 46 degrees Fahr.

Heating.

The following table shows the number of patients employed and unemployed on the day of my visit :—

Employment.

How Employed.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	100	42
As garden or field labourers,	50	-
As streetkeepers,	3	-
As messengers,	2	-
As stoker,	1	-
As master,	1	-
As plasterers,	2	-
As carpenters,	3	-
As painters,	2	-
As tailors,	3	-
As shoemakers,	4	-
As upholsterers,	10	-
In the kitchen,	-	6
In the laundry,	-	24
At needlework,	-	88
At knitting,	-	1
Miscellaneous occupations,	81	33
Total employed,	212	194
Refusing to work,	20	-
Unemployed, because of :—		
(a) Mental condition,	40	38
(b) Bodily condition,	10	14
(c) Other causes,	6	-
Total unemployed,	76	52

The machinery in the laundry requires some protection, so as to guard against danger to patients by coming in contact with it.

Laundry.

We have repeatedly called attention to the proximity of the western wall to the asylum, so that the female patients, when in their recreation ground, cannot enjoy that privacy to which they are entitled; and it lies as a manifest duty on the Committee to acquire the field beyond the wall, which would form a useful adjunct to the farm, and enable the females to take more extended exercise.

Acquisition of additional ground urged

A good deal of work has been carried out by the asylum staff and patients during the year. The walls of some of the wards have been plastered, and if the Committee will visit Nos. 9 and 10 divisions (female side), where this work has been executed, and will then inspect the wards underneath, they will see what an improvement such plastering is; and, further, I think they will admit how necessary it is to have the walls plastered in dealing with patients of the objectionable habits of many of the insane.

Plastering of walls.

KILLARNEY  
ASYLUM.

## Furniture.

Some of the men in the acute ward (No. 1) were found sitting on tables, owing to the want of comfortable chairs. I think steps should be taken to meet this want, as there should be a chair in the day-room for every patient in an asylum, in addition to his or her seat in the dining-hall.

Deficient  
water supply.

The water supply to the institution is very deficient, and the pressure is not strong enough to throw a jet over the building. This is a matter of great importance, as the lives of the patients would be endangered in the event of an outbreak of fire. In this connection I may remark that some of the dormitories are unprovided with a second exit.

Religious  
ministration.

The religious ministration of the patients receives due attention, and the following were the numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit.—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Roman Catholics,	65	62	127
Protestants,	3	4	7
	68	66	134

## Amusements.

An average number of 100 patients of each sex are able to attend the associated entertainments, of which there have been 58 since last inspection.

In addition to the weekly dances and the usual indoor games, a musical and variety entertainment, a dramatic and a conjuring performance, a magic lantern exhibition, and two concerts by the staff, have been provided for the patients' amusement. Athletic sports were also held during the year.

## Restraint.

Restraint has only been used in the treatment of one patient (a male) in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. In this case a strait jacket was used for a total duration of 192 hours.

## Seclusion.

One male and one female were secluded on six and four occasions respectively, for a total period of eighteen hours in the case of the male, and eight hours in the case of the female.

Paying  
patients.

There are only 5 patients whose friends contribute towards their maintenance, and the total sum received under this head during the year 1899 was £69 15s. 5d. I may again call the attention of the Committee to the fact that in the adjoining and smaller county of Clare the contributions from this source amount to almost £500 per annum.

Cost of  
maintenance.

The gross capitation cost of maintenance during the year 1898 was £22 0s. 2d., and the net cost, £21 6s. 7d.

I think it right to direct the attention of the Committee to the fact that, notwithstanding the increase in the number of patients which has now been going on for so many years, the cost to the ratepayers of maintaining them is much less than it was a quarter of a century ago, owing to the large Imperial contributions now received. Thus, in the year preceding that in which the capitation grant was first made, viz., 1874, the cost to the ratepayers of maintaining an average number of 266 patients was £6,404 15s. 6d. In the year 1898 the cost of maintaining an average number of 514 was £11,312 2s. 7d., but the Government contributed a sum of £5,123 towards meeting the latter, leaving

Imperial  
contributions.

the net amount £6,189 2s. 7d. This sum was still further reduced by the rebate in respect of the lunacy charges on agricultural holdings which is given by Government under the 48th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and which may be approximately estimated at £2,555, leaving the estimated net charge on the ratepayers for the maintenance of an average number of 514 patients at £3,634, as against £6,404 for an average number of 266 in 1874.

Although the foregoing calculation has, for purpose of comparison, been made on the figures for the year 1898, which are the latest available, it is to be understood that the Agricultural Grant, given under the 48th Section of the Act referred to, was not actually payable before 1899.

I examined the asylum books, and found them carefully kept. The Assistant Medical Officer continues to discharge his duties with intelligence and efficiency.

I found some of the patients whose discharge had been ordered by the Committee still remaining in the asylum. I would, therefore, suggest that a report on each case ordered to be discharged should be made to the Committee at their next meeting.

KILLARNEY  
ASYLUM.

Books.  
Assistant  
Medical  
Officer.  
Discharged  
cases.

1st January, 1900.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

LETTERKENNY  
ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 15th September, and saw all the patients resident.

The last visit of inspection was made on the 8th December, 1898, and the changes which have since taken place in the asylum population are shown in the following table :—

Inspected on  
15th Sep., 1899.  
Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register at last visit,	341	182	523
Admitted since, . . . . .	76	43	119
Total, . . . . .	417	225	642
Discharged recovered, . . . .	28	24	52
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	8	3	11
Died, . . . . .	16	12	28
Total, . . . . .	52	39	91
On the register 15th September, 1899,	365	186	551
Absent on probation, . . . . .	—	—	—
Absent on pass, or by escape, . .	—	—	—
Resident on 15th September, 1899, .	365	186	551

It will be seen from this table that the increase in the number of patients has continued, and that there are now 28 more resident than at the last visit.

The sleeping accommodation in the asylum now provides for 320 males and 190 females, while the dayrooms accommodate 322 males and 205 females, so that the serious overcrowding, to which attention

Accommoda  
tion.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM. was called in last report, not only continues, but has become so intensified on the male side as to call for immediate action on the part of the Committee. The overcrowding is evidenced not only by beds being laid down in the corridors, which were not intended to be utilised as dormitories, but is also more strikingly shown by the ochletic condition of the so-called refractory dayrooms, rendering the unhappy class located in them, through the want of sufficient elbow room, more irritable and therefore more disposed to be excited and turbulent; and also, it must be added, depriving at least some of them of the chance of recovery, which under better environment, more freedom, and quietness might be reasonably hoped for.

The duty of providing sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor of the district, which hitherto rested on the Board of Control and Correspondence, has, by the Local Government Act of 1898, been transferred to the asylum Committee, who must, however, satisfy the Local Lieutenant that they have fulfilled their duty with respect to accommodation and buildings, and that their asylum is well managed, and kept in good order and condition.

It is right to testify to the willingness shown by the local authorities in agreeing to the great improvements—structural and otherwise—which have in recent years been effected in the asylum; and I feel assured that the new Committee, following in the steps of their predecessors, will be anxious to keep their asylum abreast of modern institutions for the treatment of the mentally afflicted poor. It is especially pleasing to note the frequent meetings of the new Visiting Committee, and the practical suggestions contained in their reports; embodying, too, it is satisfactory to my colleague and myself to note, recommendations which we have from time to time made.

The more time the members of the Asylum Committee can spend among the patients, the sooner will they learn their requirements and win their confidence. I would especially urge them not merely to become acquainted with the quiet and well conducted patients—the great majority of whom will be found industriously employed, and many of them interesting to speak to—but also to spend a little time in divisions 1, 2, and 5 on the male side, and 7, 8, and 10 on the female side, which are occupied by the acute and excited cases, so that the Committee may realise the evil effects (under present conditions unfortunately unavoidable) of crowding promiscuously together a number of excitable and noisy patients. Then, too, they will understand how difficult it is, without a large staff of attendants and special accommodation, to treat satisfactorily a number of acutely insane patients, and why the provision for the lunatic poor instead of being niggard in its operations, as the Poor Law almost necessarily is, should be large and liberal. The Committee should, as soon as possible, determine what further accommodation should be provided—whether by adding to the existing asylum, or by establishing a second or auxiliary institution under the provisions of the 76th section of the Local Government Act, 1898. Much might be said in favour of the latter proposal, but, as against it, it must be borne in mind:—

(1.) The great, but unavoidable, expense of converting any building not originally intended for a lunatic asylum into suitable accommodation for the insane:

(2.) The loss of half the Capitation Grant:

(3.) The great expense to a poor county of maintaining a second asylum staff, with corresponding administrative accommodation,



instead of keeping all the lunatic poor of the county under the same management and control. LETTERKENNY  
ASYLUM.

It would, I think, be found possible to considerably increase the amount of accommodation in the asylum available for the patients, by reducing the number of single rooms, and converting them, with the corridors outside, which now serve merely as passages, into large dormitories as has been done in other asylums.

The first step, however, in undertaking structural alterations is to appoint a competent architect. As soon as this has been done, my colleague and I shall be happy to afford him and the Committee any assistance in our power which they may wish to seek.

Again, as already pointed out, the want of additional room is at present confined to the male side, and if the Committee acquired the additional land so urgently needed for other purposes, a very simple farm block, suitable for working patients, might be erected at a comparatively small outlay.

The Committee can see for themselves outside the adjacent City of Londonderry a building erected on the Gransha estate, such as I wish to indicate.

The Roman Catholic Chapel, which measures (deducting altar space) about 46 feet by 27½ feet, is much too small for the number of patients attending Divine Service on Sundays and holidays. If the Committee decided to build a detached Chapel, as has been done in the greater number of our asylums, the present room might be converted into other accommodation.

The Health Statistics—given at the end of this memorandum—show that on the day of my visit only one patient was confined to bed, and that only four wet beds, owing to careful nursing, were reported the previous night. These figures are very satisfactory, and if the Committee will compare them with the corresponding figures of past years, they will see the great improvement which has been effected in these respects.

The salaried staff of the institution is given in the appendix, and the distribution of the staff and patients throughout the building is shown in the following Table:—

DIVISION.	Number of Patients.	Attendants.	
		Charge.	Ordinary.
<i>Male Side.</i>			
No. 1 (Recent and acute), . . .	16	1	1
No. 2 (Acute and epileptic), . . .	50	1	1
No. 3 (Chronic), . . .	71	1	2
No. 4 (Ditto), . . .	33	1	1
No. 5 (Recent and acute), . . .	31	1	3
No. 6 (Chronic), . . .	42	1	4
No. 13 (Ditto), . . .	31	1	—
No. 14 (Ditto), . . .	31	1	—
Hospital—Sick and infirm, . . .	40	1	4
<i>Female Side.</i>			
No. 7 (Recent and acute), . . .	11	1	1
No. 8 (Acute and epileptic), . . .	27	1	1
No. 9 (Acute and chronic), . . .	27	1	1
No. 10 (Recent and acute), . . .	33	1	2
No. 11 (Chronic), . . .	23	1	1
No. 12 (Ditto), . . .	28	1	2
Hospital—Sick and infirm, . . .	37	1	2

LETTERKENNY  
ASYLUM.

As already pointed out, nothing will remove the "Bedlam" character of the institution so much as lessening the number of acute cases in each refractory division, and placing these patients in charge of a strong and trained staff of attendants.

## Employment.

The Table of Employment, and the list of the works carried out during the period under review by the asylum staff and patients, which are also given in the Appendix, show that a fair and increasing proportion of the patients was usefully employed.

Construction  
of reservoir.

One of the many works for which the Resident Medical Superintendent and the asylum staff deserve special commendation has been the construction of the large reservoir, 150 feet above the asylum, which will give the institution a good and abundant supply of water. This important work has been of inestimable value in affording a very suitable means of employment for male patients—employment entailing healthy physical exertion in which the patients' excitement and pent up energy would find the fullest satisfaction. Now, however, that the reservoir is practically finished, it will be necessary for the Committee to acquire additional land, so as to afford the means of employing the patients in field or garden labour, which proves especially advantageous to insane male patients of the lower ranks, inasmuch as it is, in the great majority of cases, the form of daily toil to which they have been accustomed. The other advantages of a large farm attached to a lunatic asylum need scarcely be referred to. In Scotland nearly all the public asylums are built on estates comprising from 300 to 600 acres of land, which is cultivated with equal benefit to the condition of the patients, and the funds of the institutions.

Additional  
land required.

## Laundry.

The new laundry works satisfactorily. I found 23 women employed washing, but the drying closet needs better ventilation, as the atmosphere was at the time of my visit very heavy and offensive. The reception and delivery rooms require to be completed, but the Visiting Committee has, I understand, recommended that the fitting up of these rooms should be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the general Committee.

Observation  
dormitories.

We drew attention from time to time to the want of an Observation Dormitory for the constant supervision of suicidal and epileptic patients. Dr. Moore has since last inspection met this requirement by converting on the female side, one of the large rooms recently built into a day-room and dormitory for 20 patients who need constant observation. On the male side two rooms in the new building have been set apart for the same class; the dormitory holds 33, and the dayroom 47 patients.

## Dietary.

The patients enjoy a fairly liberal and varied dietary, while the stimulants and extras are kept within very moderate bounds. Eggs and milk enter, however, so largely into the dietetic treatment of many cases of insanity that it is impossible to avoid a liberal allowance of these aliments.

Service of  
Meals.

The service of the meals needs improvement. At the dinner at which I was present no grace was chanted; the male patients wore their caps; and there was an absence of any serious attempt on the part of the attendants to improve the animal habits of many of the patients.

## Deaths.

The deaths—28 in number—call for no special remark; many of them resulted from senile degeneration of tissues, leading to decay or failure of vital organs.

One death resulted from typhoid fever and one from influenza. The death rate 4·6, is, so far as the present year has gone, the lowest recorded in the history of the institution; and the percentage contrasts favorably with 10·3 in 1896; 11·8 in 1897; and 9·0 in 1898. The improved general heating of the buildings by the Plenum system may account for this diminished mortality, but the time which has elapsed since the introduction of the new system has been too short to justify any positive inference on this subject. None of the deaths were the subject of a Coroner's Inquest. The number of post mortem examinations has been small, but this is probably owing to the refusal of the friends of deceased patients to give the consent which is so properly required from them. The frequent objection to a procedure which so often leads to the detection of cruelty to the insane is much to be regretted.

LETTERKENNY  
ASYLUM.  
Heating.  
  
No inquests  
Autopsies.

The serious casualties which have occurred since last visit are shown in the following table :—

Casualties.

Name.	Nature of Injuries, and how sustained.
J. M'G.,	Severe cut on ulnar side of left wrist; slight scratches on right side of scalp, caused by putting his hand and head through a pane of glass.
A. M.,	Severe cut under left eye, tearing away part of lower lid, caused by a kick from another patient.
D. H.,	Fracture of arm, caused by a blow received from another patient.
P. M.,	Small wound and fracture of right nasal bone, caused by a kick from another patient.

The zymotic diseases recorded during the same period have been eighteen cases of influenza (including eleven amongst the staff); two of typhoid fever; and one of erysipelas. Of these two, one case of typhoid and one of influenza proved fatal. While the number shows a marked diminution on the returns of recent years, it is a subject for regret that no isolation hospital has been provided.

Zymotic  
diseases.

I am pleased to notice that the Committee have directed the erection of a suitable building for the storage of coal, thus doing away with the unsightly accumulation of coal in the centre of one of the principal yards.

New coal store.

The Register shows that neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been used in the patients' treatment.

No restraint  
or seclusion.

The other medical records are carefully written up, with the exception of the Case-books, the entries in which are much in arrear. The Assistant Medical Officer has proved himself to be such an intelligent and valuable official that I regret being obliged to draw the Committee's attention to this neglect; but these books are statutory records, which must be kept in strict conformity with the Privy Council Rule No. 46. They should in future be laid before the Committee and signed by the Chairman at each meeting. I quite recognise that Dr. Martiu's duties are numerous and onerous, and if the Committee are of opinion that the time at his disposal is insufficient to enable him to fully comply with the requirements of the Privy Council, they should consider the desirability of appointing a Clinical Assistant for the medical duties of the asylum.

Medical  
records.

LETTERKENNY  
ASYLUM.

Divine service.

The aid of religion in the treatment of certain forms of insanity is beyond all question; and it is, therefore, pleasing to know that the several Chaplains devote a considerable time to the discharge of their duties. The following figures show the number of patients who attended Divine Service the Sunday previous to my visit:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . . .	129	88	217
Protestant Episcopalians, . .	18	18	36
Presbyterians, . . .	23	11	34

Amusements.

In my memorandum of inspection last year, I suggested that additional indoor games should be provided for the patients' amusement. The Governors adopted this recommendation, with, I understand, satisfactory results; and I would now suggest that a patients' library should be gradually collected, so that interesting works may be always available for convalescent patients. I also consider that the number of associated entertainments—twelve since last visit, excluding weekly dances during the winter—should be more frequent. It is nowadays universally recognised that theatrical performances, concerts, and similar entertainments serve to amuse and engross the minds of the patients. I need scarcely tell the Committee that almost any amusement which diverts an insane person's attention from his morbid ideas must be useful, and I know I need only appeal to the good sense and humane feelings of the members of the Committee when I ask them to allow their medical officer every reasonable latitude in providing means of amusement and recreation for the patients. I regret to notice from the Minutes of Proceedings that some of the Committee, perhaps looking at only one side of the question, have objected to the completion of the stage in connection with the dining hall, which received the sanction of the former Board of Governors, and which has been erected at a nominal cost. When I state that an adjunct of this kind to the recreation hall, for concerts and plays, is nowadays provided in every modern asylum, not only in this country, but in all the civilised world—in America, in the Colonies, in England, and Scotland—I trust they may be induced to withdraw their objection. One of the subjects into which I am directed by the Legislature to inquire on my visits to the asylum is "the amusement of the patients and the effects thereof," and I, therefore, feel bound to refer to this matter. If the medical officers consider, as they do consider, that a stage is necessary for the success of many of the patients' associated entertainments, the Committee would take on themselves a serious responsibility in overriding their Superintendent's action. In certain matters of asylum administration the control of the Resident Medical Superintendent should be recognised as absolute, or the present system of administration becomes an absurdity. The distinguished Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge put this matter so well in his evidence before a Committee of the London County Council, that I quote his words—"So far as the clothing of the patients, the decoration of the wards, the management of the food, the grounds, the out and indoor work, amusements, &c., are concerned, the supremacy of the Medical Superintendent ought, I think, to be absolutely unquestioned. I regard these things as his means of cure. He does not cure people by medicines out of a bottle; he cures them by changes in their surroundings."

I am glad to be able to report that every part of the building was clean and well kept, and that I could find nothing to complain of in the personal cleanliness of the patients.

LEITERKENNY  
ASYLUM.

General  
condition.

There are some matters which urgently need the Committee's consideration. One of them is the provision of fire-extinguishing appliances, and the improvement in the egress, in case of fire, from certain parts of the buildings, such as dormitory No. 6 on the male, and No. 12 on the female side.

Precautions in  
case of fire.

Another requirement is the systematic instruction of the asylum attendants by lectures and practical demonstrations given by the Assistant Medical Officer. The attendants are, from the patients' point of view, perhaps the most important officials in an asylum. The medical officers can only visit the wards occasionally, but the attendants are always with the patients, and on their tact and kindness depend largely the patients' contentment and successful treatment. The Committee are, I am glad to learn, anxious to improve the attendants' comforts and indulgences, and in this matter they are in my opinion, quite right, but above all, they should endeavour to secure as attendants persons of humane and gentle feelings and of education, so that they may be capable of learning the important duties they are required to perform.

Training of  
attendants

Seventeen of the male attendants have passed the examination for proficiency in mental nursing, but, excluding the Head Nurse, none of the female attendants have so qualified. The Committee, should, I think, make it a condition of promotion in their service that the required examination should be passed and the certificate obtained, as experience shows that attendants who do not avail themselves of the instruction given them in mental nursing rarely become efficient in their work.

Many parts of the building, and especially the hospital, are cheerless, and need more comfortable furniture and some simple decorations.

Furniture, &c.,  
required.

Billiards afford the attendants a very suitable form of recreation in the long winter evenings; and it is, therefore, necessary that the table in the billiard room set apart for the attendants should be re-covered.

Attendants' recreation.

It is now nearly ten years since my colleague and I paid our first official visit to this asylum, at the time of the present Resident Medical Superintendent's appointment. If the Committee care to refer to our first memorandum of inspection, they can judge for themselves how much has been done since by the Resident Medical Superintendent and the Governors to improve the institution, and to raise the standard of care and treatment. Then the patients lived like prisoners, in confined and cheerless airing yards, some of them still wearing strait waistcoats or other forms of mechanical restraint. Now they enjoy as much freedom as is compatible with the conditions of their detention. The structural arrangements were then most defective and unsuitable; the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors were, during the winter months, cold and damp beyond description. Now the same rooms are dry, and a suitable indoor temperature is maintained. The baths and sanitary arrangements then were of the most primitive kind. Now modern baths and lavatories have been provided. The kitchen, laundry, and administrative offices were too small for the increased number of patients, and were defective in their fittings and arrangement. Again, the improvements in the patients' dress, in their employment and amusements, in their

Improvements  
carried out.

LETTERKENNY  
ASYLUM.

dietary and their supervision, are most marked and satisfactory. Notwithstanding the great advance which has undoubtedly been made, the Committee can judge from my remarks how arduous is the task which has been committed to them, and how much the comfort and care of a large number of a most afflicted class depend on their just and careful administration.

Financial  
burden of  
pauper lunacy

Of course, the support of paupers entails a heavy burden on the ratepayers, especially in a poor district such as Donegal, and this—naturally and properly to a certain extent—prompts their representatives to the economical working of their pauper institutions. The Committee must recollect, however, that in dealing with the dependent insane it is easy to push economy too far. Unfortunately, the burden of pauper lunacy falls very unequally upon the various counties of Ireland, because, while the same standard of treatment must be maintained in all the asylums, the valuation of the rateable property, on which the burden of local taxation falls, varies greatly. Thus, if a calculation were made of this burden of pauper lunacy upon the annual value of the tenements in different Counties, there would be found to be a great variation in the amount paid on, say, every £10 of assessed property; the charge being much greater in one county than in another. The Committee must, however, bear in mind the large measure of relief given to the cesspayers by the operation of the Government Capitation Grant of 1s. a week, and the further relief which they will in future receive out of the Agricultural Grant, viz., half the cess paid in respect of agricultural holdings for lunatic asylum as well as other county charges. It is very much the custom to speak of the expense of maintaining asylums as a very heavy and ever-increasing charge on the ratepayers. The cost of a large public asylum is necessarily heavy; but I can show by a few figures that, as regards maintenance charges, the actual cost to the cesspayers of the county is little greater now than it was twenty-five years ago, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of patients. Thus, in 1874—the year preceding the Government Capitation Grant—the actual cost borne by the ratepayers of the county for maintaining 294 patients was £7,064, whereas in 1898 for 510 patients it was £12,278, out of which the Government contributed £4,792, leaving the net charge on the county, for the maintenance of 510 patients, £7,486. In future, out of this net charge on the cesspayers, a large portion will be recouped through the Agricultural Relief Grant; so that, as regards agricultural holdings (which in Donegal stand in relation to urban or other excluded holdings as 11 to 3), the taxation for the support of pauper lunacy will be lightened in two ways—first, by the 4s. Capitation Grant, and, secondly, by the Agricultural Relief Grant.

14th October, 1899.

[APPENDIX.]

## APPENDIX.

## HEALTH STATISTICS.

Health  
statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	—	1	1
From minor ailments, . . . . .	—	—	—
From old age or debility, . . . . .	—	—	—
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	—	—	—
Total in bed, . . . . .	—	1	1
Patients suffering from bed-sores, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics, . . . . .	12	11	23
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	11	5	16
General paralytics, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, . . . . .	30	20	50
Wet beds reported this morning, . . . . .	2	2	4
Patients raised by attendants last night, . . . . .	29	29	58

## SALARIED STAFF.

Staff.

Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent, . . . . .	1
Assistant Medical Officer, . . . . .	1
Visiting Physician, . . . . .	1
Chaplain, . . . . .	3
Clerk, . . . . .	1
Storekeeper and House Steward, . . . . .	1
Land Steward, . . . . .	1
Gardener, . . . . .	1
Engineer, . . . . .	1
Stoker, . . . . .	1
Mason, . . . . .	1
Carpenter, . . . . .	1
Painter, . . . . .	1
Tailor, . . . . .	1
Shoemaker, . . . . .	1
Gate-keeper, . . . . .	1
Hall Porter, . . . . .	1
Store Assistant, . . . . .	1
Matron, . . . . .	1
Cook, . . . . .	1
Kitchen Maid, . . . . .	1
Landresses, . . . . .	4
Hall Maid, . . . . .	1
Attendants :—	
Head Male, . . . . .	1
Head Female, . . . . .	1
Charge Male, . . . . .	9
Ordinary Male, . . . . .	15
Charge Female, . . . . .	8
Ordinary Female, . . . . .	9
Night Male, . . . . .	3
Night Female, . . . . .	3

LETTERKENNY  
ASYLUM.  
Employment.

TABLE OF EMPLOYMENT.

How Employed.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . . . .	56	28
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	78	-
As stokers, . . . . .	3	-
As masons, . . . . .	2	-
As carpenters, . . . . .	2	-
As tailors, . . . . .	3	-
As shoemakers, . . . . .	4	-
In the kitchen, . . . . .	19	1
In the laundry, . . . . .	-	28
At needlework, . . . . .	-	13
At knitting, . . . . .	-	32
Total employed, . . . . .	166	97
Refusing to work, . . . . .	23	10
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	176	69
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	-	10
Total unemployed, . . . . .	199	89

Works carried  
out by Asylum  
labour.

# WORKS CARRIED OUT SINCE LAST INSPECTION BY STAFF AND PATIENTS.

## (1.) Colouring walls and painting doors and windows in:—

- No. 1 Division.—Day room and dining room.  
No. 5     "     Day room and dormitory.  
No. 9     "     Dormitory, single rooms (11) and corridor.  
No. 10    "     Day rooms (2), dormitory, and corridor.  
No. 12    "     Dormitory and corridor.

(2.) Sheeted partition erected between day room and dormitory in female observation ward.

(3.) New wooden ceilings in old bath rooms Nos. 3 and 9, and fitting up these rooms for attendants.

(4.) Painting and varnishing 36 bedsteads.

(5.) New wicket gate erected at public entrance.

(6.) Building and roofing recess for stage off male patients' dininghall.

(7.) Making 200 picture frames.

(8.) Making new farm cart.

(9.) Concrete (30 yards) laid down in kitchen yard.

(10.) Repairs to roofs, painting and cleaning spouting.

(11.) Building manholes, and putting on new covers.

(12.) New waterworks. About 21 patients and 3 attendants have been engaged for 194 days, working on an average  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours per day, in connection with this work.



## LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

LIMERICK  
ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 1st ultimo, and saw all the patients then resident. The last visit of inspection was made in November, 1898, and the changes which have taken place in the asylum population since the 8th of that month are shown in the following table:—

Inspected on  
1st Dec., 1899.  
Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, . . . .	315	309	624
Admitted since, . . . . .	78	69	147
Total, . . . . .	393	378	771
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	31	26	57
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	7	11	18
Died, . . . . .	31	37	68
Total, . . . . .	69	74	143
On register 1st December, 1899, . . . .	324	304	628
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape, . . . . .	—	—	—
Resident on 1st December, 1899, . . . .	324	304	628

This table shows an increase of 9 males and a decrease of 5 females, leaving the net increase 4.

Of the total number, 439 are chargeable to the County, and 189 to the City of Limerick.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1899 was 41.— Recovery rates.  
viz., 41·3 amongst the males, and 40·7 amongst the females; and the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident in that year Death rates.  
was 11—viz., 10·3 amongst the males, and 11·7 amongst the females.

The exact day-room and dormitory accommodation in the asylum is shown in the following table, which includes the temporary as well as Accommodation.  
all parts of the permanent buildings:—

## ACCOMMODATION

## MALES.

Number of Ward.	Day-rooms.	Dormitories.	Single rooms.	Total sleeping accommodation.	Attendants.
1	—	7	17	24	2
2	52	6	6	12	2
4	26	—	12	12	—
6	22	39	14	58	1
7 & 8	70	—	—	—	2
3	—	60	—	60	1
5	67	28	—	28	2
Addition, . . . . .	—	53	—	53	2
7 & 8 } . . . . .	—	36	—	36	2
7 & 8 } . . . . .	—	36	—	36	2
Temporary buildings, . . . . .	237	265	49	314	16
	60	62	1	63	1
Total Males, . . . . .	297	327	50	377	17

N

LIMBICK  
ASYLUM.

## FEMALES.

Number of Ward.	Day-rooms.	Dormitories.	Single rooms.	Total sleeping accommodation.	Attendants
1	—	7	17	24	2
2	52	6	6	12	2
4	20	—	12	12	—
6	22	39	14	58	1
7 & 8	70	—	—	—	2
3	—	52	—	52	1
5	67	18	—	18	1
Addition.	—	53	—	53	1
7 & 8	—	36	—	36	2
7 & 8	—	36	—	36	2
Total Females,	237	247	49	296	14

Necessity for  
enlargement.

It will be seen from this table that there is a serious deficiency of day-room accommodation on both the male and female sides, the excess of patients over the legitimate accommodation in the case of the latter being 67. There is more than sufficient dormitory accommodation for the males, owing to their occupying the temporary block; but on the female side there is sleeping accommodation for only 296 patients, while the number resident amounts to 304. It, therefore, lies as a duty on the Committee not to postpone much longer the enlargement of the asylum—for which plans have already been prepared—having special regard to the large number of lunatics and imbeciles in the workhouses of the district who need asylum treatment.

The additional accommodation which has been provided by adding a story to Nos. 4 and 5 wings is now completed (and is included in the above table), and it is in every way suitable for chronic patients.

The heating of these buildings by radiators and pipes has not yet been satisfactorily tested.

Improvement  
of  
administrative  
departments  
required.

In addition to the provision of additional day-room and sleeping accommodation, I trust the Committee will also proceed with the much-needed improvement and enlargement of the administrative departments—kitchen, stores, and laundry. If they will visit the latter on a working day, I am quite sure they will become convinced of the urgent necessity for a larger and better ventilated washing-room and improved drying arrangements. The kitchen, also, is inadequate for serving the number of patients now resident.

As the Committee are aware, the asylum is a very old one, and since 1878, beyond keeping it in repair, no extensive alterations, with a view to providing better accommodation, have been carried out until the recent additions to Nos. 4 and 5 were made.

Paying  
patients.

There are seventeen paying patients now resident—viz., six males and eleven females; and the contributions from this source during the year 1898 amounted to £228 7s. 2d.

Capitation  
cost.

The net capitation cost of maintenance in 1898 was £21 0s. 4d., which is very little above the minimum rate entitling the Committee to the full Capitation Grant.

I regret to notice that no Visiting Sub-Committee went through the asylum during the period under review. Much importance is very properly attached to such visits, as the more time the members of the Committee can spend amongst the patients the better they will understand their wants, and how the institution can be most successfully managed.

LIMERICK  
ASYLUM.  
Visiting  
committees.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow :—

Health  
statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	1	4	5
From minor ailments, . . . . .	—	2	2
From old age or debility, . . . . .	2	1	3
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	2	1	3
Total in bed, . . . . .	5	8	13
Patients suffering from bed-sores, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	1	1
Epileptic, . . . . .	13	18	31
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	27	20	57
General paralytics, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, . . . . .	47	49	96
Not beds reported in morning, . . . . .	2	6	8
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, . . . . .	30	35	65

The distribution of the staff and patients throughout the various wards is shown in the following table :—

Distribution  
of staff and  
patients.

Division Number and class of Patients located in it.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendants.	
		Charge.	Ordinary.
MALE SIDE.			
No. 2 (Excited, suicidal and epileptic),	52	1	3
" 3 (Chronic),	46	1	2
" 4 (Quiet and harmless),	55	1	2
" 5 (Idiot),	54	1	1
" 6 (Suicidal, epileptic and infirm),	43	1	2
" 7 (Good bodily and improved mental condition),	37	1	1
" 8 (Idiot),	37	1	1
FEMALE SIDE.			
No. 2 (Suicidal, chronic and improved),	48	1	2
" 3 (Chronic),	33	1	1
" 4 (Suicidal, epileptic and excited),	53	1	2
" 5 (Excited and suicidal),	56	1	3
" 6 (Delicate and infirm),	42	1	2
" 7 (Quiet and harmless),	35	1	1
" 8 (Idiot),	37	1	1
Total,	628	14	25

LIMERICK  
ASYLUM.

## Dinner.

I saw the patients at dinner on the day of my visit—Friday. It consisted of cod-fish and potatoes. Many of the latter were small, and they had not been properly washed—a matter to which sufficient attention is not, in my opinion, always given in asylums.

## Heating.

In my report last year I called attention to the insufficient temperature maintained in many parts of the buildings, and each recent visit to the institution confirms me in the opinion that all parts of the buildings should be more thoroughly heated. The climate is very damp, so that the atmosphere is often saturated with moisture—a fact which, in my opinion, accounts to some extent for the excessive mortality from phthisis—a disease which has for many years been very prevalent in the institution.

Prevalence of  
phthisis and  
heart disease.

This disease, together with heart disease, account for no less than 50 per cent. of the deaths during the period under review.

## Autopsies.

In twelve cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

## No casualties.

I am glad to notice that no serious casualties were reported since last inspection, and no Coroner's inquests have been held.

Zymotic  
disease.

Only one case of zymotic disease occurred—viz., typhoid fever—which attacked a female patient with a fatal result.

## Employment.

The following table shows the numbers of patients employed and unemployed on the day of my visit:—

Nature of Employment.	Number employed.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . . . .	69	51
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	85	—
As clerk, . . . . .	1	—
As storekeepers, . . . . .	2	—
As stokers, . . . . .	4	—
As plasterer, . . . . .	1	—
As carpenters, . . . . .	9	—
As painters, . . . . .	10	—
As tailors, . . . . .	4	—
As shoemakers, . . . . .	4	—
As upholsterers, . . . . .	13	—
As bakers, . . . . .	3	—
As blacksmiths, . . . . .	2	—
In the kitchen, . . . . .	—	10
In the laundry, . . . . .	—	56
In officers' quarters, . . . . .	1	2
At needlework, . . . . .	—	42
At knitting, . . . . .	—	25
At spinning, . . . . .	—	3
At fancy work, . . . . .	—	5
<b>Total employed, . . . . .</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>195</b>
Refusing to work, . . . . .	16	9
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	40	42
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	44	47
(c) Suitable work not available, . . . . .	2	—
(d) Other causes, . . . . .	14	11
<b>Total unemployed, . . . . .</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>109</b>

This return is a satisfactory one, especially having regard to the large number of patients employed at the different trades.

The upholsterers' workshop is altogether unsuitable, as this occupation specially requires a large room, well lighted and ventilated.

The religious ministrations of the patients receives due attention, and the following table shows the numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit :—

LIMERICK ASYLUM.

Upholsterers' workshop.

Religious ministrations.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . . . .	106	90	196
Protestants, . . . .	6	14	20
Total, . . . .	112	104	216

The Chaplains usually attend the asylum twice weekly, in addition to sick calls.

An average number of 215 patients—viz., 115 males and 100 females—are able to attend the weekly dance which is held every Saturday evening.

Since last inspection one male and four females have been restrained by muffs, to prevent them injuring themselves or others, for a total period of fifteen hours in the case of the male, and ninety-one hours in the case of the females.

Seclusion has been used in the treatment of 21 males and 5 females on eighty-three occasions, for a total duration of 861 hours in the case of the males, and on thirteen occasions for 83 hours in the case of the females.

The following works have been carried out by the asylum staff and patients during the period under review :—

Amusements.

Restraint.

Seclusion.

Works carried out by asylum labour.

- (1.) Floors of new additions caulked and varnished.
- (2.) No. 4 male corridor painted and varnished.
- (3.) No. 3 female day-room papered and varnished.
- (4.) Presses and bookcases for new additions prepared and varnished.
- (5.) Temporary buildings painted.
- (6.) Matron's apartments papered and painted.
- (7.) Chapel recoloured and painted.
- (8.) General painting, glazing, and carpentry work throughout the institution.
- (9.) Glass doors and framed partition erected in No. 4 male corridor.
- (10.) Three large clothing presses and two bookcases made for new buildings.
- (11.) Casing and framing of heating pipes in twelve single rooms in No. 4 male corridor.
- (12.) Three large windows inserted on female side.
- (13.) Additions made to engineer's house and gate lodge.
- (14.) Improved sanitary arrangements provided in gardener's house.

LIMERICK  
ASYLUM.

While the asylum continues in many respects satisfactory, there is urgent necessity for the improvement of the administrative departments, to which I have already referred.

General  
condition.

The capitation cost of maintenance has been considerably reduced in recent years. This is of course from one standpoint a matter for congratulation, but it must always be remembered that economy can easily be pushed too far in dealing with the insane poor; and I confess it has struck me that the economy which has been effected in the heating and lighting of the asylum, and in the patients' clothing has perhaps been purchased at some curtailment of those comforts which are so essential in the treatment of the insane.

Imperial  
contributions

The Committee must remember the large sums now paid from Imperial sources towards the maintenance of the insane poor, and that these grants are intended not merely as a relief to local taxation, but also as affording justification for maintaining a liberal standard in the care and treatment of the most helpless class of the community. It can be found on looking into the matter that the cost to the ratepayers of maintaining the lunatic poor is far less now than it was a quarter of a century ago, although the numbers have greatly increased since then. Thus, in the year preceding that in which the Government Capitation Grant was first made, viz., 1874, the cost to the ratepayers of maintaining an average number of 437 patients was £13,406 3s. 10d. In the year 1898 the cost of maintaining an average number of 610 was £13,119 1s.; but towards meeting the latter the Government contributed a sum of £6,139 19s. 5d. by way of Capitation Grant—leaving the balance £6,979 4s. 7d. The last-named sum was still further reduced by the Agricultural Relief Grant in respect of the lunacy charges on agricultural holdings, which is given under the 48th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and which may be approximately estimated at £2,060, leaving the net estimated charge to the ratepayers of maintaining an average number of 610 patients at £4,919, as against £13,406 for the maintenance of an average number of 437 in 1874.

It may, however, be noted that the relief in respect of agricultural holdings which is given under the 48th section of the Act referred to does not extend to urban districts, and, therefore, no benefit accrues thereby to the city portion of the district.

Although the foregoing calculation has, for purpose of comparison, been made on the figures for the year 1898, which are the latest available, it is to be understood that the Agricultural Grant was not actually payable before 1899.

Urgent  
necessity for  
improvements.

I trust the Committee will take immediate action with reference to the much-needed improvement of the administrative departments, and the provision of some general system of heating the entire buildings in lieu of the old system which has fallen into disuse.

Unless these requirements are attended to, I fear a difficulty may arise in certifying to the Lord Lieutenant that "the asylum is well managed and in good order and condition, and the lunatics therein properly maintained and cared for," as required by the 58th section (subsection (2) (c)) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, before the Government Capitation Grant can be paid.

## Records.

I examined the asylum books and found them duly written up, with the exception of the Register of Mechanical Restraint and Seclusion, which is not kept in accordance with the Privy Council Rules, especially the regulations on this subject dated the 14th April, 1897.

In going round the asylum, in the regrettable absence through illness of the Resident Medical Superintendent, I was accompanied by Dr. Coffey, the Assistant Medical Officer, who seems to take a great interest in his duties, and who was appointed a few months ago to the vacancy caused by the promotion to the Resident Medical Superintendentship of Ennis Asylum of Dr. O'Mara, who was for many years Assistant Medical Officer in this asylum.

LIMBURY  
ASYLUM.  
Changes in  
medical staff.

1st January, 1900.

### LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

LONDONDERRY  
ASYLUM.

At the conclusion of my inspection, I can report that the asylum continues to be managed in the same satisfactory manner as described in my colleague's report of last year. Every effort is made by Dr. Hetherington to minimise, as far as possible, the difficulties arising in the care of the insane owing to the overcrowded condition of the wards; the inadequate administrative departments; the want of proper space for exercise and employment; and the constant exposure to the public gaze—difficulties which must continue so long as the patients are located where they are.

Inspected on  
18th October,  
1899.  
Satisfactory  
management  
in face of  
difficulties.

Since the last report was written, some relief has been afforded to the overcrowding on the male side by the completion of the block at Gransha, affording accommodation for 65 patients.

Gransha  
Auxiliary.

This block is built in accordance with the latest ideas with regard to accommodation suitable for the harmless and industrious insane. It is a one-storied building—complete in itself—built of brick, with a slate roof, and contains two dormitories and two sittingrooms, connected by a passage, behind which are the kitchen and sanitary annexes, and stores. In front, attendants' and single rooms are provided. The block is heated by hot water pipes; lighted by acetylene gas; and supplied with water from springs on the high ground at the back of the building. The water is collected in tanks; filtered in gravel beds; and supplied by gravitation.

No one can visit Gransha without being struck by the advantages which the patients enjoy who are sent there; and I would, therefore, urge on the Committee the importance of continuing the building operations, so as to afford like chances to the other patients—of recovery in cases where hope remains, and of peace and tranquillity to the incurable.

Provision of  
further accom-  
modation  
urged.

On the grounds of economy there should be no further delay in taking steps to provide accommodation at Gransha for the remainder of the male patients, as the Committee will find that the expense involved in keeping up two establishments, with two separate staffs, will add much to the cost of maintenance.

**LONDONDERRY  
ASYLUM.**  
Statistics.

The changes which have occurred amongst the patients since July, 1898, are as follow :—

—	Males	Females.	Total.
There were then on the Register, .	248	214	462
Admitted since, . . . .	55	52	107
Discharged since, . . . .	26	21	47
Died since, . . . . .	32	18	50
Leaving on the Register, . .	245	227	472

Of these, 2 men and 3 women are located in the Londonderry and Limavady Workhouses, under the provisions of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9.

The latter patients have been visited by me.

These figures show that an increase of 10 patients has taken place, and, from the statistics it will be seen that this has been about the average annual increase in the past.

Accommoda-  
tion for  
imbeciles in  
workhouses.

The necessity, therefore, for additional accommodation for the insane becomes more pressing year by year. In addition to the increase in the numbers of the asylum lunatics, the imbeciles located in the various workhouses throughout the county of Londonderry—numbering at present about 76—will require to be dealt with under the 76th section of the Local Government Act, either by collecting them in one or other of the workhouses, or by providing them with accommodation in the asylum. Dealing with such small numbers, the latter plan would appear the more economical. At any rate the claims of these classes should not be lost sight of when providing for the insane of the district.

Of the patients on the register, 333 are chargeable to the county, and 139 to the city of Londonderry.

Deaths.

The deaths call for no special remarks—all were from natural causes. In only one case, in which the patient died rather suddenly from epilepsy, was it considered necessary to hold an inquest. In 24 per cent. of the deaths, consumption was a contributory cause.

Autopsies.

*Post-mortem* examinations were made in seven cases.

No restraint  
or seclusion.

Neither restraint nor seclusion appear to have been resorted to during the past fifteen months. Having regard to the overcrowding, and to the want of space for exercise and employment, this speaks well for the training of the staff in dealing with the patients under their charge.

Health.

The general health is at present excellent—not a single patient being confined to bed. Since the beginning of the year there has been one mild case of measles, and four of facial erysipelas. With these exceptions, the institution has been free from any form of zymotic disease.

Zymotic  
disease.

There are at present 28 patients suffering from epilepsy, and one is actively suicidal. These patients are kept under constant supervision both by day and night.



As regards employment, omitting those engaged only at housework, about 60 per cent. of each sex are engaged at work. When additional accommodation is provided at Gransha, scope for the employment of a much larger number at farm work will be afforded. At present, however, every effort is made to engage the patients, as far as possible, at various branches of industry, and a number of useful works have been carried out by the staff and patients. Many of the old rooms have been re-coiled; a new water main has been laid; a new closet has been erected; and various repairs have been carried out both inside and outside the building. Many of the wards have also been painted and decorated.

LONDONDERRY  
ASYLUM.

Employment.

Works carried  
out by asylum  
labour.

Forty women go for extended exercise outside the asylum grounds four times in the week. Forty-two per cent. of the patients attend the associated entertainments. This number would be much increased if a larger hall were available. A good supply of books and papers appears to be circulated in the wards.

Exercise.

Amusements.

I saw the patients at dinner. Making allowance for the very limited accommodation in the hall, the meal was served with due regard to regularity and order, and the food appeared to be much relished.

Service of  
meals.

The Chaplains' books show that 95 men and 62 women attended Mass on the Sunday preceding my inspection, whilst 113 patients went to the Episcopalian, and 117 to the Presbyterian Services. The Privy Council Rule with regard to the attendance of the Chaplains at the funerals of patients buried by the asylum is always adhered to.

Divine Service.

The patients during my inspection were very quiet and well-conducted. Especially does this apply to the females in the acute wards, where, owing to the large numbers collected in one room, noise and turbulence might have been expected.

Conduct.

Both sexes were neatly and suitably dressed. The tidiness of the female patients deserves special mention. The bedding is sufficiently warm. By degrees the old bedsteads are being done away with, and beds of the Lawson-Tait pattern substituted.

Clothing.  
Beds.

Considering how very inadequate the laundry is to meet the requirements of the asylum, the linen is wonderfully clean.

Cleanliness.

The staff has been increased by the appointment of 8 additional attendants to take charge of the patients at Gransha, so that, without counting artizans and laundresses, the proportion of attendants to patients is about one to ten on the male, and one to thirteen on the female side. The night staff is comprised of two attendants on each side, and that their duties are carefully attended to is evidenced by the fact that there was not a wet bed found on the morning of my inspection, nor has there been for some time past.

Night nursing.

At present 15 attendants and 16 nurses hold the certificate of the Medical-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

The Case-books are carefully kept, and fully illustrated by excellent photographs; and the result of *post-mortem* examinations and other records, scientific investigations are also recorded with accuracy.

Medical  
records.

18th October, 1899.

MARY-  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUM.

## MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
11th Nov.,  
1899.Additions,  
alterations, &c

The various structural additions, alterations, and improvements which have been carried out in this asylum were described in last year's report. It is, therefore, unnecessary to refer to them again, further than to say that all the new arrangements appear to work well, and to afford all that is required for the systematic administration of the institution, and the proper care and treatment of the insane.

Since the last report was written the following works have been completed, viz :—

A large coal store built in concrete, and

A stable and coach-house.

The establishment is now free from the difficulties due to overcrowding ; to the disturbance occasioned by building operations ; and to the presence of strange workmen.

Lighting.

The introduction of electric light has been attended with many advantages. It is safer and healthier than gas, whilst it gives a much better light. It is satisfactory to find that its introduction has tended towards economy, as the average cost per caput for lighting was only 7s. 7d. per annum last year, the average under this head in all the Irish asylums being 11s. 4d.

Improved  
sanitary  
conditions

The supply of water from the town ; the improved sanitary arrangements and drainage system ; and the capital laundry now in use have done much to improve the health of the establishment, and to do away with the epidemics of dysentery and diarrhoea which were at one time so common.

Statistics.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place amongst the patients since last visit :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Resident on 11th November, 1898, . . . .	454	244	210
Admitted since, . . . . .	101	49	52
Total, . . . . .	555	293	262
Discharged, . . . . .	47	23	25
Deed, . . . . .	31	19	12
Total, . . . . .	78	41	37
Leaving on the register at present, . . . .	477	252	225

Of these, 222 are chargeable to the King's County, and 255 to the Queen's County.

Increased  
numbers.

These figures show an increase of 23 patients during the past twelve months, which is considerably above that for the previous year. But there is no reason to suppose from this that any great increase of insanity has taken place in the district, as the number of admissions is not much above that of previous years, nor have the average number resident largely increased.

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident in 1898 was 6·6—that for all Ireland being 7·4. The causes of death call for no special remarks. In only one case was it considered necessary to hold an inquest—where an old patient died suddenly of cardiac syncope. In eight cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

MARY-  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUM.

Deaths.

Autopsies.

A few days ago a sudden assault was made on the cook by one of the male patients working in the kitchen. The patient, instigated no doubt by some delusion, and thinking he was about to be attacked, seized a carving knife lying on the table, and stabbed the attendant cook in the neck, severing the jugular vein, and penetrating the top of the lung. Fortunately, Dr. McLaughry, the Assistant Medical Officer, was near at hand, and by his promptitude and skill the attendant's life was saved. The wound healed up without a bad symptom, and the man is now convalescent.

Serious attack  
on a member  
of the staff.

This casualty is another instance of the dangers to which those dealing with the insane are exposed, even in the case of those who have never previously shown any dangerous propensities.

No death is recorded as being caused by suicide, violence, or misadventure.

No deaths from  
misadventure.

One patient was attacked with typhoid fever. This is the only case of zymotic disease which occurred in the institution during the year.

Zymotic  
disease.

Only two serious casualties are recorded, viz. :—

Casualties.

(1.) A fracture of the forearm, the result of a fall—the patient being knocked down by another who was falling in an epileptic fit.

(2.) A fracture of the clavicle, caused by a fall coming down stairs. The patient was knocked down by another accidentally.

There is no record of the employment of mechanical restraint. Five men have been secluded on six occasions for a total period of 36 hours; and four women have been similarly treated on five occasions for a total period of 48 hours.

No restraint.  
Seclusion.

The behaviour of the patients during my visit was remarkably good. Both men and women are well dressed, and evidently more attention is now paid to the personal appearance of the women. Their hair is tidier, and greater pains are taken with their dress. This is a matter of great importance in dealing with the insane, as it inculcates habits of self-respect and propriety.

Conduct.  
Clothing.

The bedding is very good. Most of the old beds have now been replaced by new ones of the Lawson-Tait pattern. Under blankets are now provided on all beds. I think, however, more attention should be given to the sheeting. In some cases the sheets were stained, and on the male side repairs were required. This is not creditable in an institution where such liberal provision of appliances to ensure cleanliness and order has been made.

Beds.

The dinner, served in the dining-hall, was good and plentiful. Dr. Hatchell tells me that knives and forks will shortly be provided for the meals.

Service of  
the meals.

The provisions appeared to me to be of good quality, and obtained at moderate prices.

Provisions.

The bakery has proved a source of economy, as bread of excellent quality costs the institution under a penny per pound—which is something below the market price.

Bakery.

<b>MARY-BOUGH ASYLUM.</b> <b>Employment.</b>	As regards employment, excluding ward cleaners, about 52 per cent. of the patients find some useful occupation. Ninety-four men work on the farm, and 27 help the artisans. Since last visit the tradesmen's shops have been greatly improved, and an effort has been made to provide increased means of employment. With this view handlooms have been obtained, and an attempt is being made to introduce hand-weaving as one of the industries. I understand that a knitting-machine will be procured for the female side.
<b>Staff.</b>	The staff has been increased by the appointment of a tailor and one additional attendant, and now consists of 20 male attendants and 18 nurses, giving a proportion of one attendant to about 12 patients of each sex.
<b>Night nursing.</b>	About 20 of the existing staff have obtained the certificate of proficiency from the Medico-Psychological Association, and 17 are attending weekly lectures with the view of obtaining a similar qualification. This is most creditable to them, and will, I trust, be of advantage to them in their future career. The night staff consists of 3 attendants on each side, and their watchfulness is recorded by an electric clock.
<b>D vine Service.</b>	This morning at 6 o'clock, A.M., wet beds were found in thirteen cases on the male, and in five cases on the female side. Perhaps an effort might be made to diminish the number on the male side. The Chaplains' books show that on the Sunday preceding my inspection 130 men and 110 women attended Mass, and that 8 men and 20 women went to the Protestant Service.
<b>Burial of deceased patients.</b>	When a patient is buried at the expense of the asylum, an entry should be made in the Chaplain's book, stating the date and place of interment, and that the burial was becomingly conducted, in accordance with Privy Council Rule, No. XXX. (7.)
<b>Cost of maintenance.</b>	Owing to the many improvements which had been carried out, the cost of maintenance for the year 1898 was considerably increased. Dr. Hatchell, however, expects to show a substantial reduction this year, which I hope will be the case.
<b>Heating.</b>	The Committee have had under consideration a report from their Engineer, showing how a considerable saving in fuel could be effected by an alteration in the heating apparatus. Under this scheme it is suggested to heat the whole institution from one centre, which ought to result in a considerable reduction in the cost of coal.
<b>Medical records.</b>	The Case-books and other medical records continue to be kept with accuracy and care.

11th November, 1899.

# MONAGHAN ASYLUM.

## MONAGHAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
29th and 30th  
Nov., 1899.

Temporary  
buildings.

Accommodation.

The over-crowded condition of this Institution, described year after year in previous reports, still continues. The temporary buildings, which were to have been completed last spring, are still unoccupied. They now lie idle, awaiting the erection of the cooking and sanitary appliances, and the supply of the necessary furniture.

Under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the provision of the necessary accommodation for the insane poor of the district devolves on the Asylum Committee. I would, therefore, ask them to take into consideration the existing capacity of their Institution to meet the wants of those for whose care it is maintained.

The following return, furnished by our Consulting Architect, Mr. S. Usher Roberts, C.E., shows that the existing buildings have day-rooms capable of containing 416, and dormitories for 574, and, when the additional rooms provided in the wooden buildings are in use, there will be dayroom space for 557, and dormitories for 683.

Return showing accommodation, including TEMPORARY BUILDINGS and old COUNTY INFIRMARY BUILDING.

## PERMANENT BUILDINGS.

—	Day Room.	Dormitory.	Single Rooms.	Total sleeping accommodation.
Males, . . . .	212	209	55	264
Females, . . . .	204	255	55	310
Total, . . . .	416	464	110	574

It will be observed that in accordance with the above arrangement of occupation the day-room accommodation is largely insufficient.

## TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

—	Day Rooms.	Dormitory.	Single Rooms.	Total sleeping accommodation.
Males, . . . .	86	58	—	58
Females, . . . .	55	51	—	51
Total, . . . .	141	109	—	109

The day-room space in the Temporary Buildings is in excess of the sleeping accommodation.

## TOTAL ACCOMMODATION IN PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

—	Day Rooms.	Dormitory.	Single Rooms.	Total sleeping accommodation.
Permanent and Temporary Buildings, . . . .	557	573	110	683
Infirmary, . . . .	—	—	—	40
				723

At present there are 70 patients located in the County Infirmary, but the actual floor space in that building only allows room for 40 persons.

Therefore, in accordance with the measurement, there is only room for 597 by day and for 723 by night.

If the calculation is made, allowing ninety feet for each patient (which is the recognised floor space allowed for the insane), the permanent buildings will accommodate 553, the wooden buildings 122, and the County Infirmary 40; so that when the wooden buildings are in use the maximum number which the asylum will hold will be 715.

There are, however, now in residence 780 patients, so that were all this accommodation available, the Institution would at present be overcrowded by 65.

MONAGHAN  
ASYLUM.Dining hall.  
Laundry.  
Stores.Bathing  
arrangements.

Overcrowding

Chapels.

Heating.

Statistics.

In addition, the dining-hall does not provide accommodation for half the number of patients. There is no attendants' dining-hall, so that the staff have to take their meals in the patients' hall. The laundry is too small to meet the requirements of so large an institution, and some of the machinery is worn out. The stores are not sufficiently large to hold the supplies required for the number of patients resident.

A general bathroom is necessary in an institution with so many insane inmates, who require to be bathed in as short a time as possible. Dr. Taylor suggests that the basements on each side should be fitted up for this purpose; but, owing to the want of suitable stores, the asylum property has to be stored in these basements.

It is unnecessary for me to again describe the over-crowded condition of the rooms; how the beds almost touch each other, and mattresses have to be placed on the floors wherever space can be found.

A great part of the dayroom space has had to be converted into sleeping accommodation, so that the overcrowding is even worse by day.

A new chapel has been erected, capable of affording accommodation for 502 persons. It is proposed to erect another for the Protestant patients. When this is done, it is to be hoped that the Catholic Chapel will be suitably fitted inside.

The asylum has been artificially heated throughout. In some parts the radiators will require protection to prevent injury to patients from burns.

Since the last report was written, the following changes in the asylum population have taken place:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted, . . . . .	83	63	145
Discharged, . . . . .	44	38	82
Died, . . . . .	26	10	36

leaving resident at this date 780 patients (429 men and 351 women).

This shows an increase of 27 in about eleven months.

Deaths.

The death-rate for this year, on the average number resident, has been 4·7. In only one case was it considered necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest, where a verdict of death from syncope was returned.

Zymotic  
disease.

Erysipelas has been prevalent on the female side, but this has been the only form of zymotic disease which has appeared amongst the patients since last visit.

Health.

There are only three patients confined to bed at present, and these are all on the female side.

Restraint.

One man and one woman have been restrained by a camisole, for a period of thirty-six hours in all, to prevent the removal of clothes in one case, and, in the other, on account of violence and suicidal tendencies.

Seclusion.

Two patients have been secluded on three occasions.

Paying  
patients.

In only six cases is any contribution made by relatives or others towards the cost of maintenance. This seems a small number, having regard to the size of the institution and the wealth of the district.

Condition and  
clothing.

Having regard to the very great overcrowding, it can hardly be expected that the personal appearance and dress of the patients can receive that care which is so important in the treatment of the insane

but, when it is possible, I hope that due attention will be given to these details. The patients were, however, very clean, and their clothing was of good quality. Some variation in colour should, however, be introduced.

MONAGHAN  
ASYLUM.

The bedding is well looked after, and remarkably clean, having regard to the difficulties experienced in washing. Wire bottomed bedsteads, with hair mattresses, have now been introduced, and straw bedding is almost entirely done away with.

Beds.

As regards employment, omitting the patients only employed at morning house-work, 29 per cent. of each sex are returned as engaged at work. This is a very low percentage. One would imagine that the overcrowded state of the wards would be an inducement to get the patients out to work. A larger number ought to be employed on the farm, and for this reason more ground should be put under tillage. The want of accommodation in the laundry renders it difficult to employ more women in it.

Employment.

Ninety men and eighty two women walk out twice weekly beyond the asylum grounds.

Exercise.

The diningroom is too small to enable associated entertainments to be attended by large numbers, but the patients are occasionally sent to various shows outside the asylum.

Amusements.

On last Sunday 221 men and 153 women attended Mass; 48 men and 35 women went to the Protestant Episcopalian Service; while 36 men and 25 women went to the Presbyterian Service.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains are constant in their attendance, and the provisions of the Privy Council Rule with reference to the funerals of patients dying in the asylum are carefully carried out.

No change has taken place in the strength of the staff, which consists of 29 men and 27 women, exclusive of artisans, laundresses, and the head attendants. This gives a proportion of one attendant to 14 male patients, and of one nurse to 13 female patients. The night staff now consists of three attendants on each side.

Staff.

Night nursing

Owing to the overcrowded state of the dormitories it is said to be impossible to reduce the number of wet beds, which on the second morning of my inspection were returned as 8 on the male and 15 on the female side.

Until additional accommodation is provided it is impossible to make a proper distribution of the patients and attendants in the wards. At present in some wards there are too many, and in others too few patients and attendants.

Distribution

throughout

wards.

There are at present in the house 5 attendants and 4 nurses who hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing, and a course of lectures is being given for the instruction of the staff by the Medical Officers.

Training of

staff.

The medical staff remains unchanged.

The case-books and medical records are well kept. There is no record, however, of any pathological work having been carried out—indeed, there is no provision for such work, which is to be regretted, considering the opportunities for scientific research in this large establishment.

Medical

records.

Pathological

investigation.

30th November, 1899.

MULLINGAR  
ASYLUM.

## MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
10th Nov.,  
1899.  
Statistics.

I visited this asylum on the 10th instant, and saw all the patients then resident. The following changes have taken place in the asylum population since the date of the statistics furnished in the last report of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, . . . .	452	321	773
Admitted since, . . . . .	76	58	134
Total, . . . . .	528	379	907
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	29	16	45
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	6	5	11
Died, . . . . .	26	19	45
Total, . . . . .	61	40	101
On register on 10th November, 1899, .	467	339	806
Absent on probation, . . . . .	—	—	—
Absent on pass, . . . . .	—	—	—
Absent by escape, . . . . .	—	—	—
Resident on 10th November, 1899, .	467	339	806

These figures show an increase of 33 patients (15 males and 18 females) in a period of little more than a year. This increase is, however, due mainly to accumulation—which can be explained by the continuing low rate of mortality—rather than to any appreciable increase in the number of admissions.

Accommodation.

The accommodation in the asylum is shown in the following Table, which includes the chronic block now in course of erection :—

## SUMMARY OF ACCOMMODATION.

	Day Rooms.	Night.			Attendance
		Dormitories.	Single Rooms.	Total.	
Old Buildings—					
Male, . . . . .	337	334	25	359	33
Females, . . . . .	354	255	25	280	35
Temporary Buildings—					
Male, . . . . .	62	62	2	64	3
Total accommodation now provided, .	753	651	52	703	61
Chronic Block (in course of erection).—					
Male, . . . . .	139	140	6	146	17
Total accommodation on completion of Chronic Block, .	892	791	58	849	78



The serious deficiency on the male side will, as shown above, be remedied on the completion of the chronic block; and the want of dormitory accommodation for female patients may then perhaps be met by giving over to their use some of the surplus sleeping accommodation on the male side.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the present year has been 38·4 amongst the males, and 24·1 amongst the females—giving an average of 33·6.

The death rate continues very low—a little over 5½ per cent. on the daily average number resident during the present year.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Patients in bed, viz. :—</b>			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	3	7	10
From minor ailments, . . . . .	13	6	19
From old age or debility, . . . . .	3	4	7
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	3	1	4
<b>Total in bed, . . . . .</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Patients suffering from bed-sores, . . . . .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics, . . . . .	31	25	56
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	3	4	7
General paralytics, . . . . .	1	—	1
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, . . . . .	74	56	130
Wet beds reported in morning, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, . . . . .	35	34	69

The distribution of the staff and patients in the different divisions is shown in the following Table :—

DIVISION.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendants.	
		Charge.	Ordinary.
<i>Male Side.</i>			
No. 1, . . . . .	101	1	7
No. 2, . . . . .	125	1	5
No. 3, . . . . .	124	1	5
No. 6, . . . . .	73	1	1
Hospitals, . . . . .	44	1	1
<i>Female Side.</i>			
No. 1, . . . . .	99	1	6
No. 2, . . . . .	92	1	4
No. 3, . . . . .	97	1	4
Hospitals, . . . . .	51	3	1
Workroom, . . . . .	—	1	1

MULLINGAR  
ASYLUM.Care and  
treatment.

## Baths.

## Clothing.

## Hospitals.

## Beds.

## Flooring.

## Employment

It is impossible to go through this asylum without being gratified with many of its features; the evident anxiety to make the patients comfortable; and the serious attempt which is made to study and treat the physical and mental ailments of the patients individually. The system of baths, which includes a very fine Turkish bath, is, as the Committee are aware, most efficient, with, as one result, the patients are kept absolutely clean and healthy.

The clothing, too, is warm, comfortable and suitable.

The hospitals, in which not only the sick, but also a large number of infirm patients are treated, are particularly bright and cheerful, while, owing to the operation of the general heating system, a suitable temperature is maintained throughout all parts of the buildings.

A balcony outside the hospitals would prove very useful in certain forms of illness requiring outdoor treatment.

The beds and bed-covering are very good, and most of the patients have now been provided with excellent feather pillows.

The corridors on the ground floor have been re-floored, but the concrete floors of the single rooms opening off them are cold and cheerless, and they should either be boarded or, as a temporary expedient, covered with linoleum.

The employment of the patients continues to be satisfactory. The numbers employed on the day of my visit are given in the following Table:—

Nature of Employment.	NUMBERS.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . . . .	81	60
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	87	3
As storekeeper, . . . . .	1	-
As messenger, . . . . .	1	-
As stokers, . . . . .	4	-
As plumber, . . . . .	1	-
As masons, . . . . .	3	-
As carpenters, . . . . .	3	-
As painters, . . . . .	8	-
As tailors, . . . . .	4	-
As shoemakers, . . . . .	10	-
As upholsterers, . . . . .	16	-
In the kitchen, . . . . .	11	5
In the laundry, . . . . .	2	52
In officers' quarters, . . . . .	8	6
At needlework, . . . . .	-	129
At knitting, . . . . .	-	13
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	126	10
Total employed, . . . . .	366	277
Refusing to work, . . . . .	-	-
Unemployed because of:—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	65	36
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	24	26
(c) Other causes, . . . . .	2	-
Total unemployed, . . . . .	101	62

Some of the infirm patients are occupied teasing hair, an employment suitable for some of them, but when the hair is not new and clean, the work might, in my opinion, be better done by a hair teasing machine.

Some of the male divisions of the asylum are in charge of a married attendant and his wife, and this arrangement of employing female attendants on the male side of the house has, so far, worked very satisfactorily.

MULLINGAR  
ASYLUM.

Employment  
of female  
attendants on  
male side.

The salaried staff of the asylum is shown in the following Table:—

Staff.

Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent, . . . . .	1
Assistant Medical Officers, . . . . .	2
Visiting Physician, . . . . .	1
Chaplains, . . . . .	3
Clerk, . . . . .	1
Storekeeper, . . . . .	1
Clerk of Works and Gatekeeper, . . . . .	1
Land Steward, . . . . .	1
Gardener, . . . . .	1
Farm Servant, . . . . .	1
Engineers, . . . . .	2
Engineer's Assistant, . . . . .	1
Stoker, . . . . .	1
Plumber, . . . . .	1
Carpenter, . . . . .	1
Painter, . . . . .	1
Shoemaker, . . . . .	1
Upholsterer, . . . . .	1
Turkish Bath Attendant, . . . . .	1
Butcher and Herd, . . . . .	1
Dairy Maid, . . . . .	1
Laundry Attendant, . . . . .	1
Dininghall Attendant, . . . . .	1
Housekeeper, . . . . .	1
Cook, . . . . .	1
Kitchen Maid, . . . . .	1
Laundresses, . . . . .	3
Hall Maids, . . . . .	2
ATTENDANTS—	
Head Male, . . . . .	1
Head Female, . . . . .	1
Charge Male, . . . . .	5
Ordinary Male, . . . . .	19
Charge Female, . . . . .	6
Ordinary Female, . . . . .	18
Night Male, . . . . .	3
Night Female, . . . . .	3
Nurse (Male Hospital), . . . . .	1
Do. (Female do.), . . . . .	1

Having regard to the arduous duties which the attendants have to perform, and as an encouragement to them to spend their leisure hours in the institution, proper recreation rooms should be provided for them. Billiards are a very suitable form of recreation for the men during the long winter evenings; while the nurses' recreation room should be tastefully furnished, and a good library provided for both attendants and such patients as are capable of appreciating it.

Recreation of  
staff.

MULLINGHAM  
ASYLUM.

## Divine Service.

With regard to the religious ministrations of the patients, the following are the numbers who attended Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit :—

	Males.	Females.
Roman Catholics, . . .	172	219
Protestant Episcopalians, . . .	18	5
Presbyterians, . . .	6	—
Total, . . .	196	224

## Amusements.

The amusement of the patients continues to receive due consideration, and since last visit 58 associated entertainments have been given. Some of the patients are occasionally allowed to attend local races, athletic sports, regatta, and circus entertainments. Concerts are also got up for their benefit, and they play billiards, draughts, &c. In such matters, which may exercise a curative effect on the patients, I am sure the Committee will share my opinion that the Medical Superintendent should be allowed a large discretion—indeed, practically, a free hand.

## Dietary.

Much care is devoted to the preparation of the patients' food, and they enjoy a liberal and varied dietary. The day of my visit being Friday, the dinner consisted of vegetable soup and bread. I was glad to find that the soup was hot, and that the meal was served in accordance with modern ideas.

A fish dinner might, however, in my opinion, be provided with advantage on occasional Fridays and fast days.

The dining hall was very crowded, but this will be remedied by the completion of the chronic block, which will reduce considerably the number of patients using the present dining hall.

The deaths call for no special remark.

## Casualties.

There was no Coroner's inquest, and only two serious casualties as follow :—

J. B., fracture of rib, right side.

H.W., fractured fibula of right leg.

Zymotic  
disease.

The only case of zymotic disease which occurred since last visit was one of typhoid fever, which attacked a male patient usually employed on the farm, and who was addicted to eating filth, in which way, it is presumed, he contracted the disease, which rapidly proved fatal.

Works  
carried out.

The additions and improvements carried out since last visit were as follow :—

## (a.) CARRIED OUT BY CONTRACT OR OUTSIDE LABOUR.

- (1.) New heating apparatus provided in Turkish bath.
- (2.) Male reception room enlarged.
- (3.) Cottage for Engineer built.
- (4.) New mortuary erected (partly by asylum labour).

## (b.) CARRIED OUT BY ASYLUM STAFF AND PATIENTS.

- (1.) Painting and decorating of operation room; stair passages; two rooms in male hospital; recreation room; ten nurses' and attendants' rooms; workroom (No. 2); and two rooms in central house. Painting and graining thirty-two doors in different parts of the house; also rooms in female hospital, and No. 1 female division throughout.

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| (2.) Numerous doors, windows, frames, presses, and tables made in carpenter's shop; and doors, chairs, and forms repaired. | MULLINGAR<br>ASYLUM. |
| (3.) One hundred new locks put on, and twenty repaired.  |                      |
| (4.) Flower stand (20 feet long) made for greenhouse.  |                      |
| (5.) Concrete (142 square yards) laid in yard of female hospital.  |                      |
| (6.) Six hundred and fifty yards of drains made, and pipes laid on farm.   |                      |
| (7.) Six manholes built.   |                      |
| (8.) Thirty-seven hearths taken out and replaced by tiles in attendants' rooms   |                      |
| (9.) Walls of passage to dining hall plastered; and roofs of stables and farm buildings repaired.                          |                      |
| (10.) Columns erected on stair-case in central house.  |                      |
| (11.) Roads and walks repaired, and terraces made at rear of building, &c., &c.  |                      |

None of the patients were placed in mechanical restraint during the year, but 27 were secluded on 167 occasions, for a total duration of 1,853 hours.

	No restraint.
	Seclusion.

The institution, as a whole, continues to be most satisfactorily administered, and, although its maintenance entails a considerable cost on the ratepayers of the district, they at least have the satisfaction of knowing that their money is well and charitably spent. They must also remember the large and liberal contribution now made from the Local Taxation Account, both by the Capitation and the Agricultural Relief Grants, and which are intended not merely as a measure of relief, but also as an inducement to the asylum authorities to treat the patients on generous lines.

Some of the members of the Committee may care to go into the figures of expenditure for the patients' maintenance, and if so, they will find that the cost of maintaining an average number of 398 patients in 1874 (the year preceding that in which the Government Capitation Grant was first made) was £9,641 18s. 8d., while in 1898 the cost of maintaining an average number of 768 patients was £22,902 14s. 2d. Towards meeting the latter the Imperial Government contributed £7,438 15s. 9d. by way of Capitation Grant, and, as nearly as can be estimated, about £6,629 in respect of the Agricultural Relief Grant—leaving the net amount chargeable on local rates for the maintenance of an average number of 768 patients at about £8,834, as against £9,641 for an average number of 398 in 1874.

	Cost of maintenance.
	Imperial contributions.

Although the foregoing calculation has, for purpose of comparison, been made on the figures for the year 1898, which are the latest available, it is to be understood that the Agricultural Grant, which is given under the 48th section of the Local Government Act, 1898, was not actually payable before 1899, and further, while the relief in respect of this Grant has been calculated on the district as a whole, it must be remembered that it does not affect hereditaments other than agricultural.

I examined the medical records, and found them carefully written up.

	Medical records.
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Dr. Gordon, the Assistant Medical Officer, who has been so long in the institution, and Dr. Grogan, the lady Assistant Medical Officer, continue to discharge their duties with marked zeal and efficiency.

18th November, 1899.

OMAGH  
ASYLUM.

## OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
4th August  
and 24th  
November,  
1899.

Statistic,

I visited this asylum on the 4th August, and again on the 24th November, and saw all the patients resident.

The changes which have occurred since the visit of inspection on 7th December, 1898, up to the date of the last visit on the 24th ultimo, are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, . . . . .	320	297	617
Admitted since, . . . . .	99	87	186
Total, . . . . .	419	384	803
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	40	36	76
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	6	7
Died, . . . . .	40	35	75
Total, . . . . .	81	77	158
On register on 24th November, 1899, . . . . .	338	307	645
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape, . . . . .	—	—	—
Resident on 24th November, 1899, . . . . .	338	307	645

It will be seen from this table that there has been an increase of 28 patients (18 males and 10 females) in that period.

Accommodation.

The legitimate accommodation in the asylum provides for 320 males and 312 females. Fortunately, the new buildings have been partly brought into use, and the remainder are rapidly approaching completion. On the completion of these works the exact accommodation which will be provided for patients and attendants is shown in the following statement:—

	Day-rooms.	Night.			Attendants.
		Dormitories.	Single Rooms.	Total.	
Males, . . . . .	366	345	46	391	26
Females, . . . . .	338	283	63	346	29
Total, . . . . .	704	628	109	737	55

Recovery rates. The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the period under review has been 40.9, viz., 40.4 amongst the males, and 41.4 amongst the females.

Death rates. The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period has been 11.8, viz., 11.9 amongst the males, and 11.6 amongst the females.

It will be seen from these figures that the death-rate has been higher amongst the males and lower amongst the females than during the previous year.

There are 23 patients whose friends contribute wholly or partly towards their support, the total sum received under this head during 1898 having been £373 8s. The gross average capitation cost of maintenance during 1898 was £24 13s. 8d., and the net cost, £23 15s. 1d. OMAGH ASYLUM.

I am glad to note that the Visiting Committee has met and inspected the asylum so frequently. Visiting Committee.

The health statistics on the second day of my visit were as follow :— Health statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz.:—			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	3	8	11
From minor ailments, . . . . .	—	4	4
From old age or debility, . . . . .	2	2	4
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	—	—	—
Total in bed, . . . . .	5	14	19
Patients suffering from bedsores, . . . . .			
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics, . . . . .	13	16	29
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	27	40	67
General paralytics, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, . . . . .	40	50	90
Wet beds reported in the morning, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, . . . . .	31	13	44

The distribution of the staff and patients throughout the various wards is given in the following table :— Distribution of staff and patients.

Ward or Division No., and Class of Patients located in it.	Number of Patients therein.	Staff of Ward or Division.	
		Charge Attendants.	Ordinary Attendants.
MALE SIDE.			
No. 1 (Acute), . . . . .	40	1	3
No. 2 (Hospital), . . . . .	41	1	3
No. 3 (Semi-acute and quiet), . . . . .	28	1	1
No. 4 (Quiet), . . . . .	78	1	2
No. 5 (Semi-acute and quiet), . . . . .	41	1	1
No. 6 (Quiet), . . . . .	70	1	2
Observation Ward, . . . . .	40	1	2
FEMALE SIDE.			
No. 7 (Acute), . . . . .	36	1	2
No. 8 (do.), . . . . .	40	1	3
No. 9 (Semi-acute and quiet), . . . . .	37	1	1
No. 10 (Quiet), . . . . .	69	1	2
No. 11 (Semi-acute and quiet), . . . . .	41	1	1
No. 12 (Quiet), . . . . .	48	1	2
No. 14 Hospital, . . . . .	36	1	2
Tota <sup>l</sup> , . . . . .	645	14	27

OMAGH  
ASYLUM.Observation  
dormitory.Case of suffo-  
cation during  
epileptic  
seizure.

The Committee will remember our frequent recommendations with reference to the necessity of providing an observation dormitory for the constant supervision of epileptic and suicidal cases; and, curiously enough, a painful case, illustrating the necessity for such a dormitory in epileptic cases, occurred the very day before the new observation dormitory was handed over. In this case a male patient (J. D.) admitted to the asylum on the 2nd March, 1898, was found dead in bed in a single room on the night of the 26th October, having turned on his face in an epileptic seizure, and suffocated.

I trust that such an occurrence will be impossible in the future, as, in the new observation dormitory, which contains 41 beds, including seven single rooms in the corridor opening off it, the patients will be under the constant supervision of a night attendant.

Observation  
dayroom.

The corresponding day-room provides for forty-one patients. The number of attendants attached to it, however, viz., a charge and two ordinary attendants, is, in my opinion, not sufficient, having regard to the class of patients treated therein. The Committee must remember that, out of three nominal attendants, one must be frequently absent at meals, off duty, &c., thus leaving only two attendants in charge of forty-one special cases, some of whom really need individual supervision.

## Staff.

The salaried staff of the institution is shown in the following table:-

Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.	Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent, . . . . .	1	Hall Porter, . . . . .	1
Assistant Medical Officer, . . . . .	1	Matron, . . . . .	1
Visiting Physician, . . . . .	1	Cook, . . . . .	1
Chaplain, . . . . .	4	Kitchen Maid, . . . . .	1
Clerk, . . . . .	1		
Storekeeper, . . . . .	1	Attendants :	
Land Steward, . . . . .	1	Head Male, . . . . .	1
Farm Servants, . . . . .	2	Head Female, . . . . .	1
Engineer, . . . . .	1	Charge Male, . . . . .	7
Stoker, . . . . .	1	Ordinary Male, . . . . .	14
Plumber, . . . . .	1	Charge Female, . . . . .	7
Mason, . . . . .	1	Ordinary Female, . . . . .	13
Carpenter, . . . . .	1	Night Male, . . . . .	3
Painter, . . . . .	1	Night Female, . . . . .	3
Tailors, . . . . .	2	Nurses, Male Hospital, . . . . .	4
Shoemaker, . . . . .	1	Nurses, Female Hospital, . . . . .	3
Gatekeeper, . . . . .	1		

As we have so often pointed out to the Governing Body, the successful management of an asylum depends largely on the character and numerical sufficiency of the subordinate staff, who live in constant association with the patients. It is recognized nowadays in asylums managed according to modern ideas that the minimum proportion of attendants to patients should be one to ten; and the Committee will find, on investigating the matter, that most of the complaints as to the overcrowding of some of the day-rooms, frequent casualties, and the excitement which prevails in some divisions are largely due to the insufficiency of the number of attendants in charge, and, in some cases, to their want of experience and training, owing to their short service. Above all things the Committee should endeavour to organize gradually a contented and



sufficient staff of attendants, who will be personally acquainted with the patients, and will thus be able to deal with their individual peculiarities.

OMAGH  
ASYLUM.

With the view of inducing efficient attendants to remain in the service, it is usual nowadays to build cottages for married attendants on the verge of the asylum estate, while a recreation and reading-room is provided for unmarried attendants of both sexes, and in addition a billiard room for the males.

The furniture in some parts of the asylum needs improvement; for instance, in the observation day-room, already referred to, the benches and forms are not the most suitable kind of furniture for patients who are liable to fall from their seat at any moment.

The following table, showing the number of patients employed and unemployed on the second day of my visit, is fairly satisfactory.

TABLE.

How employed.	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . . . .	64	56
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	114	—
As storekeepers, . . . . .	5	—
As messenger, . . . . .	1	—
As stoker, . . . . .	1	—
As plumber, . . . . .	1	—
As masons, . . . . .	3	—
As carpenter, . . . . .	1	—
As painters, . . . . .	2	—
As tailors, . . . . .	3	—
As shoemakers, . . . . .	3	—
As upholsterers, . . . . .	56	10
In the kitchen, . . . . .	4	2
In the laundry, . . . . .	4	30
In officers' quarters, . . . . .	1	2
At needlework, . . . . .	—	35
At knitting, . . . . .	—	101
Total employed, . . . . .	263	236
Refusing to work, . . . . .	30	26
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	25	21
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	20	24
Total unemployed, . . . . .	75	71

I am glad to notice that so many of the male patients are employed at agricultural work, and I would suggest that the Committee should consider whether it would not be judicious to still further increase the dairy farm, so as to be able to produce the full supply of milk needed for the asylum. I see no reason why this should not be done with profit to the funds of the institution and advantage to the patients.

Suggested  
extension of  
farm.

As regards the patients' amusements, I find there have been twelve associated entertainments since last visit, attended by an average number of 340 patients. Theatricals and magic lantern entertainments have also been provided, in addition to the usual weekly dance, band performances, and indoor games. Besides, a number of the patients were permitted to go to a circus.

Amusements.

OMAH  
ASYLUM,  
Divine Service,

The several chaplains still continue to discharge their duties zealously, and the attendance of the patients at Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my second visit, as shown in the following table, was very full :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . . . .	139	97	236
Protestant Episcopalians, . . . .	62	48	110
Presbyterians, . . . .	66	46	112
Methodists, . . . .	55	49	104

Service of  
meals.

The dinner, which I saw served, consisted of cod fish, with white sauce and bread. The fish was of good quality, but the service of the meal should be improved.

Casualties.

The casualties, as unfortunately is usual in this asylum, were rather numerous. The following list gives the details in each case :—

Dates.	Initials of Patients.	Nature of Injuries and how sustained.
1898, 27th December,	M. M'C.,	Fracture of femur; the result of a fall off a chair.
1899, 26th January,	M. C.,	Burnt hand; caused by falling against a fireplace in an epileptic fit.
" 28th February,	C. M'M.,	Dislocation of left shoulder; the result of being thrown down by another patient.
" 22nd April, .	D. O'N.,	Two scalp wounds; caused by another patient striking him with a sweeping-brush.
" 17th June, .	M. M'S.,	Scalp wound; self-inflicted by a spoon cutting through the bone and exposing the dura mater: patient recovered.
" 5th September,	M. B.,	Lacerated scalp wound; caused by another patient striking him with a spade.
" 11th October,	P. N.,	Fracture of right clavicle; the result of an accidental fall.
" 18th November,	R. G.,	Fracture of rib; believed to be caused by patient leaning over a chair. Patient died on 19th November from chronic pleurisy.—The coroner made inquiries, but held no inquest, being satisfied that the fracture was not the cause of death.
" 22nd November,	P. D.,	Dislocation of right radius; caused by another patient twisting his arm.

Death from  
misadventure

The deaths call for no special notice, except one case in which a male patient died on the 15th August last from injuries which he received from coming in contact with the steam-engine while in motion. It appears that, when passing the engine-room with other patients, he suddenly leaped through the window, which was open at the time, and although immediately followed by the attendants, he had received fatal injuries before the engine could be stopped. An inquest was held, and

the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and expressed the opinion that such windows should be made safe by bars or otherwise. They also commended the conduct of an attendant who attempted to save the patient.

OMAGH  
ASYLUM.

No fatal case of zymotic disease occurred during the period under review. There were, however, nine cases of erysipelas recorded. The recurring outbreak of this disease might in the past have been due to overcrowding. Now, however, that so much additional room has been provided, it seems almost certain that some more subtle sanitary defect exists, which the Committee and their officers should endeavour to trace. The Assistant Medical Officer, who has, with commendable zeal, kept very full notes of all the recent cases, suggested that the germs of the disease might lurk behind some of the old woodwork and wainscoting of the wards. Cases have occurred in so many different divisions of the building that it is hard to explain the presence of the disease in this way; but, no doubt, the most thorough and complete disinfection of the wards where erysipelas occurs should be carried out.

Zymotic  
disease.

The new female hospital affords most satisfactory accommodation, and a visit to it will, I am sure, convince the Committee of the necessity of providing similar accommodation for the male patients whenever any extension of the asylum is needed.

Hospital ac-  
commodation.

Some portions of the institution, including the female dining-hall and part of the male dining-hall, are infested with rats, and if there is no other communication with the outside of the buildings, the presence of these vermin would indicate that some of the old masonry drains under the asylum are still open. It is nowadays recognised that the presence of rats may be the cause of disease spreading in a community, and it is essential that, in order to keep these disgusting vermin out of a building, rat-proof flooring should be laid down.

Rats in  
building.

The main heating culvert, which runs underneath the asylum, requires to be kept absolutely clean and free from all vegetable and animal matter. I found the patients' private clothing store close to the entrance of this culvert, with many years' accumulation of old clothes in it. It would be desirable for the Committee to make a definite rule about the storage of the clothing worn by the patients on their admission, such as exists in other asylums, so that it may not remain for an indefinite time in the institution as a source of dirt and possible infection.

Storage of  
patients' pri-  
vate clothing.

I found many of the patients in the wards comfortably clad, but in some instances their clothes were shabby and torn. This is a state of things for which there is no excuse in a public institution.

Clothing.

When I recall the state of affairs on the occasion of our first visit to the asylum ten years ago, I must acknowledge that marked improvements have been effected in many directions, for which both the Governing Body and the Resident Medical Superintendent deserve very great credit. But, as we pointed out in our report after that inspection, other considerations besides economy must be taken into account in the care and treatment of the insane, and if the Committee are to manage their asylum in the best interests of the insane poor of the district, they must adopt a very different standard from that which is usual and justifiable in dealing with ordinary paupers. It is customary to speak of the great and increasing expenditure which pauper lunacy entails; but, so far as this district is concerned, I think I can satisfy the

Improvements.

Cost of  
maintenance.

ORIGINAL  
ASYLUMImperial  
contributions.

Committee that, as regards the expense of maintaining the patients, the cost to the ratepayers is much less now than it was previous to 1875, the year in which the Government Capitation Grant was first made. In the year 1874 the total maintenance expenditure for an average number of 470 patients was £9,324, and the corresponding expenditure on an average number of 604 patients in 1898 was £14,907. Towards meeting the latter, a sum of £5,886 was contributed by the Government in respect of the Capitation Grant, leaving the net amount £9,021; but out of this, again, must be deducted the rebate in respect of the lunacy charges on the agricultural holdings, which is given under the 48th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1894. This rebate amounted approximately to £3,462, leaving the actual sum to be raised off the local rates for the maintenance of 604 pauper lunatics at £5,559, as against £9,324 for 470 in 1874. Unfortunately, the substantial relief afforded under the section referred to as regards agricultural holdings does not apply to urban districts. Although the foregoing calculation has, for purpose of comparison, been made on the figures for the year 1898, which are the latest available, it is to be understood that the Agricultural Grant given under the 48th section of the Act referred to, was not actually payable before 1899.

## Restraint.

During the period since last inspection, mechanical restraint has only been used in the treatment of two patients (females), who were restrained by gloves for eight and two hours respectively, in the one case to prevent the removal of surgical dressing, and in the other to prevent the patient injuring herself with suicidal intent. During the same period five patients (males) were secluded for a total duration of sixteen hours.

## Seclusion.

Power of  
Committee to  
discharge  
dangerous  
lunatics on  
recognizance.

I had a private interview with a female patient (M. D.) and with her husband, a Royal Irish Constabulary pensioner residing in Co. Leitrim, who had already memorialized the Lord Lieutenant, and who attended at the asylum to meet me with reference to the case of his wife. She begged piteously to be allowed to go home with her husband, while he is prepared to enter into the recognizances for her safe keeping required in such cases by the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, section 10. It was formerly held that such a recognizance gave the friends of a patient an absolute right to claim his or her discharge from the Resident Medical Superintendent; but some years ago it was decided by the Court of Appeal that no such absolute right exists, and that, while it is optional with the Committee to order discharge in such cases, there is no legal power to compel them to do so in the absence of two medical certificates that the patient has become of sound mind.

The present case would seem to me in some respects a hard one, and I would ask the Committee to grant the husband an interview, and also to see the patient, if the Medical Officers consider there is no objection to the latter being done.

The hardship of the case as it presents itself to me consists in the fact that the patient really committed no act which justified her committal as a dangerous lunatic under the special provisions of the 10th section of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118. It is true that it is stated in the warrant that she attempted to commit suicide by drowning, and that she is properly regarded in the asylum as a suicidal patient; but I have ascertained from the Police of the district that she never actually

entered the water, but merely threatened to drown herself. Her husband adopted the committal form as the simplest method of admission in order to safeguard his wife until he obtained his discharge from the Constabulary, and could look after her himself, and, according to his statement, he believed also that he could demand her discharge when in a position to do so. The local Constabulary report that he is a man of good character, and well able to take charge of his wife in the event of her discharge being ordered. If the Medical Officers consider that a longer detention in the asylum would afford a reasonable chance of her recovery, I think the Committee would be quite right in refusing her discharge; but if, on the other hand, there is no such prospect, it would seem to me that the Committee, if they believe the husband's statement that he was ignorant of the fact that his wife could be permanently detained on the committal warrant, should carefully consider whether they would not be justified in handing her over to his care on trial. I do not wish the Committee to understand that her condition is such that she can be discharged to the care of her husband without incurring any possible danger, but in dealing with the insane it is often necessary to incur a certain amount of risk. In fact, there is an element of risk in almost every discharge from an asylum. The real question for the Committee is whether there are reasonable grounds for thinking that the husband is capable of taking charge of his wife, as he is certainly anxious to do; and if they are satisfied on this point they undoubtedly have the power to order her discharge on due recognizance being entered into, and on their direction to the Resident Medical Superintendent that he will hand the patient over to her husband's personal custody.

OSMAGH  
ASYLUM.

The duty of keeping the Case Books, and all the other duties imposed by the rules governing the asylum on the Assistant Medical Officer, are discharged by Dr. McKelvey in a very careful and satisfactory manner. His acquaintance with the individual history and treatment of every case about which I questioned him, shows how zealously he devotes himself to the discharge of his duties, and calls for special commendation.

Efficiency of  
Assistant  
Medical Officers.

30th December, 1899.

## RICHMOND AND PORTRANE ASYLUMS.

### RICHMOND ASYLUM.

I concluded my inspection of this asylum on the 20th instant.

The principal structural improvements which have been carried out since the last report was written are as follow:—

(1.) The kitchen on the female side has been completed, and fitted with modern cooking appliances, thus enabling the food for the large

RICHMOND  
ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
18th, 19th,  
and 20th Dec.,  
1899.

Structural  
improvements.  
Kitchen.

RICHMOND  
ASYLUM.

numbers whose wants have to be supplied to be expeditiously and comfortably served. The old kitchen is being converted into a scullery.

Sanitary  
annexes.

(2.) The sanitary annexes on the female side have been fitted with modern closets. A similar work is being carried out on the male side, and an additional sanitary annexe is being built on the ground floor.

## Bathrooms.

(3.) The general bathroom on the male side has been reconstructed and supplied with earthenware baths, with adequate water supply and waste pipes, so that a bath can be prepared and emptied with the necessary speed. A bathroom such as this enables the bathing to be carried out under the supervision of one of the superior officials, who is thus able to note and report any bruises or marks on the bodies of the patients, which might not otherwise come to light.

Fire  
appliances.

(4.) The fire appliances, both at the male and female houses, have been remodelled, and are now fed from five underground tanks, which have been constructed in order that a continuous supply of water may be always at hand in case of fire.

Remodelling of  
Grange-gorman  
annexe.

The remodelling of the Grange-gorman annexe has been continued, so that accommodation is there provided for 372 females. It must be said that the buildings have been utilized to the best advantage, and now provide day-rooms, dormitories, single rooms, dining-rooms, and kitchen. No process of reconstruction could, however, remove the dark and gloomy surroundings or provide space where the inmates could enjoy the sun and air.

Condition of  
male block.

The male house continues in much the same condition as described in last year's report, and it will not be possible to take any steps to improve its accommodation until the number of patients resident therein can be reduced, so as to leave at least a part of the building empty. Then it is to be hoped that it will be entirely overhauled and refitted; new floors laid; and such alterations made as will improve its light and ventilation.

Hospital  
accommodation

As yet no further steps have been taken to provide the additional hospital accommodation so often referred to in past reports. The plans for the remodelling of No. 11 block so as to render it suitable for the treatment of the sick and infirm were prepared and considered by the late Board of Governors, but, owing to the changes introduced by the Local Government Act, the matter was postponed. Apart from any changes that may be made in the distribution of the insane in this district, very extensive hospital accommodation will always be required here. At the present date there are 48 men and 101 women confined to bed—scattered through the various wards.

## Board-room.

Owing to the large numbers attending the Committee meetings, it has been found impossible to obtain a room large enough to serve as a boardroom in the Grange-gorman annexe, and it has, therefore, been necessary to revert to the former arrangement of holding the Committee meetings in the old female house. Two of the day-rooms on the ground floor are now occupied for this purpose.

The following changes have taken place amongst the patients since the 14th December, 1898, when the institution was last reported on, viz. :—

RICHMOND  
ASYLUM.  
Statistics.

—	Patients.	Males.	Females.
There were then on the books the names of :	2,046	1,034	1,012
Since then admitted, . . . .	593	281	222
Discharged recovered, . . . .	166	89	77
Discharged unrecovered, . . . .	84	47	37
Died, . . . . .	143	76	67
Leaving on the register on the 15th December, 1899, . . . . .	2,156	1,103	1,053

Of these, 1 man and 5 women are absent on probation, and 1 man by escape.

The patients at present under care are chargeable as follows :—

To City of Dublin, . . . . .	1,235
„ County Dublin, . . . . .	506
„ County Wicklow, . . . . .	177
„ County Louth, . . . . .	231

When the buildings at Portrane are finished, it is expected that there will be asylum accommodation for about 3,200 persons. This, it is computed, will afford sufficient room not alone for the insane now resident in the asylum, but also for the imbecile inmates of the various workhouses for whom accommodation will be required.

The admissions have considerably increased during the past two years.

The following table shows the numbers for each year since 1895 :—

Year.	Number of Admissions.				
	First Admissions.		Relapsed Cases.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1895, . . . . .	196	174	48	29	445
1896, . . . . .	184	160	52	48	444
1897, . . . . .	193	186	46	34	459
1898, . . . . .	212	210	33	39	494
1899 (to 18th December),	228	180	42	34	484

RICHMOND  
ASYLUM.

Perhaps the influx into the city of labourers in search of work during the past year will in some degree explain the large increase in the number of male admissions.

Increased  
numbers.

The population of the asylum has increased by 110. The statistics show that this is about the average increase for the past five years.

## Death-rate.

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident was 6·7—the lowest death-rate recorded for the past twenty-five years.

Causes of  
death.

As regards the causes, 21, or 14·7 per cent., were due to general paralysis of the insane; whilst 53, or 37 per cent., were due to phthisis. In one case death was due to enteric fever, in one to influenza, and in two to beri-beri.

## Inquest.

In only one case was it considered necessary by the Coroner to hold an inquiry into the cause of death. The jury found that death was due to bronchitis, senile mania, and weak heart, accelerated to some degree by the fracture of seven ribs, caused some hours previously by falling out of bed. In this case the patient was emaciated to the last degree. He had been confined to bed for some time before, and rough usage of any sort was scarcely possible, nor was there anything to suggest it.

## Autopsies.

In 67·7 per cent. of the deaths the cause was verified by *post-mortem* examination—a percentage which does credit to the energy of the medical staff. I may point out that, in the case above referred to, nothing would have been known of the broken ribs had it not been for the autopsy—thus showing how important such examinations are for the protection of the insane.

## Casualties.

The serious casualties not followed by death were twelve in number. There were nine fractures of bones, caused either by assaults by other patients or by accident. In two cases the injuries were self-inflicted in attempts at self-destruction—in one case by burning, and in the other by strangulation. In one case the tip of the nose was bitten off by another patient. In only one case was an attendant accused of having caused the injury, and in this case the accusation was not considered reliable.

Zymotic  
disease.

Enteric fever attacked ten patients and one of the staff. There were four cases of scarlatina, one of typhus, and six of dysentery. One case of enteric fever and one of scarlatina had been contracted outside the asylum. Twenty-four female patients and one nurse were attacked by influenza.

No restraint.  
Seclusion.

There is no record of restraint having been used. Seclusion was resorted to in the treatment of 20 men and 32 women, on 38 occasions, for 520 hours, in the case of the men, and on 625 occasions, for 1,960 hours, on the female side.

## Clothing.

The dress of the patients, both men and women, was satisfactory. Due attention is given to the personal appearance and variety in the dress of the female patients. This is a matter of great importance, tending to their propriety of conduct and contentment.

## Conduct.

The general behaviour of the patients was wonderfully good. In this respect a great improvement has taken place in the day-rooms for female epileptics and for acute cases. These day-rooms are, unfortunately, so large and contain so many patients, that it is difficult to avoid noise and excitement.

## Employment.

Exclusive of ward-cleaners, 61 per cent. of the men and 63 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. This is a satisfactory return, showing the advance which has been made in affording means of occupation for



the patients. Not only is all the clothing now made in the asylum, but all the tweed for the men's clothing is woven in the establishment. The introduction of this industry, which is quite a novel experiment amongst asylum handicrafts, has proved a marked success, as affording an additional means of employment, which engages the attention and interest of many patients who would not otherwise occupy themselves at manual labour.

RICHMOND  
ASYLUM.  
New industry.

Three hundred and ninety-six men are employed on the farm, of whom the greater number are at Portrane. On the female side the laundry affords employment to a large number, whilst others are engaged at machine-knitting and sewing.

In addition, much useful work has been carried out by the staff and patients during the past year. Roads and paths have been made; a shop for the upholsterers has been fitted up; and a very useful greenhouse has been erected for the supply of plants to the wards. Works carried out by asylum labour.

As regards the wards, the day-rooms and dormitories were in good order, and the bedding clean and in proper condition. The unplastered walls, however, throughout the building give a cold and comfortless aspect to the rooms. In addition, their rough surface affords lodgment for dirt and dust, and would render plastering an important improvement when any renovation of the building is taken in hand. Condition of wards.

The staff now consists of one head-attendant, one assistant head attendant, and seventy ordinary attendants. On the female side it includes one head-nurse, one head-nurse of infirmaries, one assistant chief nurse, four trained infirmary nurses, and eighty-eight nurses. The night staff is now composed of one head and ten ordinary attendants, and seventeen nurses on the female side. Staff.

Thirty of the male attendants and twenty-two nurses have obtained the certificate and medal granted by the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing. Sixteen attendants and twenty-four nurses are attending a course of lectures given by the medical officers. On passing the prescribed examination, they will also receive the certificate and medal. This shows that there is an interest taken in the work, and a desire on the part of the attendants to become proficient in their duties. Training of staff.

Dr. Norman is assisted by four medical officers, one lady doctor, and two clinical assistants. One of the medical officers does duty at Portrane. Medical staff.

The case books, as usual, are most carefully kept, and are illustrated by photographs of every case. In addition, a great deal of pathological work is carried out in the laboratories attached to the institution. Medical records.

21st December, 1899.

# PORTRANE ASYLUM.

PORTRANE  
ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
21st Dec.,  
1899

Numbers,  
Wooden  
buildings.

There are at present 400 male patients resident at the Portrane estate—the female patients who used to reside at the Manor-house having been replaced in April last by 64 men. The remainder of the patients live in the wooden buildings. These buildings afford most excellent accommodation for this class of the insane, who are all more or less quiet and harmless. The number of exits would appear sufficient to minimise the danger of loss of life by fire, should one break out in these

POWTRANK ASYLUM.	inflammable structures. The furniture is excellent, and in good condition. The buildings are heated by hot water, and lighted by acetylene gas.
Dietary.	I saw the patients at dinner. The food was good and well cooked. In one room the meal consisted of meat, potatoes, and turnips; in the other bread and meat only were given. If the cooking arrangements would at all allow, the meal would be more acceptable if vegetables were given in both rooms every day, even though in lesser quantity.
Employment.	Of the 400 patients, 209 are engaged at farm work; 20 assist the artisans; and 17 work in the various indoor departments. The remainder are physically or mentally unfit to do any work. Six are at present confined to bed, and 34 are epileptics.
Health.	
Seclusion.	One patient has been secluded on three occasions, for a total period of 19 hours.
Works carried out.	A great deal of work has been carried out by the aid of the staff and patients. The basement of the old manor-house has been drained; the old cattle shed has been converted into a workshop; a road has been made to the farm buildings; and a weigh-bridge has been erected. Some other important works have been carried out by contract. A large acetylene gas generator has been erected; the lavatories in connection with No. 2 block have been supplied with hot and cold water and modern lavatory basins; the various offices have been connected by telephone; and fire mains and hydrants have been laid round the buildings. The house for the agricultural manager has been completed and furnished.
Progress of permanent buildings. Staff.	The contracts for the permanent buildings appear to be making fair progress. The roofing of the various blocks is now nearly completed. There are at present in charge of the patients 27 attendants, of whom 4 do duty at night.
Religious ministration.	A Catholic and a Protestant Chaplain minister to the religious wants of the patients, of whom 230 attended Mass, and 46 went to the Protestant Service, on the Sunday preceding my visit.
Medical records.	The case-books would require to be written up. As, however, Dr. Donelan is in sole charge of 400 patients, it is difficult for him to attend to this along with his other duties.

21st December, 1899.

#### SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

SLIGO  
ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
30th and 31st  
August, 1899.

Progress of  
building  
works, &c.

Since the last report on this institution was written, in October last, a good deal of progress has been made in carrying out the various building operations, which must, however, still take a considerable time to complete. The building work of the sanitary annexes is now finished, and the plumbing work has made satisfactory progress. The male infirmary staircases are completed, and the others, with the exception of the central staircases, which have only been commenced, are now well advanced. The building operations at the basement on the female side are progressing rapidly. The walls of the boiler-house and engine-room have been built, and the chimney-shaft has been

completed. The wash-house and ironing-room in connection with the laundry are now built. The connecting corridors on each side are completed. A good deal of plastering on each side has been done. The outside drainage has been laid, and only requires to be connected with the internal plumbing work. The diningrooms for patients and the attendants' diningroom are completed.

SLIGO  
ASYLUM.

The following works have not yet been provided for, and will, I trust, receive the early attention of the Committee :—

- (1) The heating of the wards, and, in connection with this,
- (2) The provision of boilers for heating water, cooking, and Heating-washing ;
- (3) The supply of laundry machinery ; Laundry.
- (4) The flooring of the wards. On the male side the old boards on the ground floor are completely worn out, and would require to be laid down on a solid foundation, so as to prevent the damp rising from the ground underneath. Flooring.
- (5) Furniture is required throughout the house, and its cost should be provided for in any future loan. Furniture.
- (6) A new 4-inch water main has been carried through the building, thus providing adequate pressure in case of fire ; but to make it of any avail, a main of similar size must be laid from the reservoir. This I am sure the Sligo Corporation will be willing to do if the necessity for the alteration is brought before that body. Precautions against fire.
- (7) A padded-room is required on each side of the asylum. Padded rooms.

When the contract for the alterations in the asylum is completed, the accommodation provided will, it is estimated, be sufficient for 524 patients. This, however, will not meet the requirements of the district, as the numbers resident in the asylum now amount to 610, exceeding the accommodation by 86, without taking into consideration the demands for fresh admissions. In addition, the Sligo County Council have, I understand, decided that the harmless lunatics and imbeciles scattered through the workhouses of the county, are to be received into the asylum, and accommodated in a separate department of the institution. The County Council of Leitrim do not appear to have as yet considered the question of how their workhouse lunatics are to be housed in future. It would appear from the workhouse returns that the lunatics of this class in the counties Sligo and Leitrim number only about 80. The Sligo County Council would therefore appear to have adopted the wisest method of dealing with such small numbers of this class of the insane, so as to secure for them proper accommodation ; hand for exercise ; and an efficient staff, with due regard to economy.

If it is decided to provide for the workhouse lunatics in the additional accommodation ought to be provided for :—

(1.) The existing excess of the asylum population over the accommodation, . . .	86
(2.) The workhouse lunatics, . . .	80
(3.) Fresh admissions, . . .	22
Total, . . .	188
	P 2

SLIGO  
ASYLUM.

This accommodation might be provided by the erection of two cheaply constructed one-storied blocks—one for males and one for females—placed in close proximity to, but detached from the asylum. By placing these buildings near the asylum, the existing executive departments—such as laundry, kitchen, stores, &c.—would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the increased numbers, whilst the additions to the staff would be comparatively small.

## Statistics.

When the last report on this asylum was written (8th October, 1896) there were 619 patients (370 men and 249 women) on the books. Since then 112 patients have been admitted; 72 have been discharged—of whom 47 had recovered; and 49 have died—leaving resident at the present date 610—of whom 365 are males and 245 females. These figures show that a slight decrease has taken place in the past eleven months. This is due both to an increase in the number of discharges and deaths, and a falling off in the number of admissions.

## Deaths.

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident for last year was 6·9, and for the present year (to 30th August) 6·4.

## Autopsies.

The causes of death, verified in seven cases by *post-mortem* examination, show that there have been no deaths from violence, misadventure, or suicide.

## Casualties.

The only serious accidents were :—

- (1.) Fracture of forearm;
- (2.) Rupture of eyeball;
- (3.) Fracture of clavicle.

The two first were caused by assaults by other patients, and the latter by a fall out of bed.

Zymotic  
disease.

The sanitary condition of the institution during the past year cannot be considered satisfactory. Typhoid and continued fever may be said to have been endemic during that time—attacking 10 males and 7 females amongst the patients, and 1 male attendant, in which case, as well as that of 3 males and 4 female patients, the disease proved fatal. In the case of the attendant the disease is said to have been contracted outside, but unfortunately, having regard to the unsettled state of the institution, the overcrowded condition of the wards, the disturbance of the drainage, the inadequate sanitary appliances, and the difficulty of preserving cleanliness, both as regards the bodies of the patients and the wards and clothing, there is no difficulty in discovering causes of these outbreaks of disease.

Difficulties  
caused by  
building  
works.

No institution in Ireland has passed through greater difficulties, owing to the extent of the building operations carried out in the wards occupied by the patients, and to the overcrowded condition of the building both by day and night. To anyone with an intimate knowledge of the difficulties which have had to be encountered, it seems almost miraculous that the last few years should have passed without more serious casualties, and without a more extensive and fatal spread of zymotic disease. On this account it would be impossible, as it would also be unfair, to attempt to report critically on the state of the wards and the condition of the patients.

Condition of  
patients.

I can, however, with pleasure report that I found the women wonderfully clean and tidy, and the men cleaner in their dress than when last reported on.

Fourteen patients were found in bed. Of these, 5 were seriously ill; 2 were suffering from typhoid fever; and the rest from minor ailments, old age, or debility.

SALGO  
ASYLUM.

Health.

Four men were under restraint, and during the last eleven months 19 men and four women have been so treated for various periods amounting in all to 2,812 hours.

Restraint.

As I have already stated, every allowance must be made for the difficulties which exist in the management of the patients; and, therefore, it is only necessary to point out that such an amount of restraint is unknown in modern asylums, and to express the hope that the time will soon come when such frequent use of mechanical restraint may be no longer required in this institution.

As regards employment, the returns show that 77 per cent. of the men and 73 per cent. of the women find some useful work. One hundred and forty-six men are employed on the farm. This is a satisfactory return, and shows the advantage to be derived from having an adequate farm attached to such an institution.

Employment.

Amongst other works carried out by the aid of the patients, the mound of earth surrounding the basement of the female side is being removed—thus allowing light and air to enter the new rooms in this story of the building.

Work carried out by patients' labour.

The articles of food obtained under contract appeared to be of fair quality, and to be supplied at reasonable prices. To insure a satisfactory supply of meat, and to prevent any cause of disagreement with the contractor, it would be an advantage to have the cattle driven to the asylum and slaughtered there.

Provisions

The Chaplains' books show that on the Sunday preceding my inspection 116 men and 76 women attended the celebration of Mass, while 11 men and 15 women went to the Protestant Service.

Divine Service.

The staff in actual charge of the insane at present consists of 15 men and 14 women. In addition to these there are 8 tradesmen and 2 laundresses, who have charge of some of the patients during the day. In the wards the ratio of attendants to patients is 1 to 24 on the male and 1 to 17 on the female side. Owing to the disordered state of the institution, it would serve no useful purpose to suggest any increase of the staff until the patients can be properly distributed in the various wards.

Staff.

Three men and two women take charge of the patients during the night, and would appear—from the small number (3) of beds found wet on the morning of the first day of my inspection—to pay due attention to their duties.

Night nursing

I regret to find that the Assistant Medical Officer has been incapacitated from duty from septic sore throat, and, therefore, the notes in the Case-book are slightly in arrear. I hope soon to hear that he has been restored to health.

Illness of Assistant Medical Officer.

31st August, 1899.

WATERFORD  
ASYLUM.

## WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
4th, 5th, & 6th  
Oct., 1899.

Statistics.

The changes which have taken place in this asylum since the last report was written on the 11th August, 1898, are as follow:—There were then in the institution 448 patients, of whom 231 were men and 217 women. Since then 137 have been admitted; 54 have been discharged; and 36 have died, leaving 495 resident at the present date, of whom 253 are males, and 242 females, showing an increase of 47 in fourteen months. This is the largest increase which has taken place, and is due as well to the large number of admissions as to the low death-rate.

Procedure for  
admission.

Of the admissions, 55 have been received as dangerous lunatics; 60 under the ordinary House Form, and 5 have been sent from gaol by order of the Lord Lieutenant. I mention these different forms of admission, because in this asylum the great preponderance of admissions has always been under the form of admission prescribed by the rules for the management of the institution, thus doing away with the necessity for recourse to the objectionable procedure required under the Dangerous Lunatic Act.

Deaths.

The death-rate during the year has been low, amounting only to 4.4 per cent on the average number resident, that for the preceding year having been 8.4. Typhoid fever is reported as the cause in two cases. These cases were specially referred to in a report dated the 2nd September, 1898. Since then only one mild case of typhoid fever, and one of erysipelas, have appeared. 33.3 per cent. of the deaths were due to consumption.

Zymotic  
disease.

No inquests.

There has been no death from violence or suicide, nor did the Coroner consider it necessary to hold any inquests.

Casualties.

The serious casualties which have occurred since last inspection are only two, viz.:—(1) a fracture of the forearm through a fall; (2) a dislocation of the left shoulder joint, the result of an assault by another patient.

No autopsies.

During the year no *post mortem* examinations have been made. This is to be regretted, as all authorities now agree that such examinations are of the utmost importance in asylums, not alone on account of their scientific value, but also for the protection of the insane, as they afford the only means of bringing to light any hidden injuries inflicted during life, of which the insane could make no complaint, and which would otherwise never be known.

Health  
statistics.

The general health is at present excellent. Thirteen cases were found in bed, but of these only two men were seriously ill; 35 patients suffer from epilepsy, and 33 are returned as actively suicidal. Of these 57 are under constant supervision both by day and night, sleeping in dormitories in which an attendant remains in charge.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that 4 men and 1 woman have been restrained on 64 occasions for 856 hours; 15 men and 16 women have been secluded on 59 and 326 occasions respectively. This large amount of seclusion on the female side is due principally to the dangerous propensities of one woman—a criminal lunatic—who is almost continuously confined in her room on account of her violent and homicidal tendencies. This woman complained to me of rough treatment at the hands of the attendants, but as far as I could ascertain there was no foundation for her complaints.

As regards the staff, the Committee, in accordance with the suggestion made in last report, have now restored to their ward duties the attendants who were previously employed in the kitchen and hall, by the appointment of a kitchen-maid and hall-maid, and have added a charge and assistant nurse to the female side.

WATERFORD  
ASYLUM.  
—  
Staff.

Omitting the artisans and the farm labourer, as these men now do no ward duty, the proportion is about 1 attendant to 13 patients on the male side, and 1 nurse to 14 patients on the female side. On this side the laundresses give some help, and have charge of a certain number of patients during the day, but, nevertheless, having regard to the number of troublesome females in this asylum, the staff cannot be considered too strong.

The Committee have shown so much interest in the asylum staff that the members will, I am sure, consider some suggestions for the improvement of the status of the nurses and attendants:—

(1) A course of instruction should be introduced for the training of the junior staff in their duties. With this view a series of lectures might be given during the winter months by the medical staff, who would prepare any who wished for the examination held under the rules of the Medico-Psychological Association, and those who obtained the certificate of having passed this examination might be given some small yearly increment, and be eligible for promotion.

(2) The accommodation at present provided for the nurses and attendants is extremely poor; 15 attendants and 13 nurses now have to sleep in the dormitories with the patients, and I found 3 nurses sleeping in a room so small that it would not contain any furniture except the bedsteads. Such accommodation is not, now-a-days, sufficiently good to retain promising attendants in the service, who soon go where they can find more comfortable quarters—the result here is that changes are very frequent. Nor can it be expected that the attendants on the insane will take an interest in their work unless an attempt is made to render them comfortable. Steps ought, therefore, to be taken to provide reasonable accommodation for the staff, so as to allow, for instance, young women, on entering the service, some privacy when off duty.

(3) Someone should be appointed to superintend the female staff during the absence of the Matron when on leave or through sickness.

The Chaplains' books show that 120 men and 84 women attend Mass, whilst 11 go to the Protestant service. The Chaplains are constant in their attendance both on Sundays and week-days, and in the case of patients buried by the asylum, the Catholic Chaplain reads the service in the mortuary, but it would be impossible for him to attend the interment, as contemplated by Privy Council Rule No. XXX. (7), as the cemetery is four miles off, and not in the parish. It might, perhaps, be possible to meet the requirements of the rule by getting the cemetery officials to give a certificate of the date and place of interment, as laid down in that rule.

The returns of employment show that, excluding patients employed only in assisting attendants in the wards, about 45 per cent. of the men, and about 54 per cent. of the women, are engaged at work of some sort. 72 men work on the land. This number might, I think, be still further increased. Only 1 patient works with the shoemaker. Every effort should be made to increase this number by training some of the younger patients. 25 women wash in the laundry. This number might also be increased.

67 patients go for country walks every week, whilst 84 are confined entirely to the airing courts.

<b>WATERFORD ASYLUM.</b>	
<b>Service of meals.</b>	I saw the patients at dinner in the hall. The meal was decently served, and the patients were very quiet and well-behaved. I hope in time that it will be possible to bring a larger number to take their meals in this room.
<b>Dietary.</b>	The dietary scale should occupy the attention of the Medical Superintendent, so that he may lay before the Committee a scale drawn up more in accordance with the dietary of other similar institutions. The provisions which I saw appeared of fair quality, and to be obtained at a reasonable price.
<b>Provisions.</b>	
<b>Works carried out.</b>	During the year a great deal of work has been carried out both by contract and by the aid of the staff of the asylum. The works executed under contract are now entirely completed, and comprise new sanitary blocks; modern water-closets, and baths throughout the whole of the old asylum buildings, and some improvements in the drainage. The works carried out by the patients and attendants included the erection of a farm shed, and the fitting of windows in single rooms, and the hanging of shutters; besides these a great deal of painting and decoration has been carried out. The ground in front of the new building has been levelled and cleared of rubbish.
<b>Water supply</b>	There is one matter which I understand will occupy the attention of the Committee at an early date <i>i.e.</i> , the water supply. At present the pressure is not sufficient to give a constant supply to the high tanks, and in the event of fire breaking out, a very serious risk of a failure in the supply would be incurred. It will be necessary, I fear, to obtain some means of pumping and storing the water to be used in case of emergency.
<b>Books and records.</b>	The books and registers are carefully kept, and the Case-books, giving the histories of the patients under treatment, do credit to the industry of the Assistant Medical Officer. In time it will be necessary to make similar records of the chronic cases who have been for years in the asylum. The value of the records of the patients would be greatly enhanced by the addition of a photograph of each case, and, I would suggest that a camera should be obtained for the purpose.

7th October, 1899.

#### ARMAGH RETREAT.

#### ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

<b>Inspected on 30th March, 1899.</b>	Since the last visit on the 11th November, 1898, 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, and 3 ladies, of whom one had recovered, have been discharged, leaving at the present time the names of 16 gentlemen and 13 ladies on the books of the institution. In addition to these there are 2 voluntary boarders.
<b>Numbers. Voluntary boarders.</b>	
<b>Recent admissions.</b>	As regards the late admissions, all appear suitable cases for asylum care; one lady is at present very depressed, with suicidal tendencies, requiring most careful supervision. The general health appears very good, and all the inmates seem as happy as their mental condition will allow. No complaint of ill-treatment was made to me.
<b>Health and condition.</b>	



I saw the ladies at dinner in their diningroom. The meal was excellent, and was served with due regard to the usages of society. A small diningroom has been provided for the gentlemen. It is not sufficiently large to accommodate all, but must be a great boon to those who are able to use it. An additional sittingroom has also been fitted up, and some painting and decoration have also been carried out.

ARMAGH  
RETREAT.

Service of  
messs.  
Improvements.

The beds and bedding appeared to be properly looked after, and the whiteness of the linen deserves special commendation.

The returns show that restraint has been resorted to in the case of one gentleman, on 35 occasions for 36 hours, the instrument used being a strait waistcoat.

Restraint.

Attention appears to be given to the amusement of the patients; various games are provided; and the supply of books and papers seems to be liberal.

Exercise.

Frequent walks are taken in the surrounding country. A clergyman of either the Episcopalian or Presbyterian denomination visits the house once a week, and holds a service, at which about 18 patients are able to attend; whilst 8 are able to go to their respective places of worship in the neighbourhood.

Ministration  
of religion.

The staff consists of 6 male attendants and 7 nurses. A night attendant does duty on the male side; but on the female side such a post does not exist: the nurses sleep in the patients' rooms.

Staff.

The various books, including the Case Book, are carefully kept up.

Books.

30th March, 1899.

## ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

ARMAGH  
RETREAT.

Inspected on  
22nd Sept.,  
1899.

Numbers.

On my visit to this licensed house on the 22nd instant, I found most of the patients out in the grounds; but I subsequently saw all, except one gentleman who had not returned from his walk. There are 24 patients resident—13 gentlemen and 11 ladies, and in addition two gentlemen and one lady voluntarily reside in the house under Dr. Allen's care.

Treatment.

The most pleasing feature of this house is the evident attempt to make the patients as contented as possible with their surroundings; and that the attempt is successful is proved by the grateful terms in which so many of them speak of the kindness with which they are treated.

The changes which have taken place since the last visit are the discharge of 7 patients; the admission of 4; while one lady died from meningitis, and a gentleman as a result of senile decay.

Deaths.

The books were found to be duly kept. No entry appeared in the register of restraint and seclusion.

Books.

One lady continues to be very suicidal, and requires most careful watching.

No restraint.

23rd September, 1899.

BELMONT  
PARK.

## BELMONT PARK (WATERFORD) PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 12th April, 1899.	Since the last visit to this licensed house, 6 patients have been admitted; 5 have been discharged, of whom 2 had recovered, and 2 have died; leaving, at the present date, the names of 35 on the books of the institution. Three of the patients lately admitted have been discharged. Of the remainder, one is a case transferred from another asylum; one has improved; and the other is a suitable case for care and treatment. I have entered notes in the Patients' Book of any patient showing signs of improvement. The two deaths were from natural causes, viz., from malignant disease and cerebral effusion, respectively. The health of the patients is very good: no one is confined to bed. Neither restraint nor seclusion appear to have been resorted to since last visit.
Numbers.	
Deaths.	
Health.	
No restraint or seclusion.	
Conduct.	During my visit the patients were quiet and well-behaved. The only complaints made to me were on the subject of detention. One patient complained that he had been ill-treated at another institution. Into this it will be necessary to inquire.
Clothing.	As regards personal appearance, in many instances the clothing was very shabby, old, and worn out. The manager, however, states that it is impossible to get the patients' relatives to provide new garments. All clothing should be provided by the institution, and charged for in the yearly accounts, as only by this means can the patients in such an institution be kept decently clothed.
Library.	Since the last visit one of the rooms has been fitted up as a reading-room and library. This room is provided with papers, and it is proposed to provide the bookcase with a supply of books.
Improvements.	A small greenhouse has also been erected by the labour of the patients and staff, and by the same means a great deal of painting and decoration has been carried out.
Sleeping accommodation.	The bedrooms and bedding were neat and clean; but in the rooms occupied by the more troublesome patients the old bedsteads and paillasses should be done away with, and the floors beeswaxed and polished.
Employment.	Eighteen patients are now said to employ themselves at various useful occupations, such as gardening and painting. The employment of so many reflects credit on the staff, as it is difficult to find occupation for this class of the insane, who have been brought up to look on manual labour as degrading.
Exercise and amusements.	Country walks are now taken four times a week, in which about 24 gentlemen take part. Drives are also enjoyed, and concerts and other entertainments are provided in the evenings.
Religious ministration.	As might be expected, careful attention is given to the ministration of religion.
Staff.	The staff now consists of 11 Brethren and 7 attendants, one of whom acts as night attendant, and whose duties are recorded by a tell-tale clock.
Records.	Written records are also kept of anything worthy of note occurring by night or day.
	The official books and registers are also carefully kept.

12th April, 1899.

BELMONT PARK (WATERFORD) PRIVATE ASYLUM.

BELMONT  
PARK.

There are at present in this establishment 38 patients. Since the last visit 7 gentlemen have been admitted, and 4 have been discharged.

Inspected on  
5th October,  
1899.

Numbers.

One of the patients admitted is now convalescent, and will soon be discharged; one has somewhat improved; another suffers from recurrent attacks of insanity, and is at present fairly well; but in none of the others did I see much improvement.

Recent  
admissions.

One gentleman, who is at present very much excited, had written a letter to our office complaining that he had been sent to bed without his dinner. I inquired into the matter, but could find no grounds for his complaint. It appears that this patient abused the Brother who was presiding at dinner, and threatened to strike him. The Superior was sent for, and the patient was put to bed; but not until he had taken his dinner.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that there has been no recourse to restraint; and that seclusion has been twice resorted to, viz.:—On the occasion above referred to; and in the case of another patient—on both occasions for a period of two hours.

No restraint.  
Seclusion.

All the inmates were in good health. No one was confined to bed. Their dress and personal condition were fairly good. I saw many of the patients wearing new clothes, evidently provided for them by the institution, so that it is no longer necessary to wait for a supply from the relatives.

Health.  
Clothing.

In the ward occupied by the more troublesome patients the furniture is shabby, and the surroundings should be made more comfortable by a more liberal supply of carpets, armchairs, &c.

Furniture.

The bedding has been improved by substituting wire-woven mattresses for the old paillasses.

Beds.

Eighteen patients go for long country walks twice a week, and 17 make themselves useful at various forms of industry and household work. Picnic parties have been given during the summer at various seaside places.

Exercise and  
employment.

There are still seven hired attendants, who assist the Brethren, who are eleven in number. One paid attendant does duty during the night.

Staff.

The Chaplain attends every day, and the ministration of religion continues to be carefully attended to.

Religious  
ministration.

5th October, 1899

BLOOMFIELD  
INSTITUTION.

## BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION.

Inspected on 24th March, 1899.	During the past year 5 patients (2 gentlemen and 3 ladies) have been admitted; 2 ladies have been discharged; and 1 gentleman has died—leaving at the present date the names of 17 gentlemen and 19 ladies on the books of the institution. Of the admissions, 2 of the ladies have since been discharged; the third is greatly improved, and the two gentlemen are both suitable cases for asylum treatment: one of them was only admitted during the time of my visit. The death was certified as due to epilepsy. Only one patient of each sex is confined to bed; but amongst the gentlemen are several old and feeble cases requiring great care and supervision.
Numbers.	
Health.	
Mental condition.	With the exception of the case already referred to, there did not appear to be much evidence of mental improvement—the majority of the patients, as is invariably found in such institutions, being cases of chronic insanity.
Restraint.	The records of restraint and seclusion show that 2 gentlemen were restrained for a total period of 29 hours, and 2 ladies for 7½ hours—in each instance the instrument used being a canvas jacket.
Amusements.	The amusements comprise associated entertainments, music, drives in the country, &c.
Dietary.	I saw some of the patients at dinner: the meal appeared to be of excellent quality and well liked.
Condition and clothing.	The personal condition and clothing of the ladies continue to deserve commendation; that of the gentlemen would, in some cases, require more careful supervision.
Staff.	The staff continues, numerically, unchanged.
Suggested improvements.	As regards the condition of the buildings, I cannot do better than refer to the suggestions in the last report, viz.:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1.) The improvement of the sanitary accommodation by the removal of the woodwork about the water closet seats.</li> <li>(2.) The improvement of the ventilation in the lower male corridor. (To do this effectually the single room windows should be lowered.)</li> <li>(3.) The abolition of straw in the bedding.</li> <li>(4.) The covering of the floor of one of the bedrooms with cork carpeting.</li> </ol>
Religious ministrations.	The ministration of religion continues unchanged; about 11 of the patients are able to attend the services.
Case book.	The Case Book, kept by the Visiting Physician, continues to afford a careful record of the histories of the various cases under care.

24th March, 1899.

## COURSE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

COURSE  
LODGE.

Since the last visit to this institution, on the 11th November, 1898, 2 patients have been admitted; 2 have been discharged, of whom 1 had recovered, and 1 has died—leaving at the present date the names of 10 ladies under certificates on the books of the institution. In addition, 2 ladies are at present residing here as voluntary boarders. No objection can be made to this, as they are quite capable of understanding their position.

Inspected on  
30th March,  
1899.

Numbers.  
Voluntary  
boarders.

One of the late admissions died of pneumonia after being in residence little more than a month. She is said to have been in a very depressed mental condition and in low bodily health when admitted.

Death.

The second admission had previously been under treatment, and would appear a suitable case for detention.

The general health of the inmates is fairly good; one old lady is constantly confined to bed; two others—one old and feeble, and one suffering from chronic disease—remain principally in their bedrooms. The rest were found in their sittingrooms. They were fairly neat and tidy in their persons.

Health.

Condition.

Since last inspection no additions have been made to the accommodation, which, as regards dayroom space, is very limited, even for the number resident. The licence is for 15; but the two sitting-rooms in which the ladies have to take their meals and pass their days, afford insufficient room for the existing number, and certainly should contain no more. An additional room, at least, to serve as a diningroom, should be provided.

Accommo-  
dation.

The bedrooms were tidy, and the bedding in proper order.

Beds.

Since last visit, two modern flush-out closets have been put in instead of the old form of water closet, and a new system of drainage has been laid down. The closets would require some minor alterations to make them safe for the use of the insane; but the work appears to have been done with due regard to modern principles of sanitation.

Sanitary  
arrangements

A trained nurse, with some assistance, is in charge of the ladies.

Staff.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to.

No restraint or  
seclusion.  
Ministration  
of religion,  
Books.

The greater number of the patients attend Divine Service. Some of them are able to go for worship to the neighbouring churches.

The various books, including the Case-book, are kept up.

30th March, 1899.

## COURSE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

COURSE  
LODGE.

Since my colleague's visit to this licensed house on the 30th March last, two ladies have been admitted and two have been discharged, so that the number resident (ten) remains the same as on the date of last report.

Inspected on  
22nd Sept.,  
1899.

Numbers.

The two ladies discharged are reported to have improved very much.

Of the new admissions, one lady is suffering from the insanity which not infrequently accompanies advanced phthisis; while the other is a case of simple mania with delusions.

Recent  
admissions.

Course Lunch, —	The dinner, of which I saw the patients partaking, consisted of fried plaice and potatoes, followed by apple and blackberry tart.
Dietary.	The proprietors should try to vary the dietary, and to have the meal, both as regards the service and the character of the food, as attractive as possible.
Structural defects.	The structural defects, to which we have so often called attention, remain, and it certainly seems to me that, in annually renewing the licence of this house with such reports before them, the magistrates will incur a serious responsibility, unless they insist on the proprietors commencing the necessary improvements without further delay.
Want of precautions in case of fire.	We have, for one example, frequently stated in our reports that some of the rooms are not safe in case a fire broke out; but this avoidable risk has been allowed to go on up to the present.
Books.	The books were examined, and found to be duly written up.
No restraint.	There has been no fresh entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

22nd September, 1899.

## ELM LAWN.

## ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
19th April,  
1899.

No changes.  
Conclusion.

There are 7 ladies still resident in this licensed house. Since the last visit no change has taken place amongst them as regards admissions, discharges, or deaths. All are in fairly good health, and appear to be carefully attended to. Some were walking in the garden; some were in their rooms; two ladies are on parole, and go to church and for walks, unattended.

At present the house is undergoing painting and papering, so that the rooms cannot be expected to present their usual orderly appearance.

Sanitary  
arrangements.

The drainage has been examined by a sanitary engineer, and favourably reported on. It is proposed to remove the wooden flooring in the water closets, and replace it with tiles.

Books.

The books and registers are carefully kept, but it would add much to the usefulness of the Case-book if the Medical Attendant would at times make a note of the progress of the various cases.

19th April, 1899.

## ELM LAWN.

## ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
2nd Nov.,  
1899.

Visited Elm Lawn. Since last report was written one patient has been removed, leaving only six in residence. All are in good bodily health. The house has had a good deal of painting and papering done to it, and it is very clean and comfortable.

2nd November, 1899.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE.

Since the last visit was paid a change has taken place in the management of these establishments. Dr. Patton, who was for so many years the proprietor, has been succeeded by Dr. Dawson, who will apply for a transfer of the licences to his name.

Inspected on 17th May, 1899.

During the interval between the two visits, one gentleman and two ladies have been admitted; two ladies have been removed, of whom one had recovered; and one old lady died of brain disease—leaving at the present time 17 gentlemen, 18 ladies, and one voluntary boarder on the books.

Change in proprietorship. Numbers.

I saw all the patients, with the exception of two gentlemen, who are always on parole. One of these, however, I afterwards met on his way back.

Of the admissions, one lady is now convalescent, and will shortly be discharged; the other is still very insane, and the gentleman is suffering from incurable brain disease.

Recent admissions.

The general health of the patients has been very good. No one is at present confined to bed.

Health.

The returns of restraint and seclusion show that one lady was restrained for seven hours; one gentleman constantly wears gloves at night; and another gentleman was placed under restraint every day, from the 8th to 26th March last, for about a quarter of an hour, to allow of his being fed. Since then this restraint has been discontinued.

Restraint.

A clergyman attends every Sunday, and conducts service in the chapel attached to the institution, at which eight gentlemen and nine ladies attend. Dr. Dawson reads evening prayers. At present there are only two Catholic patients under treatment, and of these one goes to Mass in the village, but the other has not yet recovered sufficiently to enable her to receive religious consolation.

Religious ministrations.

Five ladies are able to enjoy extended exercise in the country; but, as yet, none of the gentlemen, except the two referred to as on parole, walk outside the grounds, although some drive every week. It is to be hoped that during the summer steps will be taken to send some of the male patients for country walks in charge of the attendants.

Exercise.

The staff consists of six male attendants, including the head attendant, and five nurses. These are assisted by the domestic servants.

Staff.

Dr. Dawson is fully aware of the improvements needed throughout the buildings, and proposes at once to set about the painting and decoration of the various rooms, and will by degrees carry out other alterations and improvements. At present the drainage system is being opened up and examined, and it is proposed to improve and modernize the sanitary arrangements throughout the institution.

Proposed improvements.

The books are carefully kept.

Books.

An assistant medical officer has been appointed.

17th May, 1899.

FARNHAM  
HOUSE AND  
MARYVILLEFARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE  
ASYLUMS.

Inspected on 11th October, 1899.	On my visit to these licensed houses, I find that in the interval which has elapsed since the last report was written three patients have been admitted and three discharged, leaving the names of 17 gentlemen and 18 ladies on the register—the same numbers as were found resident when the houses were last visited. In addition, there is one voluntary boarder—an epileptic, referred to in last report.
Numbers.	
Condition.	The three cases admitted are still under care; but one will, I believe, soon be removed. All are suitable cases for asylum treatment. Two patients, whose names are entered in the Patient's Book, show some signs of improvement.
Health.	I saw all the patients, with two exceptions, who, as usual, were absent on parole. Both gentlemen and ladies appeared to be happy and contented, and no complaints were made to me. The general health is good: only one gentleman was found in bed, and he was taking his usual mid-day <i>siesta</i> .
Restraint.	The returns of restraint and seclusion show that one gentleman has been almost constantly restrained at night, by gloves, on account of his degraded habits. Dr. Dawson, however, tells me that he has devised a dress which, he hopes, will do away with the necessity for this restraint in future. On the female side one lady was restrained by a strait jacket on two occasions, for $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all; and another lady was secluded on four occasions for a total period of 4 hours.
Seclusion.	
Exercise.	In addition to the regular carriage exercise, country walks are now enjoyed by five male and five female patients. Dr. Dawson proposes to inaugurate a series of entertainments during the winter months.
Amusement.	Croquet parties have been frequently held during the summer.
Improvements and alterations.	At present the greater part of the establishment is in the hands of workmen, so that it is impossible to make any report with regard to its condition as to order, cleanliness, &c. Much has been done, and much remains to be done. Already the drainage has been entirely relaid; new water closets and baths have been erected in the ladies' department; new doors have been provided for some of the bedrooms; and an entirely new sanitary annexe is to be built in connection with the male house. A work which will be of the greatest improvement has already been commenced on the female side, viz., the removal of the old walls surrounding the airing courts, which give this house such a prison-like aspect.
Staff.	When the works at present in progress are completed, papering and painting remain to be taken in hand, and the improvement of the detached block on the female side, referred to in previous reports, will then engage the attention of Dr. Dawson.
	As regards the staff, an additional attendant has been appointed on the male side, and, when the building works are completed, it is proposed to appoint night attendants in both the male and female houses. The former matron has resigned, and her place has been filled by the appointment of Miss Wise, formerly assistant matron at the Perth District Asylum.
Books.	Dr. Dawson is assisted by Dr. James Sinclair, and Mr. T. McKell is at present acting as Clinical Assistant.
	The Case-books, giving the histories of the various cases under treatment, continue to be most creditably kept.

11th October, 1899.



# HAMPSTEAD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HAMPSTEAD  
HOUSE.

Since the last visit, paid in December, there has been no fresh admission, nor has anyone been discharged. Two deaths, both from chronic disease, have taken place. The number of gentlemen now under care is 19. None of them present any marked symptoms of mental improvement. Only one was found in bed, suffering from an attack of bronchitis. The rest are in good health, and appear to be carefully attended to. They are treated with great kindness and liberality, and appeared happy and contented. One gentleman was out driving at the time of my visit, but returned before I left. The greater number were, however, indoors, as the weather was unfavourable.

Inspected on  
25th April,  
1899.

Numbers.

Health.

Treatment.

Both houses were found in excellent order; tastefully and comfortably furnished. The supply of amusing papers and books appears sufficient. An associated entertainment has lately taken place.

Condition of  
house.

A clergyman had held a service in one of the dayrooms just before my visit.

Religious  
ministration,†

The Case-book, as usual, is carefully kept.

Case-book.

25th April, 1899.

# HAMPSTEAD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HAMPSTEAD  
HOUSE.

When this licensed house was last visited 19 gentlemen were in residence. Since then 4 have been admitted, and another patient is expected to arrive to-day. Of the patients admitted, one has been discharged, on recovery. These are the only changes which have taken place. There has been no death, accident, or acute illness. The number now remaining is 22. All the patients lately admitted appear suitable cases for asylum care. There is evidence of mental improvement observable in two of the cases under treatment, but none are at present fit for discharge. Only one gentleman was found in bed, suffering from chronic bronchitis. The others are in wonderfully good health.

Inspected on  
24th Nov.,  
1899.

Numbers.

Mental  
condition.

Health.

No patient has been subjected to seclusion or restraint since last inspection.

No restraint or  
seclusion.

Everything that was seen during the visit would indicate that the asylum continues to be managed in a most efficient manner, and that the patients are kindly and liberally treated.

Treatment.

The ministrations of religion continues to be carefully attended to. Books and papers are liberally provided, and occasionally associated entertainments are given.

Religious  
ministration.

Amusements.

The staff consists of a head attendant, a housekeeper, and five attendants.

Staff.

The registers, with the exception of the Medical Journal, are properly kept, and the Case-book, as usual, shows the great interest which Dr. Eustace takes in the patients under his care.

Records.

24th November, 1899.

HARTFIELD  
HOUSE.

## HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
14th April,  
1899.

Numbers.

Mental  
condition.

Health.

No restraint  
or seclusion.Improvements  
required.

Water supply

Additional  
baths required.Religious  
ministration.

Books.

The changes which have taken place here since last visit, in December, have been the following:—One admission, one discharge, and one death. The patients now on the books are 22 in number. All are said to be under certificates. The patient admitted since last visit is greatly improved, and ought soon to be fit for discharge. None of the others show any signs of mental improvement. The death was caused by general paralysis of the insane. The general health is at present very good: no one is confined to bed. Two of the gentlemen were out driving at the time of my visit, but returned before I left. The greater number were out in the garden, or in the grounds at the back of the house. Neither restraint nor seclusion appear to have been resorted to.

The patients were fairly neat, and the bedding was found in good order. Many of the bedrooms would require to be re-papered. The closet in the yard requires additional light and ventilation, and ought to receive more careful attention as regards flushing and general cleanliness. The water supply is stated to be inadequate, and steps should be taken, by the erection of tanks on the grounds, to secure sufficient pressure—not alone to meet sanitary requirements, but also to afford a supply in case of fire.

I must repeat the remark made in last report, that one bath is not sufficient to meet the demands of the number of residents in this establishment.

From the Chaplain's book it appears that eighteen gentlemen attended Mass on last Sunday.

The various books, including the Case-book, are properly kept.

14th April, 1899.

HARTFIELD  
HOUSE.

## HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
15th Sept.,  
1899.

Numbers.

There were then resident, . . .	22 gentlemen.
Admitted since, . . .	4 "
Discharged, . . .	3 "
Died, . . .	1 gentleman.

Leaving the same number as before on the books.

Condition.

One of the gentlemen lately admitted has been discharged, recovered; and one shows signs of improvement, and, it is to be hoped, will soon be able to return home. With this exception there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of recovery in the cases under care. One of the other admissions was a transfer from another licensed house. The cause of the death was congestion of the brain.

All the patients appeared to be in good health, and were fairly neat in their attire. HARTFIELD HOUSE.

Restraint has been resorted to in the cases of two gentlemen—in Restraint, one case for one, and in the other for two hours.

The greater number of the gentlemen were out in the grounds at the time of my visit—some at the rear of the building, and some in the garden. Nine of them are stated to go for drives, and the same number for country walks, at least twice a week. If the number taking part in these latter excursions could be increased, such exercise would be a beneficial change from the monotony of their existence in a walled garden. Exercise.

I am glad to report that since last visit many of the old bedrooms have been papered and painted. The closet in the yard is cleaner; the ventilation has been improved; the walls have been painted; and the cisterns and chains boarded up as suggested. The closets in the front of the house have also been painted and repaired. In accordance with our suggestion, a second bath has been obtained; but the plumbing work in connection with it has not yet been carried out. The room formerly used as a chapel has been fitted up as an additional sitting-room. Some new furniture has been provided in the various rooms, and the old has been repaired. Improvements.

The water supply is stated to have much improved as regards pressure. In addition, a pump has been erected which might be of use in case of fire. Water supply.

No change has taken place in the ministration of religion on Sundays and holidays. Religious ministration.

The Case-book and other medical records are carefully kept. Medical records.

In a former report attention was called to the number of voluntary boarders received into this establishment, of whom no record was kept. This practice still continues. Cases suffering from the effects of alcoholic excess are constantly coming in, remaining for a week or so, and then leaving. For these admissions there is no authority; no notification is made of their admission or discharge; nor is there anything to show that their residence in the institution was a voluntary act. Voluntary boarders.

The residence of voluntary boarders in licensed houses cannot be objected to under proper regulations; but without such regulations it would appear to us that the admission of persons without evidence that they enter the institution of their voluntary act, offers opportunities for very grave abuses.

We will, therefore, bring under the notice of the proprietors the regulations now in force in all private asylums with regard to the reception of such voluntary boarders, which, we trust, will be adhered to in the future.

15th September, 1899.

## HIGHFIELD.

## HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
25th April,  
1899.

## Numbers.

## Health.

## Conduct.

No restraint  
or seclusion.Condition of  
house.Training of  
staff.

## Recreations.

Religious  
ministration.

## Case book.

The changes which have taken place amongst the patients in this licensed house are as follow:—One lady has been admitted, one discharged, and one has died—leaving the names of 14 ladies on the books of the institution. The lady admitted is a suitable case for asylum care. Another lady, some little time under care, shows marked improvement, and ought to make a good recovery. I have entered her name in the Patients' Book. The one death was due to tuberculosis. The patients are in good health, and appear happy and contented. They were very quiet and well-behaved. Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last visit.

The house is at present undergoing the usual spring cleaning, so that some of the rooms were disturbed, but the others were cheerfully decorated, and comfortably furnished, and the arrangements, as far as possible, are those of a private house.

The staff consists of a matron and seven nurses. During the winter lectures have been given for their instruction, and that of the attendants at Hampstead House, by Dr. Eustace, on the course prescribed for the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. and several candidates are about to compete for that distinction.

Several ladies are to be taken to the seaside during the summer; an associated entertainment was lately held; and the supply of amusing books and papers seems sufficient.

The ministration of religion continues as heretofore. Three ladies are at present able to attend the parish church. A Catholic clergyman at times visits the two ladies of that faith.

The Case-book continues to be kept with the greatest care.

25th April, 1899.

## HIGHFIELD.

## HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
25th Nov.,  
1899.

## Numbers.

## Condition.

This licensed house at present contains eleven ladies. Since the last visit was paid, three ladies have been discharged, of whom one had recovered.

All were seen by me, and seemed happy and contented. They appeared to be carefully attended to, and kindly treated. The house was in excellent order, and everywhere presented a most comfortable and home-like appearance.

## Staff.

The staff consists of the lady superintendent, a matron, and six nurses. Of these the matron and two nurses have passed the examination, and hold the certificate of proficiency in nursing given by the Medico-Psychological Association.

Religious  
ministration.

There is no change in the ministration of religion.

## Amusements.

The amusements consist of associated entertainments of various kinds, and occasional outings to reviews, &c. A number of the ladies go for drives in the country.

## Records.

The books and registers, with the exception of the Medical Journal, are carefully kept.

25th November, 1899.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

The patients at present under certificates in this licensed house are 24 in number (9 gentlemen and 15 ladies), and one gentleman resides in the institution as a voluntary boarder. Since the last visit was paid, two ladies and two gentlemen have been admitted; one gentleman and three ladies have been discharged (of whom three had recovered); and one lady died from senile gangrene. The newly admitted patients are of unsound mind, and suitable cases for asylum care. The voluntary boarder understands the conditions of his residence. The patients appeared contented and happy. One lady complained of rough usage, and showed some scratches on her wrists; but I think these resulted from her habit of catching hold of every one who enters the ward. There is no entry of restraint or seclusion.

A very marked improvement has taken place, not alone in the accommodation provided in this establishment, but in the personal appearance and tidiness of the patients. This is due, in a very great degree, to the arrangement of having the clothing supplied by the matron when wanted. By this means the requirements of each patient are at once attended to. When the insane have to depend on their relatives for articles of dress the result is untidy and shabby clothing. Here the patients are properly dressed in accordance with their former position in life.

The new buildings are now completed, providing a sittingroom and smokingroom for the gentlemen, and a drawingroom for the ladies, with a diningroom common to both. In addition, there are new lavatories and bathrooms. The rooms in the old building are now tastefully and properly furnished; the floors are covered with linoleum, and the walls are nicely decorated and painted. The whole building is heated with hot water and lighted by electricity.

As regards exercise and amusement, carriage drives are provided for one or two of the patients every day, and three ladies take short walks in the country. Dances are given three times a week in the dining-hall, and the ladies assemble there every evening for music and games. The supply of illustrated papers and light literature in the sittingrooms appears liberal.

A Protestant Service is held once a week, at which about five gentlemen and six ladies attend. The Catholic clergyman frequently visits the members of his flock, who are five in number.

The staff at present is composed of a matron, a head nurse, and three attendants on the male side; and four nurses on the female side. A special nurse looks after both sides of the house at night, and her visits are recorded by a tell-tale clock.

The books and registers are properly kept.

Dr. Osborne, at the time of my visit, was enjoying a holiday, and Dr. Atkins was acting as his *locum tenens*.

LINDVILLE,

Inspected on  
30th May,  
1899.

Numbers,

Condition.

No restraint or  
seclusion.

Improvements,

Clothing.

New building

Heating and  
lighting.

Exercise.

Amusements.

Religious  
ministration.

Staff.

Night  
nursing

Books.

30th May, 1899.

## LINDVILLE.

Inspected on  
15th Dec.,  
1899.

## Statistics.

## LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

The following changes have taken place amongst the patients in this private asylum since it was last reported on (30th May, 1899):—

	Total	Gentlemen.	Ladies.
There were then resident, . . . .	24	9	15
Admitted since, . . . . .	10	6	4
Discharged, . . . . .	7	3	4
Remaining on this date, . . . .	27	12	15

In addition, the voluntary boarder, referred to in last report, still resides in the house.

**Mental condition.** Several of the patients admitted have since been discharged as recovery. Those who remain are suitable cases for asylum care. One or two show some signs of improvement, and in time may be considered fit for discharge. The bodily health of the patients is very good: no one is confined to bed.

**Health.** The records of restraint show that three ladies have been restrained by a strait jacket—two on two occasions, and one for short periods during thirty days. Seclusion does not appear to have been resorted to.

**Restraint.** Three gentlemen are taken out for drives, and all who are able to walk go for extended exercise on the country roads. None of the ladies at present care for driving, but three go for country walks.

**No seclusion.** The ministrations of religion is carefully attended to. The chaplains of the various religious denominations to which the patients belong pay frequent visits, and perform service in the institution, which the majority are able to attend. One lady and two gentlemen are able to attend the neighbouring churches of their respective religious denominations.

**Exercise.** The ministrations of religion is carefully attended to. The chaplains of the various religious denominations to which the patients belong pay frequent visits, and perform service in the institution, which the majority are able to attend. One lady and two gentlemen are able to attend the neighbouring churches of their respective religious denominations.

**Religious ministrations.** The staff on the male side consists of four attendants. On the female side the patients are in charge of the matron, who is a trained nurse; and there is also another certified nurse in charge, and four nurses. During the night the house is in charge of a night nurse, who visits the patients every hour.

**Staff.** The patients were neat and tidy in their persons, and appeared to be carefully attended to.

**Condition.** The accommodation now provided in this establishment deserves the highest commendation. The whole house is heated by hot water, and lighted by electricity. The rooms are comfortably and handsomely furnished, and decorated with plants and objects of interest. Since last visit the grounds on the male side have been tastefully laid out.

**High standard of accommodation.** The Case-books and Medical Registers are carefully kept.

**Medical records.** Dr. Osburne is assisted in the care of the patients by Dr. Claudia A. Prout Rowse.

15th December, 1899.

## HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HOUSE OF  
ST. JOHN OF  
GOD.Inspected on  
24th Feb.,  
1899.

Numbers.

Recent  
admissions.

Deaths.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

Conduct.

Day-room  
accommoda-  
tion.

Clothing.

Service of  
meals.New recrea-  
tion hall.

I visited the House of St. John of God on the 24th instant. At the last inspection, on the 17th October, 1898, there were 77 patients in residence. Since then 14 have been admitted; 5 have been discharged, of whom 3 had recovered, and 4 have died, leaving the names of 82 certified patients on the books. In addition to these, there are 7 voluntary boarders—the greater number of whom are aged clergymen.

As regards the certified patients lately admitted I have entered a note with reference to the mental condition of one, with whom I had a private interview, and whose case will require further careful consideration. The remainder would appear suitable cases for asylum care.

The deaths were due to the following causes:—Epilepsy, general paralysis, cerebral effusion, and old age, respectively.

At present only one patient suffers from general paralysis; only two are epileptics; and none are returned as actively suicidal.

The records of restraint and seclusion contain entries of the seclusion of one gentleman on two occasions, for a total period of forty-eight hours; and of the restraint, by a strait waistcoat, of two patients—one for twelve and the other for forty-eight hours—to prevent the removal of surgical dressing, and of clothing.

The patients during my visit were quiet and well-behaved, though there are a few troublesome cases under care.

Unfortunately at the present time one dayroom has to contain not only the excitable, but also one or two helpless patients. Within a few days, the Prior tells me, a new dayroom will be opened for use, when these two classes, whose association must be a constant source of anxiety, will be provided with separate apartments, and the numbers in the old dayroom will be considerably reduced. Already an ante-room, opening into this room, has been provided, which greatly increases its capacity, and renders it more comfortable.

The patients were neat and tidy, and their clothing fairly good. As I have frequently pointed out, in former reports, there are special difficulties in obtaining suitable clothing for the insane of the class in this institution, as it is almost impossible to procure a sufficient supply from the friends.

I saw the patients at dinner. The food was good, and the meal was served with due attention to propriety, and to the requirements of modern civilisation.

The new halls are now in use, and provide excellent accommodation. Here all the patients dine, with the exception of the more troublesome, who still continue to take their meals in the main building.

The new entertainment room—a temporary building, described in last report—is now completed. It is provided with a stage at one end, and an excellent full-sized billiard table has been purchased for it. Frequent entertainments, such as concerts and magic lantern shows, are provided in this room.

House of St. John of God.	In the general sittingroom the supply of books and papers would appear sufficient, but the dayroom for troublesome patients might be rendered more attractive by a better supply of amusing literature, and of objects of interest.
Supply of books, &c.	As regards employment, twelve patients are said to assist the attendants; but amongst the insane of this class, who have been brought up to look on manual labour as degrading, very few can be got to turn to work as an aid to their treatment.
Employment.	All who are able walk round the grounds daily; none are stated to be confined to the airing courts; about thirty take prolonged exercise in the country twice a week; and nine are, on their own parole, allowed to go where they like.
Exercise.	The books and registers, including the Case-books, are carefully kept.
Books.	

25th February, 1899.

# HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

House of St. John of God.	The last report on this licensed house was dated 25th February, 1899. Since then it has been visited on several occasions.
Inspected on 18th Nov., 1899.	The changes which have taken place amongst the inmates since the last report was written are as follow:—
Statistics.	

On register 24th February, 1899,	82
Admitted since, . . . . .	34
Total, . . . . .	116
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	24
Discharged, unrecovered, . . . . .	11
Died, . . . . .	4
Total, . . . . .	39

leaving 77 at present in residence. In addition to these certified patients there are 7 voluntary boarders.

Mental condition.	All the gentlemen admitted, and who still remain under treatment, would appear to be suitable cases for asylum care. Some few patients seem to have improved; but I saw none who are yet fit for discharge.
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Causes of deaths.	The causes of the four deaths were as follow:—Exhaustion, inanition, apoplexy, and general paralysis of the insane.
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Restraint and seclusion.	The register of restraint and seclusion shows that restraint, by a strait jacket, was used in one case for a period of twenty-four hours; and seclusion for a period of eight hours. Both these entries refer to the same patient.
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Health.	The general health has been excellent: only one patient was found in bed; although there are several very feeble and helpless cases.
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General condition	All the gentlemen were found in their dayrooms or airing courts. They were fairly clean and tidy in their appearance. No one made any complaint, except of undue detention.
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Day-rooms.	The series of sittingrooms, which afford an efficient means of classifying the patients according to their mental condition, are now all occupied. This has done away with the overcrowding which
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formerly existed amongst the infirm and acute cases. These rooms are comfortably furnished, with the exception of the dayroom for the more troublesome patients, which might with advantage be made somewhat more home-like. House of  
St. John of  
God.

The bedding is very good; but more care should be given to it. Beds.  
In every case an under blanket should be placed between the patient and the waterproof sheet, where the latter is used. The sheets should be more frequently changed, as in some cases they were not so clean as they ought to be.

I saw the dinner served in the various dining-halls. The meal was good, appeared to be much relished, and was served with due attention to propriety and order. Service of  
meals.

The Prior tells me that only twelve patients can be induced to employ themselves in any way. As previously pointed out, it is almost impossible to get the insane of this class to engage in any form of manual work. Employment.

About sixteen gentlemen are able to take prolonged exercise in the country. Exercise.

Concerts, magic lantern entertainments, &c., are frequently given in the new recreation room. Amusements.

There appeared to be a fair provision of books and papers for the use of the patients.

In charge of the institution, there is the Prior at the head; Dr. Staß O'Connell in medical charge; while twenty-three members of the Brotherhood, assisted by nine paid attendants, look after the patients.

The various books and registers, including the Case-book, are carefully kept. Records,

The religious wants of the patients are, as might be expected, carefully attended to. Almost all attend Mass on Sundays and holidays. Religious  
ministration.

18th November, 1899.

## ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL (DUBLIN).

ST. PATRICK'S  
HOSPITAL.

Since the beginning of the present year the mansion of St. Edmundshury, situated near Lucan, has been opened by the Board of Governors of this institution for the reception of patients. Dr. Molony has been transferred to it as Medical Superintendent, whilst Dr. R. R. Leeper succeeds him here in the same capacity. Inspected on  
30th June,  
1899.

The mansion of St. Edmundshury, situated in a healthy and beautiful locality, is surrounded by a demesne of 200 acres, and affords the advantages of fresh air and facilities for exercise which are so important in the treatment of mental diseases. Opening of  
country  
auxiliary.

The Governors are to be congratulated on having successfully carried out this scheme, so long in contemplation, of acquiring a sanatorium in connection with St. Patrick's Hospital so well adapted to meet the requirements of patients in need of a country life and healthy surroundings.

In this old institution a great deal of work has been carried out during the present year. The drainage system, which was in a very insanitary condition, as evidenced by the inroads of swarms of rats, Improvements.

**St. Patrick's Hospital.** has been entirely overhauled; the pipes taken up, where necessary, and relaid on concrete, and old and unused drains have been closed up.

A great deal of outside painting and whitewashing has been carried out, and it has been decided to remove some of the old useless walls and sheds which occupy so much of the small area of ground provided for the exercise and recreation of the patients.

**Staff.** The appointment of a Head Attendant has also been decided upon—an appointment so important for the maintenance of discipline on the male side, and for the proper care of the male patients.

Efforts are also being made to improve the status of the whole staff. With this view, and also to retain in the service high-class and experienced attendants, the improvement of their accommodations should receive consideration. The quarters at present occupied by the nurses and attendants in this establishment are much inferior in point of comfort to those found in modern asylums; and, in some instances, are most inconveniently and unsuitably situated, as some of the nurses have to reside in the basement of the male block.

**Accommodation.** It is also in contemplation to obtain additional dayroom space. At present the only dayrooms are the corridors or the rooms in which the meals are served. If the corridors are used as sittingrooms, the doors of the bedrooms, which open off them, have to be kept shut, and so cannot be properly ventilated; otherwise, if left open, these rooms are occupied by the patients both by night and day, and cannot be kept tidy. If the diningrooms are used as sittingrooms the food cannot be properly served.

The male side, as described in last report, is gloomy and poorly furnished. Efforts should be made to render it brighter, by painting, decoration, and new furniture.

Some of the floors of the bedrooms in the basement have been renewed, but many still remain to be done. They should be made of pitch pine laid on a concrete bed, covered by mastic; the walls should be cemented so as to make these rooms suitable for patients of unclean habits, of whom, I am sorry to say, there are a large proportion in the establishment.

**Statistics.** During the past six months the following changes have taken place:—Nine (5 males and 4 females) have been admitted; 7 (4 males and 3 females) have been discharged; 2 females died; and 9 females have been transferred to the auxiliary at Lucan, leaving on the books of the establishment the names of 100 patients (37 males and 63 females).

The new admissions appear to have been suitable cases for asylum care. The deaths, which both occurred among the females, were due to general paralysis and senile decay.

**Health.** The general health is very good, especially having regard to the disturbed state of the drainage.

**Restraint and seclusion.** The records of restraint and seclusion show that no restraint has been used since the 14th March; since then 2 males and 1 female have been in seclusion for short periods.

**Records.** I am glad to be in a position to report that records are now kept not alone of the cases of restraint and seclusion, but also that Case Books have been instituted, giving the histories of the cases under treatment and the various changes which may occur from day to day in their mental and bodily condition.

The patients were, as a rule, neat and clean in their persons. As pointed out in past reports, there are here a number of troublesome, untidy, dirty, and mischievous patients, requiring constant supervision in order to keep them in proper order.

About 18 patients are induced to occupy themselves in various ways; of these 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies do house-work; 4 gentlemen work in the garden, and 7 ladies sew or knit. The occupation of the patients is most important—especially in this establishment, where the means of exercise are so limited.

A new carriage has been obtained, and driving parties go out twice a day. Picnics (generally to St. Edmundsbury) are frequently given. A few patients are able to attend the theatres, &c. The supply of books and papers would appear liberal. On the male side there is a billiard-room, and the table has lately been done up.

The attendance at Divine Service continues as described in last year's report. The Roman Catholics still receive the ministrations of the clergymen of the parish, who attend without salary.

The staff continues numerically the same as at the last visit.

Two night nurses take charge of the females, and one male attendant looks after the male side during the night. The services of trained nurses are obtained in cases of illness requiring special nursing. The members of the staff on the female side are at present undergoing a course of instruction, in order to obtain the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

The Board of Governors and the Medical Superintendent are exhibiting great energy in their efforts to improve the old institution, but much still remains to be done.

13th July, 1899.

#### ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL (DUBLIN).

This institution was last visited on the 30th June last. There were then resident 100 patients—37 gentlemen and 63 ladies. Since then the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—Ten—2 gentlemen and 8 ladies—have been admitted; 18—7 gentlemen and 11 ladies—have been discharged; and 3—1 gentleman and 2 ladies—have died; leaving on the register of the establishment the names of 89 patients—31 gentlemen and 58 ladies.

This shows a considerable reduction of the population, due to an effort on the part of the Governors to get rid of some of the old chronic and hopeless patients, to whom further residence in the hospital could have been no special advantage.

Of the patients at present in residence—

10 gentlemen and 15 ladies are maintained free;  
5 " " 16 " " partially supported;  
16 " " 27 " contribute more than the cost of their maintenance.

The deaths were due to uraemic convulsions, pneumonia, and bronchitis, respectively.

ST. PATRICK'S  
HOSPITAL.

Condition of  
patients.

Employment.

Exercise and  
recreation.

Religious  
ministration.

Night nursing.

Training of  
staff.

ST. PATRICK'S  
HOSPITAL.

Inspected on  
1st Dec.,  
1899.

Statistics.

Deaths.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.	The establishment has been visited by an epidemic of measles, which attacked several of the ladies. Otherwise the general health
Health.	has been wonderfully good, there being only one gentleman and two ladies at present in bed.
No restraint or seclusion.	Neither restraint nor seclusion have been resorted to since the last visit.
Medical records.	The Case-books show that careful notes are made of the changes which take place in the mental and bodily condition of the cases under care.
Amusements.	The amusements continue to be carefully attended to. Drives are given twice a day. A few patients are able to enjoy amusements outside. Books and newspapers would appear to be liberally provided, and a billiard table is kept up for the gentlemen.
Employment.	Nine gentlemen have now been induced to occupy their time in some form of manual work, such as gardening and house work.
Religious ministrations.	Seventeen patients are able to attend Divine Service held in the house, while four go out to the neighbouring church. None of the Catholic patients are at present able to attend Mass outside.
Staff.	Since the last report was written a Head Attendant has been appointed, in accordance with previous suggestions. No further change has been made in the strength of the staff. Three nurses have obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association.
Improvements.	Many improvements have been carried out; the dayrooms have been painted and papered; and some outside painting has also been done. Suitable dining-halls have been provided for the attendants, and steps have been taken to improve the pay and surroundings of the staff, though much still remains to be done as regards the improvement of their accommodation.
Objections to curtailing grounds of institution.	Many of the old walls surrounding the building, which blocked out light and air, have been pulled down, leaving more room for exercise and recreation. I understand, however, that a proposal is about to be made to hand over a piece of ground at the bottom of the garden for the use of Madame Steevens' Hospital. So long as St. Patrick's continues to be used for the treatment of the insane, every inch of the small area of ground attached to it is required for the use of the patients, and the loss of any portion would be most detrimental to the interests of the institution. I trust, therefore, the Governors will not accede to the proposal.

2nd December, 1899.

# ST. EDMUNDSBURY PRIVATE ASYLUM (DUBLIN).

ST. EDMUNDSBURY.	This house has been open for the reception of patients since March last, and since then 18 ladies have been received, of whom 2 have been discharged recovered, and 3 have been sent back to St. Patrick's Hospital. All the present residents are perfectly quiet and well-behaved: two were said to have had slight suicidal tendencies on admission, but they now appear fairly contented, and seem to enjoy wandering about the fields.
Inspected on 5th Aug., 1899.	
Numbers.	
Condition.	

The mansion and surrounding grounds provide excellent accommodation for insane patients of the wealthy class. The house presents all the aspects of a comfortable and luxurious home. Throughout there is an entire absence of any appearance of restraint or of anything which would call to mind the usual surroundings of an asylum. There are no locked doors, no bars on the windows, and the ladies wander from room to room as they please. The sittingrooms and diningrooms are large and lofty, and afford most charming views of the surrounding scenery. Both these rooms and the bedrooms are furnished in good taste, and with due consideration of the requirements of the inmates.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY.  
High standard of accommodation.

I saw the table prepared for dinner. The most careful attention appears to be paid to the service of the meal. The appointments were those of a modern *table d'hôte*, the table was decorated with flowers, the tablecloth and napkins were white and fresh, the silver, glass and china were such as one sees at a modern dinner table. These small matters are of great importance in the treatment of the insane.

Service of meals.

The estate contains 200 acres, and is beautifully wooded, affording most charming walks along the river bank. The garden—part of which is laid out with flower beds, which are now exceedingly gay and tastefully arranged—provides a resort admirably suited for patients of the class received here, where they can lounge and sit as they were accustomed when at home.

Recreation grounds.

The water supply is pumped by a gas engine from springs near the river to storage tanks on the top of the house, and there are large tanks for the collection of rain water.

Water supply.

As regards fire appliances, huckets filled with water have been placed in the various galleries. A few hand fire engines might prove useful in extinguishing a fire on its first outbreak.

Precautions in case of fire.

The sanitary arrangements appear to have been fitted up with due regard to modern ideas on the subject, and with proper attention to the wants of the insane.

Sanitary arrangements.

The staff consists of the Medical Superintendent, Visiting Staff, Physician, five nurses, and eight domestic servants. One of the nurses has had some hospital training, and Dr. Molony is preparing the others for the Medico-Psychological Association Certificate.

Two of the ladies are able to attend Divine Service at the neighbouring Parish Church, and a short service is held in one of the sittingrooms on Sundays; but as yet no regular Chaplain has been appointed.

Religious ministrations.

Driving parties are taken to different parts of the surrounding country, and the ladies walk about the grounds in the morning and evening.

Exercise.

A Case-book is now kept, and the various registers are written up to date.

Records.

I certainly can congratulate the Governors on the wisdom they have shown in the purchase of this charming mansion and estate, so suitable for the object for which it was acquired.

9th August, 1899,

## ST. VINCENT'S

## ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

Inspected on  
7th and 9th  
June, 1899.

Numbers.

Recent

admissions.

Restraint.

Condition.

Exercise.

Employment  
and recreation.

Generosity of  
founder.

Staff.

Structural  
alterations.

Books.

There are at present in this establishment 103 ladies under certificates. Since the last visit was paid (in December) 7 have been admitted, and 10 have been discharged, all of whom had recovered. No death has occurred. One of the fresh admissions has already been discharged; the others are insane, and properly detained. In a few cases improvement was apparent, of which an entry was made in the Patient's Book. Restraint has been resorted to on two occasions—in one case for two hours, and in the other for one and a-half hours. In both cases the restraint used was a strait waistcoat. All the ladies appeared to be contented and happy, and no complaints were made. About a dozen either walk or drive every week, and almost all are able to take exercise in the grounds of the institution. Fifty-four are stated to employ themselves in various ways, such as needlework, painting, and housework. Entertainments are frequently given during the winter months.

The founder of the institution—Dr. Fitzpatrick—in addition to his many other generous acts, directed that his library should be sold, and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of books for the use of the inmates. By this munificent action a plentiful supply of books will always be in the hands of the inmates of the establishment.

The staff remains unchanged. Two nurses take charge of the patients during the night.

The structural alterations, to which reference was made in previous reports, have now been taken in hand. The old connecting passage between the buildings has been removed, and the new block, which will occupy this site, has already been commenced. This block will provide dayrooms, principally for acute patients, and will be a great improvement to the accommodation. The contract for the work will, it is expected, be completed in about twelve months.

The registers and books were examined, and found to be regularly kept.

9th June, 1899.

STEWART  
INSTITUTION.

Inspected on  
11th Aug.,  
1899.

Statistics.

Condition of  
imbecile  
children.

## STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

This establishment at present contains on one side 76 private insane patients—31 males and 45 females—of whom one man and one woman are supported by Government contribution, being the remnants of the lunatics removed from the Richmond Cells.

On the other side there are 91 imbecile children—52 boys and 39 girls. These are partly supported by the charity, partly by contributions of relatives; and there are a few who may be classed as paying boarders. The appearance of both boys and girls was satisfactory, and does credit to the staff. They were neat and clean in their persons, and appear to be carefully attended to.

Amongst the insane patients the following changes have taken place since the beginning of the year:—

	Males.	Females.
Admitted,	5	13
Discharged,	2	7
Died,	1	1

One voluntary boarder has been admitted, and discharged, and another still remains in the institution.

STEWART  
INSTITUTION.

The deaths are returned as caused by disorganisation of the brain, Deaths,  
and brain softening, respectively.

I saw all the patients, with three exceptions—two of whom are absent on leave, and one out for the day. Amongst the newly-admitted patients are one or two who appear to be improving, and who will in time, I hope, make good recoveries. The general health Health.  
is very good, only two gentlemen being confined to bed.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to during the present year. No restraint or seclusion.

Since the last inspection in December, 1898, many improvements Improvements.  
have been carried out. A new sittingroom has been provided for the more troublesome ladies; the high wall surrounding the male yard, which was such an objectionable feature, has been removed; a good deal of sanitary work—such as the relaying of sewer pipes and putting in pedestal closets—has been executed; many of the floors have been oiled and bees-waxed—thus conducing to the health and comfort of the patients. Amongst other improvements contemplated by Dr. Rainsford is the establishment of a diningroom for the better class of patients, where the ladies and gentlemen will dine together. Nothing is more important in the treatment of this class of patient than the keeping up of habits of propriety and of good behaviour. For this reason an associated dinner table, where the meals are served with due regard to modern ideas, has a marked influence in improving the habits of the insane.

The staff in charge of the lunatic patients consists of a head male Staff.  
attendant, 3 ordinary male attendants, a matron, and 12 nurses. It has been decided to appoint a night nurse, and this official will come on duty in a few days. A great improvement is discernible in the discipline of the staff, and in the order of the establishment.

The patients were neat and tidy in their persons and dress, and testify to the attention paid to them. About ten of each sex go out for drives twice a week, and excursion parties are sent to various places of amusement. Condition of insane patients.  
Exercise and recreation.

About 18 gentlemen and 20 ladies attend Divine Service, which is held in the institution. The Catholic patients go every Sunday to Mass at the neighbouring Church, in charge of the attendants, and are visited from time to time by the clergymen of the parish. Divine Service.

The provision in case of fire consists of manual engines, and hand buckets, which are kept full of water. At the end of the new block in the imbecile department is an emergency stairs, which ought to afford ready egress from this side of the house. From the blocks for the insane patients the means of escape would appear sufficient. Precaution against fire.

The Case-book, giving the histories of the various cases under Medical treatment, does much credit to Dr. Rainsford, who has such a records.  
multiplicity of duties to perform.

11th August, 1899.

STEWART  
INSTITUTION.

## STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

Inspected on 5th Dec., 1899.	On my visit to this institution, I find the following changes have taken place amongst the private patients since the last report was written on the 11th August:—
Statistics.	There were then on the books the names of 31 males and 45 females. Since then 1 male and 3 females have been admitted; 2 males and 5 females have been discharged; and 2 males have died—leaving on the register at the present time 28 males and 43 females. One lady is at present absent on trial.
Deaths.	The deaths (both of which occurred on the male side) are recorded as due to senile decay and oedema of lungs.
Seclusion.	The records of restraint and seclusion show that one lady was secluded on three occasions.
Condition and treatment.	All the patients appeared to be well looked after and kindly treated. No complaints were made, except such as resulted from insane delusions.
Health.	Both ladies and gentlemen were found in their sittingrooms. They were neat and tidy in their persons. Only three ladies are confined to bed. I would suggest that, if practicable, all patients confined to bed should be brought as close together as possible, so as to admit of their constant supervision.
Service of meals.	I saw some of the better class patients at dinner in the new dining-hall lately established by Dr. Rainsford. The ladies and gentlemen were dining together, and the meal was served in accordance with the routine of a modern <i>table d'hôte</i> . Nothing is of more importance in the treatment of such patients than keeping up the surroundings to which they were accustomed in their own homes.
Improvements	Various improvements are in progress. Amongst others, a new laundry is in course of erection. This will prove a boon to the whole institution. Carpets have been provided alongside the beds. Some of the passages on the ground floor are being tiled.
Night nursing.	A night nurse has been appointed, and now attends to the wants of the patients during the night.
Records.	The books and registers are carefully kept.

5th December, 1899.

## VERVILLE

## VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM

Inspected on 14th April, 1899.	Since this licensed house was last visited the following changes have taken place:—Two ladies have been admitted, 2 discharged, and 1 has died, leaving the names of 26 on the books of the establishment. One of the ladies admitted had only lately been discharged. She was taken home by her husband, but was found unmanageable, and had to be brought back. She at present suffers from great mental disturbance. The other case admitted had previously been under care in two other similar institutions, and requires asylum treatment. In only one case did I find evidence of mental improvement, of which I made an entry in the Patient's Book. The death was certified as due to consumption. No entry appears of the use of
Numbers.	
Mental condition.	
Death.	
No restraint or seclusion.	restraint or seclusion since last visit.



The ladies were in their sittingrooms, with the exception of two who remain in their rooms, and of two or three noisy and troublesome cases who are kept out in the garden when the weather is fine. All were fairly neat and tidy in their persons. VERVILLE.  
—  
Condition.

Since the last visit very little progress has been made with the building work. The sanitary block is little above the foundations; the diningroom and the new apartments are not furnished or ready for use, so that the crowded condition of the sittingrooms, referred to in last report, still continues. The want of a separate refectory must be especially felt, as without it the meals have to be served in one of the sittingrooms. This must interfere greatly with the proper service of the meals, and with that order and regularity which should prevail in such an establishment. Progress of  
building works.

The Chaplain's Book shows that the ministration of religion is regularly maintained on Sundays and holidays, when about 16 patients are able to be present. Religious  
ministration.

No alteration has been made in the numerical strength of the staff. Staff.

The books and registers are duly entered up. Books.

14th April, 1899.

#### VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

On my visit to this licensed house, I find that there is an increase of two in the number of patients on the books of the establishment. On the 14th April last the names of 26 ladies were on the books, and since then 5 have been admitted, 2 have been discharged, and 1 has died, leaving 28 ladies in residence at present. One lady, admitted suffering from the effects of stimulants and narcotics, is now improved, and ought in a short time to be discharged. Another similar case, who has been here some time longer, is also convalescent, and should soon be allowed to return to her family. The death was due to cardiac syncope. Restraint appears to have been resorted to twice, in two cases, for a period of one hour and five minutes, respectively. VERVILLE.  
—  
Inspected on  
22nd Sept.,  
1899.  
—  
Numbers.  
  
Restraint.

The ladies were, with one exception, quiet and well-behaved. They were fairly neat and clean. At the time of my visit, as the day was showery, they were taking exercise in the garden; but I am informed that at other times they walk round the grounds, and twice a week twelve of them go for drives in the country, and three are able to take walking exercise on the country roads. Condition and  
conduct.  
Exercise.

I was pleased to find that one old lady, who had refused to leave her bed for some time, has now been induced to go down to the sitting-room.

Since the last visit was paid the new building has been opened for the occupation of the patients, and has now been fully and suitably furnished, and provides the following additional accommodation:—A sittingroom, dining-hall, dormitory, two bedrooms. Additional  
accommo-  
dation.

<b>VERVILLE.</b>	The diningroom is a great improvement to the establishment, adding much to the comfort of the patients. The room is sufficiently large for the number of patients, and the table laid for dinner was supplied with the accessories of a modern dinner table—knives, forks, tumblers, and clean linen. The patients now dine at 4 o'clock, and have luncheon in the middle of the day.
<b>Service of meals.</b>	
<b>Farther works.</b>	The sanitary block is built and plastered; but the baths and water closets are not completed, nor has any of the plumbing work been done. From this block a fire-escape will provide an additional egress for this part of the building in case of fire.
<b>Precautions in case of fire.</b>	
<b>Bedrooms.</b>	The sleeping-rooms in the old building were found in good order. The beds and bedding are clean and well kept. The additional sittingroom must prove a great advantage, relieving the overcrowding which heretofore existed in these rooms.
<b>Staff.</b>	The staff at present consists of a Lady Superintendent, a Matron, and five nurses for day duty. During the night a nurse is now on duty, and patrols the establishment; whilst in most cases the day nurses sleep in the rooms with the patients.
<b>Religious ministrations.</b>	The Chaplain's Book shows that 19 patients attend Mass, and that a clergyman regularly attends on Sundays and holidays.
<b>Records.</b>	The Case-book is carefully kept.

22nd September, 1899.

#### WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

<b>WOODBINE LODGE.</b>	
<b>Inspected on 19th April, 1899.</b>	There has been no change amongst the inmates of this licensed house since the last report was written. The same six ladies remain under care; none of them show any signs of mental improvement, all are quiet and well-behaved. They were tidy in their appearance, and seemed to be well cared for. No complaints were made to me. Open air exercise is taken every morning. Only one lady is able to attend Church in the village. Efforts should, I think, be made either to send a larger number to their respective places of worship, or to obtain more frequent visits from their clergy.
<b>No changes.</b>	
<b>Condition.</b>	
<b>Religious ministrations.</b>	
<b>Condition of house.</b>	The various rooms were in good order. It is proposed to repaper and paint the diningroom and the hall. Since my last visit, I observe that a bookcase has been provided in the sittingroom, containing a supply of books for the amusement of the patients. The bookcase is open, so that access to its contents is possible at all times.
<b>Water supply.</b>	The supply of water is sufficient for sanitary and other purposes; but, as there are no fire appliances, it would not be available in the event of the outbreak of fire.
<b>Staff.</b>	The staff remains numerically unchanged.
<b>Books.</b>	The various books, including the Case-book, are properly kept up to date.

19th April, 1899.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

On my inspection to-day I found the same six ladies resident who were seen at the last visit in April. All of them suffer from chronic insanity, and no change has taken place, either in their mental or bodily condition. They are quiet and well-behaved, and only one is of unclean habits. Two are very old and feeble. Of these, one remains almost constantly in her bedroom during the severe weather, as she is a martyr to rheumatism.

The arrangements for the care and comfort of the patients appear satisfactory. Since the last visit the diningroom has been papered and painted, and new linoleum has been laid down in the hall.

Only one lady is able to attend the Parish Church. The clergyman of the parish visits the house at intervals.

Exercise in the open air is taken whenever the weather permits.

There are no appliances for dealing with an outbreak of fire, but escape from the bedrooms would not be difficult.

The Case-books and Medical Journal are properly kept by the Visiting Physician.

WOODBINE LODGE.

Inspected on 27th Dec., 1899.

No changes. Condition.

Improvements.

Religious ministrations, Exercise.

Medical records.

27th December, 1899.

ARMAGH WORKHOUSE.

In this workhouse 17 men and 27 women are classified as belonging to the imbecile class. Of these, 2 men and 2 women are epileptics; and 4 men and 7 women are of unclean habits.

It is unnecessary for me to refer to the condition of the male inmates, as a change is about to be made in the staff, and it is to be hoped an improvement in the state of this department will result.

The women were clean and fairly well looked after. The nurse in charge appears attentive, and anxious to carry out her duties to the best of her ability. An attempt has been made to add to the comfort of the patients by providing some bedsteads of modern type, with hair mattresses. Perhaps the Guardians will take into consideration the desirability of improving the accommodation for the men. Their dormitory is badly ventilated, the ceiling is low, and a privy is just outside the window. In many of the beds nothing but loose straw is provided for the inmates to lie on.

It cannot be expected that much will be done at present, pending the operation of the provisions in the Local Government Act, under which steps may be taken to provide more suitable arrangements for the care of these imbecile inmates, by collecting them from the workhouses of the various Unions into one building, where treatment in accordance with the requirements of their mental condition would be afforded to them.

The Guardians will, I am sure, agree that nothing is more urgently required, as it is impossible in dealing with such small numbers to provide sufficient attendants for the nursing of those who are unable to care for themselves, or to afford suitable employment for those who might be made industrious and contented.

ARMAGH WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on 29th March, 1899.

Numbers, Condition.

Dormitory accommodation.

Provision made by Local Government Act for care and treatment.

29th March, 1899.

BALLYMENA  
WORKHOUSE

## BALLYMENA WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
4th January  
1899.

## Statistics.

The lunatics maintained under contract with the Governors of the Belfast District Asylum now number 112 (56 of each sex), and the changes which have taken place amongst these inmates since last inspection are as follow:—Ten men and 6 women have been received from Belfast Asylum; 1 man was discharged on recovery; 5 men and 3 women were sent back to Belfast Asylum; and 2 men and 4 women have died. The deaths were all from ordinary causes, and call for no remarks.

Condition of  
lunatics.

Both men and women appear to be well dressed, and fairly clean in their persons. In only one instance did I find greater supervision necessary. This was in the case of a patient inattentive to the call of nature. Such cases of insanity are hardly suitable for workhouse care.

## Employment.

Unfortunately on the male side there appears to be a great lack of employment, and on both male and female sides a much larger number might, with benefit to themselves, be engaged at work of some sort. At present there is no farm work available. Perhaps the Guardians would consider the advisability of converting the land attached to the workhouse into a market garden—thus affording employment all the year round for the inmates, and adding to the profit at present derived from this land, as vegetables so near a large town ought to find a ready sale. One man is employed as a shoemaker, and possibly it might be arranged to employ others at some handicraft.

On the female side a larger number might be engaged at washing and sewing.

Dayroom  
accommodation.

The dayrooms on both sides, when the patients, owing to wet weather, are all obliged to remain indoors, are overcrowded, and, as the water closets and lavatories are at one end, shut off only by a partition, the sanitary surroundings cannot be commended. At the same time the health of the patients is wonderfully good—only one being confined to bed on each side.

## Health.

Condition of  
wards

The rooms are very devoid of furniture, but are well heated by a stove, the flue of which warms the dormitory above.

The bedding is very good; the sheets are clean, and the blankets sufficient. Under blankets are provided on the female, but not on the male side.

Delft chamber utensils are now supplied on each side.

## Dietary.

I saw the preparations for dinner. The dietary is the same as at the Belfast District Asylum. The dinner on the day of my visit was of roast mutton. I think, however, that knives, forks, and delft plates might be supplied, thus improving the habits and conduct of the inmates.

Statistics  
relating to  
imbeciles.

The imbecile inmates of this workhouse now number 35 (16 men and 19 women). Since last inspection 8 men and 11 women have been admitted to the lunatic ward; 7 men and 9 women were dis-

charged—of whom 4 men and 8 women were sent to the Belfast District Asylum, having become too troublesome for care here—and 2 men and 1 woman have died. One of the deaths was caused by typhoid fever. Of the admissions, 1 man and 1 woman were sent over from Scotch asylums.

In the male imbecile ward the attendant in charge had only just been appointed, and, therefore, could not know very much about his duties. The inmates were, however, fairly clean. Ten of the imbecile men are employed at pumping; but, unfortunately, their work only lasts a short time every day.

The female ward is clean and well kept, and reflects credit on the nurse in charge.

No alteration has been made in the strength of the staff; and as yet no paid attendant has charge of the lunatic department during the night. The imbecile dormitories are visited at intervals by the nurse on night duty in the infirmary.

The daily ward-books, now kept by the charge attendants, are carefully written up, and do much credit to these officials.

During my visit I was accompanied by the Master, who gave me all the information I required.

4th January, 1899.

## BALLYSHANNON WORKHOUSE.

BALLYSHANNON  
WORKHOUSE

Inspected on  
12th Sept.,  
1899.

Number.  
Treatment.

I saw on the 12th instant the five inmates of this workhouse who are returned as of unsound mind.

There is no separate lunatic department in the workhouse, and, inasmuch as four out of the five are persons of slightly weak mind, differing but little from the infirm class with whom they are associated, no separate accommodation is needed for them. The fifth patient (A. J. H.) is destructive and degraded in her habits; and, therefore, needs the care and special mental nursing which is afforded in the asylum of the district, to which she should be sent, although not necessarily as a dangerous lunatic.

It is pleasant to notice the evident attempt which has been made by the Sisters of Mercy in charge of this workhouse to improve its condition, and to raise the standard of care and comfort above that which prevails in many similar institutions in this country.

Two special remarks which I would wish to make about the four quiet patients are that provision should be made for giving them a weekly warm bath; and that fresh vegetables should, as far as possible, throughout the year be included in their dietary.

Wire woven mattresses should also be substituted for the straw pillows now in use, and which, on the grounds of comfort and cleanliness, are so objectionable.

12th September, 1899

CLIFDEN  
WORKHOUSE.

## CLIFDEN WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
10th June,  
1899.Numbers.  
Condition and  
treatment.

Among the pauper inmates of the Clifden Workhouse, 5 men and 4 women are classed as lunatics or imbeciles. These poor people really differ from their associates only in being more weak-minded, or, in some cases, mildly insane; and so in all cases they need special attention to their tidiness, cleanliness, and general supervision.

While there is an evident anxiety to treat them kindly, this workhouse is not suitable for the care and treatment of such a helpless and afflicted class of our fellow beings. There are no trained attendants to take charge of them; there are no proper dayrooms in which they can sit when indoors; and there are no baths with a hot water supply, which are absolutely essential if the necessary personal cleanliness and freedom from loathsome vermin are to be maintained.

I would urge the Guardians to make every effort to have the lunatic and imbecile inmates placed in a special institution established under the provisions of the 76th Section of the Local Government Act, 1898, where they can be properly cared for, and where a weekly contribution towards their maintenance can be obtained out of the Local Taxation Account.

Employment.

I was pleased to learn that means of employment, so needful for the insane who are physically capable of working, have been found for some of these poor people.

30th June, 1899.

CLONMEL  
WORKHOUSE.

## CLONMEL WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
20th Sept.,  
1899.

Numbers.

In the lunatic wards of this workhouse there are at present 7 men and 14 women. In addition to these, four of each sex, classified as of unsound mind, live in the general wards, and associate with the other paupers. These latter are able to employ themselves, and are contented and happy.

In the lunatic wards two of each sex suffer from epilepsy, and one woman is of unclean habits. There is a paid attendant in each division.

Want of  
bathing and  
sanitary  
appliances.

In these wards the linen on the beds and on the inmates is infested with fleas; but, as the water supply is, I am informed, deficient, and as there are no fixed baths, wather-closets, or drainage, it is impossible to expect that insane persons, who require such constant care and supervision, can be properly attended to under such conditions.

I am sure the Guardians will agree in the opinion that all these inmates, who are unable to care for themselves through mental disease, should be collected in some establishment supplied with all the appliances necessary for their proper care and supervision; and it is to be hoped that at no distant date some such provision will be made for the insane scattered through the various workhouses of this county.

20th September, 1899.

## CORK WORKHOUSE.

CORK  
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on  
30th May,  
1899.

Numbers

Condition of  
females.

Overcrowding.

Accom-  
modation.Overcrowding  
in male wards.Accommoda-  
tion.

Staff.

Provision of  
accommodation  
for the chronic  
insane.

In the lunatic wards of this workhouse there are at present 90 males and 151 females, as contrasted with 98 male and 145 females, the numbers resident when these wards were last reported on. It is satisfactory to find that some diminution has taken place in the numbers in the male ward, where the accommodation is so limited. Of the patients at present in the wards, 17 males and 30 females are epileptic; and 21 males and 3 females of unclean habits.

The females are clean and neat in their persons; their bedding is clean; many of them are employed; and their whole condition reflects credit on those responsible for their care, especially having regard to the difficulties in properly caring for the insane crowded into such inadequate space, and with so few of the usual appliances for their proper treatment. So great is the overcrowding that at night 22 of these patients have to sleep two in one bed. The rooms set apart for their use by day consist of a shed and a small room, both much overcrowded. In these apartments they have to live and take their meals. Their only exercise ground is a yard surrounded by buildings.

The men are even worse off as regards accommodation. Although in no case do two sleep in one bed, yet so crowded are the beds in the dormitories that during the daytime the beds and bedding used by the cases of unclean habits have to be brought out into the yard where the other inmates take exercise. The only accommodation for occupation during the day, and where the meals have to be served, is a narrow lean-to shed on one side of a cheerless yard.

Neither the personal cleanliness nor the bedding of the men is so well looked after as that of the women, but every excuse must be made for the condition of patients so crowded as these are.

An additional attendant has, I understand, been lately appointed, so that there are now two attendants in both the male and female wards, and on each side a special attendant does duty during the night.

The inadequate accommodation in the lunatic wards of this workhouse has been frequently reported on and discussed in the past, and the matter was, I believe, under consideration at the last meeting of the Guardians.

Owing to the impossibility of finding space in the workhouse, and in view of the prospect of special legislation dealing with the care of the chronic insane, the matter has been from time to time postponed. Now, however, the desired legislation has come into force, so that the subject may at any time be dealt with.

Provision can be made for imbeciles and harmless lunatics in Ireland in two ways, viz.:—

- (1.) By providing additional buildings of a cheap character in connection with the district asylums.
- (2.) By putting in force the provisions of the new Local Government Act dealing with the care of harmless lunatics.

(1.) In some parts of Ireland it might be of advantage to provide additional buildings in connection with the district asylum as (a) the existing official staff could be utilised for the care of these patients, and (b) the full Government grant of 4s. per week for each patient could be claimed. The population of the Cork Asylum has, however,

CORK  
WORKHOUSE.

now reached almost the utmost limit to which such an institution ought to be allowed to grow.

(2.) The 76th section of the Local Government Act, 1898, enables the County Council to provide accommodation for these classes of the insane either by erecting new buildings, or by taking over for the purpose any workhouse or other suitable existing building in possession of the Guardians. Towards the cost of the patients so provided for a sum not exceeding 2s. per head per week will be paid out of the Local Taxation Account.

The number of lunatics now scattered through the various workhouses in the County Cork amounts to 480—195 men and 285 women. Additional accommodation is also required for a certain number of suitable chronic lunatics at present in the District Asylum, numbering about 270—155 men and 115 women. To these numbers may be added the wandering lunatics, who must eventually become a burden on the rates. In any scheme dealing with the requirements of the pauper lunatics of the County Cork, it may, therefore, be estimated that accommodation for at least 800 will be necessary.

Provision of  
accommodation  
for imbecile and  
epileptic cases.

As regards the mode of providing accommodation, the question as to the best means of dealing with the imbecile and epileptic lunatics is now engaging public attention in every country. In Germany and America colonies have already been established for these classes by purchasing estates, utilising existing buildings, and erecting others, of limited size and cheap construction, so as to accommodate small bodies of patients in separate houses scattered round the central executive block. This mode of providing for these classes of the insane has been favourably received by various County Councils throughout England and Scotland, and will, no doubt, in time be largely adopted. All authorities agree on the importance of providing in the first instance a sufficient area of land to allow ample space for the accommodation, recreation, and employment of the numbers to be afterwards received.

Provision of  
temporary  
accommodation

The subject is one which deserves the careful attention of those responsible for the care of the insane inmates of the Cork Workhouse, and should without delay be brought under the notice of the County Council. Whatever mode of dealing with the insane poor of the district is adopted, some time must elapse before any practical steps for their relief can be taken in hand. In the meanwhile, I would ask the Guardians to take any temporary steps in their power to improve the surroundings in the present lunatic wards. With this view I would repeat the suggestion made in my last report that a wooden building might be erected to accommodate about 30 male patients. This building should be placed, not in the male yard, but on the plot of ground on the other side of the building. By this means some better accommodation would be afforded for a few of the more intelligent patients, and more room would be left in the dormitory for the others.

I would also suggest that the shed on the female side should be extended so as to allow more space for the service of the meals, and more elbow room for the women during the day.

Above all I would suggest that every effort should be made to keep down the numbers by sending all suitable cases at once to the District Asylum.

30th May, 1899.



## DONEGAL WORKHOUSE.

DONEGAL  
WORKHOUSE.

On my visit to the Donegal Workhouse on the 13th instant, I found only two paupers classified as being of unsound mind.

Inspected on  
13th Sept.,  
1899.

No separate accommodation is provided, or is, in my opinion, necessary for them. Both are females, and they live in association with the other infirm patients. One is congenitally deficient, and is able to make herself useful by scrubbing and doing other household work. The other poor woman, who presented a somewhat untidy and neglected appearance, suffers from mental depression, and, in my opinion, she needs the care and protection afforded in the District Asylum, to which she is just as fully entitled as persons who, while mentally deranged, have committed an indictable offence, or have been found under circumstances denoting an intention of committing such an offence; and have, therefore, been committed to the asylum as dangerous lunatics under the 10th section of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118.

Condition and  
treatment.

Case for asylum  
treatment.

The Master should obtain from the District Asylum a "House" Farm, and the woman should be sent to the asylum under its authority.

It is extremely important that the workhouse officials should endeavour to keep any paupers of unsound or weak mind clean and tidy in their persons and surroundings.

Cleanliness.

20th September, 1899.

## DROMORE WEST WORKHOUSE.

DROMORE  
WEST  
WORKHOUSE.

I visited Dromore West Workhouse on the 31st ultimo, and saw the two paupers resident in it who were returned to us as being of unsound mind. Of these, one is a man, the other a woman. Both are aged imbeciles. The woman is somewhat untidy in her dress, and wears no boots; otherwise she seems to be well cared for, and lives in the nursery, helping to mind the children.

Inspected on  
31st July,  
1899.

Condition and  
treatment.

I consider that the straw palliasses on which these patients sleep should be replaced by more modern bedsteads—wire-woven frames with light mattresses; and means for giving them a warm bath at least once a week should be provided.

Beds.

Their diet consists of bread and tea for breakfast, and bread and milk for dinner and supper. I am sure that the able and careful Medical Officer of the workhouse will agree with me that it would be desirable to include in the dietary of these persons some fresh vegetables.

Dietary.

25th August, 1899.

NORTH  
DUBLIN  
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on  
5th July,  
1899.Numbers,  
Overcrowding.

## NORTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

The imbecile wards in this workhouse contain at present 188 inmates (54 males and 134 females). Unfortunately this shows no decrease in the numbers, so that the overcrowding described in former reports is as great as ever. Not only are the wards overcrowded, but the yards for recreation and exercise are utterly inadequate for the numbers. Nor is it possible to give up more room, or to set apart larger exercise grounds for their use. By no human possibility could more space be found for them in this workhouse, and, therefore, so long as the imbeciles remain here, their condition must be unsatisfactory. Suitable sittingrooms, diningrooms, and workshops are required for them; ground is required where the men could employ themselves at simple and light work, but these requirements could not be obtainable in this workhouse, as the whole space available is already covered by buildings, and crowded by human beings.

Establishment  
of auxiliary  
asylum  
recommended

The only way in which the condition of the insane can be improved is by removing them to some other locality. The Guardians are, I understand, only too anxious to do this; and, therefore, now that there is legal provision for so doing, they should free themselves from any responsibility in the matter by urging the County Council to provide accommodation for harmless lunatics in accordance with the 76th section of the new Local Government Act.

Under this section the County Council may provide an auxiliary lunatic asylum for the reception of chronic lunatics, either by taking for the purpose a workhouse or other suitable building, or by acquiring land and erecting buildings thereon. Towards the support of the inmates of these auxiliary asylums a sum of 2s. per week will be contributed for each lunatic out of the Local Taxation Account.

In the workhouses of County Dublin there are located about 500 imbeciles, and in the Richmond Asylum there are at least 300 harmless lunatics chargeable to the County who could be satisfactorily cared for in such an auxiliary institution.

Provision would, therefore, be required for at least 800, either by setting apart for their use some existing building, if such could be found, or by purchasing land and erecting thereon cheap buildings, such as those already existing for the purpose at the South Dublin Union.

Better provision for this class of the insane can be made by collecting large numbers together, as by this means the funds are available for the employment of an efficient staff and for the purchase of land sufficient for employment and recreation.

Of the 188 imbeciles at present located in the workhouse, 10 men and 45 women suffer from epilepsy; 7 men and 30 women are confined to bed; and 11 men and 16 women are of unclean habits. This latter class would require much more careful nursing than can be given by a workhouse staff.

Records.

On both male and female sides daily reports are kept of all matters of importance taking place in the wards.

Condition  
of females.

The condition of the female patients is wonderfully good, having regard to their limited surroundings. Many of them are employed, and they looked clean and well cared for.

Although a great deal of improvement has taken place, the male patients are still not so well looked after as the females. Thus, their hair might have been cleaner, and their clothing better looked after. I think the Head Nurse on the female side—who has been deputed by the Guardians to superintend this ward—should give more time to the duty. Perhaps the Guardians might give her some additional help, so as to allow her whole time to be spent in supervising the care of the patients on both sides.

NORTH  
DUBLIN  
WORKHOUSE.  
—  
Condition of  
males.

The staff consists of one attendant on the male side, with the supervision of a nurse from the female wards. On the female side there are two paid nurses. This staff might certainly with advantage be strengthened in both the male and female wards. During the night the inmates are visited by paid officials.

Staff.

Fifteen men and 70 women are employed. The men now wash their own clothing. Unfortunately this takes up the only bathroom. Perhaps by some extension of the laundry on the female side, the women could do the principal washing, leaving only the rough cleaning to be done by the men, for whom some more suitable employment might be found, such as cutting firewood, or picking hair. The great object should be to find work for all who can be found willing and able to do it.

Employment.

About 17 men and 30 women are able to attend their respective places of worship.

Religious  
ministration.

During my visit I was accompanied by the Master, who evidently takes a great interest in the care of the lunatics under his charge.

15th July, 1899.

# SOUTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

SOUTH  
DUBLIN  
WORKHOUSE.  
—  
Inspected on  
12th July,  
1899.

At this workhouse a separate department has been established for the accommodation of the imbeciles and harmless lunatics. It is situated at some distance from the parent institution, on high ground surrounded by fields. The buildings, constructed of wood covered with corrugated iron with a layer of felt interposed, consist of a number of separate blocks, comprising male and female departments, laundry, cookhouse, and chapel. Some of them, of more recent construction, are built on modern principles; heated by hot water, and afford excellent accommodation. The remaining buildings are of older date, but appear in fair repair. They are used as dayrooms, diningrooms, sleeping rooms, and as executive offices.

Accommo-  
dation.

I may take this opportunity of suggesting that the outside of the roofs and walls should be painted, so as to preserve the material from the effects of the weather; and that a lavatory should be built in connection with the male dormitory, as at present the men's lavatory is in a shed at some distance from the dormitory.

I would at the same time repeat my suggestion of last year that a larger bathroom should be provided for the women. If the corridor

Bath accom-  
modation.

SOUTH DUBLIN WORKHOUSE.	at the rear of the new dormitory were extended, the lavatory might be made to open off it.
Beds.	In the dormitories the number of spring bedsteads might by degrees be increased, and hair substituted for the straw at present in use.
Laundry arrangements.	The ironing-room and drying closet are in a different building, at some distance from the washroom. If by any means the whole of the washing and drying arrangements could be brought together, a great deal of time and labour would be saved, and the laundry work could be done better. Some more modern form of drying-closet would result in a great saving in fuel.
Numbers.	At present this department contains 247 imbeciles and harmless lunatics—of whom 80 are men and 167 women.
	Since the beginning of the year:—
	30 males, and 70 females—total 100 have been admitted;
	12 " 30 " " 42 " discharged; and
	13 " 19 " " 32 have died.
Epileptics.	The greater number of the epileptics have been removed from this department to the main building. I visited them afterwards in the wards to which they had been removed. They did not seem to have benefited by the change.
Health.	Twenty-one males and 66 females were found in bed, the greater number of these being bedridden cases, suffering from chronic disease, old age, or debility.
Employment.	Ten men are constantly employed on the land, of which there is about 1½ acres under cultivation. This supplies vegetables during the year for both men and women. Nine men are employed cleaning the house, and one repairs the men's clothing. Fifteen women are engaged at needlework; 13 wash in the laundry; and 4 are employed at house work.
Religious ministrations.	Fifty-nine men and 80 women attend their respective places of worship.
Records.	As stated in previous reports, the returns kept by the attendants in charge are very creditable. These returns show the admissions, discharges, and deaths, and also the various matters of importance which occur in these wards from day to day.
Staff.	The staff in the male department consists of two attendants, assisted by the trained nurse. In the female wards there is one trained nurse, one paid attendant, one laundress, and one cook. On both sides a paid attendant takes charge during the night.
Provision for chronic insane under Local Government Act, 1898.	Under the provisions of the new Local Government Act we may expect to see great improvements in the accommodation provided for the insane poor in Irish workhouses. Under this Act, County Councils may set apart workhouses or other buildings, or may provide land and erect buildings for the accommodation of the chronic and harmless insane. In the near future, therefore, we may hope to find the insane from the various workhouses in the county collected in one establishment. So far as this institution is concerned, the provision made for the insane inmates must be considered satisfactory; still, by collecting large numbers of this class in one colony, more liberal accommodation could be provided, and undoubtedly better supervision could be supplied, with due regard to economy.

12th July, 1899.

## GALWAY WORKHOUSE.

On the 12th instant I visited Galway Workhouse, and saw the inmates who are classified as of unsound mind. I was glad to notice that the wards occupied by them were clean and comfortable.

There is only one male, and he is employed working in the kitchen. Being thus usefully occupied, and not needing any separate treatment, his condition may be considered satisfactory.

Of the 8 females, 4 are idiots, and the others suffer from senile dementia or melancholia. Two or three of them are not, in my opinion, suitable cases for detention in a workhouse, and would be likely to benefit from treatment in an asylum or institution for chronic and harmless lunatics established under the 76th section of the Local Government Act, 1898. There is an evident anxiety on the part of the nursing sisters to keep these poor people clean and surround them with comforts, but under the conditions which obtain in an Irish workhouse—such as the absence of any proper system of baths and other lavatory arrangements—it is not always easy to do so, and I found that one or two of the imbecile girls needed greater attention to their personal cleanliness.

30th June, 1899.

GALWAY  
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
12th June,  
1899.

Condition and  
treatment.

## GLENTIES WORKHOUSE.

I visited this workhouse on the 14th instant, and saw the inmates classified as being insane or idiotic—5 males and 8 females. Their care and treatment are carefully supervised by the Medical Officer.

The females are associated with the infirm patients, and it is pleasant to notice the successful attempt of the Religious Sisters in charge to raise the standard of cleanliness and comfort of those of unsound mind, as indeed of all the other inmates under their charge. The want of a sufficient water supply and suitable baths renders their task as regards cleanliness peculiarly difficult.

There is a paid wardman to attend the male patients, but no such attendant has been appointed on the female side.

The general condition of the patients calls for few remarks. As I said in a former report, most of the inmates classified as being mentally unsound differ but little from the other workhouse inmates, with whom they associate. Nearly all are quiet, and some have been induced to do a little work.

There are, however, two cases—one on the male and one on the female side—who require the special mental care and nursing of a district asylum. The male patient is an idiotic boy, now, however, approaching adolescence, who, being degraded in his habits and noisy at night, is a constant source of trouble and disturbance to the other inmates with whom he is associated, as well as to the Sisters in charge of the hospital. The female case is a woman who is occasionally excited, and who latterly refuses to change her linen. Both these patients should be sent to the asylum, not as dangerous lunatics, but under the authority of Form D. prescribed by the Privy Council Rules—the medical certificate attached to which can be filled and signed by the Workhouse Medical Officer.

16th September, 1899.

GLENTIES  
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
14th Sept.,  
1899.

Numbers.

Baths.

Attendant.

Condition.

Cases for  
asylum  
treatment.

KILKENNY  
WORKHOUSE.

## KILKENNY WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
10th Nov.,  
1899.

Numbers.

Care and  
treatment.

There are at present in the lunatic wards of this workhouse 14 males and 38 females classified as of unsound mind.

Of these, two on each side are epileptics; two men and eleven women are confined to bed; and six women are of unclean habits.

Four of each sex do some little work.

The numbers in the female ward have of late largely increased. This is to be regretted, as, without wishing in any way to reflect on the workhouse officials, it is manifestly impossible, with so small a staff and such inadequate appliances, to afford proper care to such a number of the insane—many of whom are utterly unable to help themselves; some bed-ridden; and some of degraded habits. In my opinion many of these would require the care and supervision of an extensive and skilled staff, and the appliances of a fully equipped asylum. On the female side there are only two paid officials; the only means of washing are a few hand basins, and a bath without any hot water supply. On the male side the numbers remain unchanged. They are in charge of a paid attendant, and can be easily looked after.

Perhaps the Master would consult with the Medical Officer with the view of having any of the suitable female cases transferred to the asylum.

It is to be hoped that at an early date the Council for the County will, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, take steps to provide an auxiliary asylum, where suitable arrangements will be made for the care of all the harmless lunatics now scattered throughout the different workhouses.

10th November, 1899.

LIMAVADY  
WORKHOUSE.

## LIMAVADY WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
20th October,  
1899.

Numbers.

Condition and  
accommodation.

There are at present in this workhouse 9 men and 12 women classified as of unsound mind. The women (three of whom belong to the Londonderry District Asylum, and are paid for here under the provisions of the 9th section of the Act, 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67) are accommodated in a separate ward, in charge of a paid nurse.

They are clean and tidy in their persons, and appear to be well fed and well looked after. The ward occupied by them consists of a corridor, where they sit on wet days; six single rooms; and two dormitories. These latter rooms are heated by hot water. The bedsteads in use are of the old "harrow" pattern, and on these are straw ticks. The sheets were clean and the blankets sufficient.

The men live and associate with the other inmates.

They are constantly employed on the farm, and seem to enjoy as much freedom as could possibly be given to them. With one exception they suffer from mild dementia, and are fairly well able to look after themselves, under the supervision of the Master, and have no special attendant.

The one exception is at times somewhat troublesome, and has to sleep in a separate cell, as he used to disturb the others. It may be found necessary to have this man removed to the District Asylum.

20th October, 1899.

## LONDONDERRY WORKHOUSE.

The inmates of this workhouse classified as insane are 19 in number (11 men and 8 women). Of the men, three work on the farm, and four are employed at pumping. Amongst them is one epileptic, and two are of unclean habits. These latter require more supervision than can be given to them in a workhouse, and they should, when opportunity offers, be sent to the asylum.

Amongst the women none are epileptic or of unclean habits, and nearly all are employed at some form of industry.

Both men and women are neat and clean in their persons. They are bathed once a fortnight; but this should be changed to once a week, and there seems no reason why this should not be done, as excellent baths are provided, with a plentiful supply of hot and cold water.

The bedding is very good, especially on the male side, where bedsteads of modern pattern, with wire bottoms and hair mattresses, are provided.

Chamber utensils are in general use, but it would be well to do away entirely with the old night tubs.

The words throughout were scrupulously clean.

The old cells are no longer used.

19th October, 1899.

LONDONDERRY  
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
19th Oct.,  
1899.

Numbers.  
Condition.

Bathing  
arrangements.

Beds.

Cleanliness.

## MANORHAMILTON WORKHOUSE.

The paupers in this workhouse classified as of unsound mind were visited on the 29th August. There are 5 males and 9 females so classed. I was glad to notice the interest which the Master appeared to take in these afflicted inmates; and that an effort has been made to find employment, which is so necessary in their treatment, for as many of them as possible.

One woman, returned from America, complained to me that she was detained against her wish. Doubtless the Guardians are aware that lunatics and idiots are only recognised as being proper subjects for admission to workhouses through their poverty; and that there is no more power to detain them than there is of detaining any other class of pauper. If then, a pauper be insane, and demands his or her release from the Master, and it is not safe to grant an unconditional discharge, every effort should be made either to send the patient to the care of relatives or to an asylum.

The workhouse officials seem to be under the mistaken impression that patients cannot be received into a district asylum unless sent there under the provisions of the 10th section of the Act, 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118. In the case, however, of lunatics who, though they may not have committed an indictable offence, are nevertheless, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, in need of the care and treatment of a lunatic asylum, there should be no difficulty in procuring their admission under the House Form; and, should difficulty arise in any such case, the Inspectors will be glad to assist the Guardians, as their statutory powers enable them to do, in obtaining the necessary transfer.

The condition of the insane inmates calls for no special remark. A bathroom has been provided on each side of the house; and, having regard to the difficulty in keeping such cases clean, arrangements

MANORHAMILTON  
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
29th August,  
1899.

Numbers.  
Employment.

No authority  
for detention  
of lunatics in  
workhouses

Procedure for  
admission to  
asylums.

Bathing.

MANOR-  
HAMILTON  
WORKHOUSE.Training of  
imbeciles.

Dietary.

should be made for giving every person of unsound mind a warm bath at least once a week, as is done in every lunatic asylum.

I was glad to see that an effort is being made to teach the two little idiot boys; but it is much to be regretted that there is in this country no proper training school for such cases, as there is in England and Scotland.

I noticed that there was an absence of vegetables in the dietary of some of the insane inmates—a matter to which, I am sure, it is only necessary to call the attention of the Medical Officer to have attended to.

30th August, 1899.

MONAGHAN  
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on  
29th March,  
1899.

Numbers.

Accommo-  
dation.Provision made  
by Local  
Government  
Act for care  
and treatment.

Beds.

Attendants.

## MONAGHAN WORKHOUSE.

There are at present in the lunatic wards of this workhouse 6 men and 11 women. Of these, two women are epileptics; two of unclear habits; and one man and two women are confined to bed from bodily infirmity. One man is so untidy in his habits and so difficult to control that he cannot be properly managed in such an establishment. The Medical Officer might take into consideration the suitability of this case for removal to the District Asylum.

The accommodation remains unchanged. The cells are boarded, and therefore not so objectionable, but the flagged passages outside afford very miserable accommodation. Here a young woman was found in bed, as she cannot be nursed upstairs with the others owing to her unclean habits. This shows how impossible it is to properly treat small numbers of the insane in such an institution. It is to be hoped that, under the provisions of the new Local Government Act, accommodation will be provided for the imbecile class either in asylums, or in buildings properly equipped, and set apart entirely for the purpose, where large numbers may be collected from the workhouses of the various Unions. In such establishments they can receive proper care and treatment, according to their mental and bodily condition. Under the present system, classification is impossible, nor can it be expected, where the numbers are so small, that a sufficient staff will be maintained for their supervision.

The beds and bedding were clean, but the old "harrow" bedsteads are still in use.

On both sides paid attendants have been made responsible for the care of these inmates.

During my visit I was accompanied by the Master, who afforded me the information I required.

29th March, 1899.

OUGHTERARD  
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on  
13th June,  
1899.Condition and  
treatment.

## OUGHTERARD WORKHOUSE.

I visited Oughterard Workhouse on the 13th instant, and saw the 4 males and 3 females who are classified as of unsound mind.

They are all cases of imbecility or dementia, and their mental condition calls for no special remark. While feeling assured that the Guardians are anxious to do everything they deem necessary for these poor people, I cannot consider that the conditions under which they live—their clothing, bedding, arrangements for personal ablution, cleanliness, &c.—are satisfactory or suitable for such a suffering and helpless class.



Some persons might think that it would be a very simple matter to keep an imbecile child or adult clean and free from vermin. Such, however, is not the case, and it is almost impossible to do so in the absence of trained attendants, proper means of bathing, and an efficient laundry. This is why it is considered advisable in the most advanced countries to treat even chronic and harmless imbeciles and demented in separate institutions. The new Local Government Act will, I trust, among other changes, lead to the establishment of such institutions in this country, under the provisions of the 78th section of the Act. In case the County Council should decide to establish an auxiliary asylum for the County Galway under that section, it would seem to me that the Oughterard Workhouse might, without any inordinate expenditure, be adapted for the purpose. The fact that there is a considerable amount of land attached to it would prove especially useful for the employment and recreation of the patients.

30th June, 1899.

### SLIGO WORKHOUSE.

On the 31st ultimo, I visited the inmates classified as of unsound mind in this workhouse. At present there are 12 men and 10 women returned under this head. Of these one of each sex suffers from epilepsy, whilst four men and one woman are of unclean habits.

I found the women had been moved from their old quarters to another building, not so commodious or so well suited to their wants. This change, as far as I could understand, was due to pressure for space caused by the increase in the number of fever patients.

Of the men, five were found in bed, suffering principally from different forms of paralysis. These would, in my opinion, require much more attentive nursing, and better provision for their care and comfort, than could possibly be provided for them under existing arrangements. None of the healthy men are employed in any way. This is to be regretted, as some light form of work would render their lives happier.

The Guardians will, I am sure, agree with me in hoping that before very long steps will be taken, under the provisions of the new Local Government Act, to collect all lunatics of this class into one establishment. It is only in this way that proper provision can be made for their care and comfort.

1st September, 1899.

### STRANORLAR WORKHOUSE.

I visited the Stranorlar Workhouse on the 15th instant, and saw the inmates classified as of unsound mind.

The two male patients sleep in the infirmary, and, as their mental derangement is very slight, they are, in my opinion, properly so associated with the other inmates.

The infirm ward seems to be clean and well kept.

The three female patients were found clean and tidy.

I would suggest to the Guardians that they should provide the beds for the inmates of unsound mind with wire-woven mattresses, such as have been supplied for the use of some of the other inmates.

I would also suggest to the Medical Officer that some fresh vegetables should be included in the dietary, as I was informed that only one of the insane inmates (C. M.), a male working patient, is supplied with potatoes.

21st September, 1899.

OUGHTERARD  
WORKHOUSE.

Establishment  
of auxiliary  
asylums.

SLIGO  
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
31st Aug.,  
1899.

Numbers.  
Accommoda-  
tion for  
females.

Unsuitable  
cases for  
treatment.

No employ-  
ment.

STRANORLAR  
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
15th Sept.,  
1899.

Condition and  
treatment.

Beds.

Dietary.

SWINFORD  
WORKHOUSE.

## SWINFORD WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
6th Sept.,  
1899.Numbers.  
Accommoda-  
tion for males.  
Objections  
to cells.

Attendants.

Bath and  
lavatory  
arrangements.Necessity for  
special accom-  
modation.Cases for  
asylum  
treatment.Accommoda-  
tion for females.

Beds.

Employment.

I visited Swinford Workhouse on the 6th instant, and saw all the inmates—7 men and 14 women—classified as being of unsound mind.

The male accommodation consists of a dayroom, 17½ feet by 9 feet, and a long corridor, with two cells opening off it, each measuring 9 feet by 8½ feet, and each occupied by two patients. I may say at once that such cells constitute most objectionable accommodation for the insane or imbecile classes. They were originally provided in all the Irish workhouses, but in consequence of the report of the Committee on the State of the Lunatic Poor in Ireland, presided over by Lord Monteagle of Brandon, in the year 1843, they have been demolished or disused in nearly all the workhouses in the West of Ireland. If any lunatics or imbeciles are to remain in the Swinford Workhouse, I trust the Guardians will follow the example thus set, and get rid of these cells, which, from being so cold, so dark, and so difficult to ventilate, are unsuitable for occupation by insane persons.

Another requirement is the appointment of paid attendants to take the place of the paupers now employed to nurse so helpless and afflicted a class as the insane inmates of the workhouse. An illustration of the necessity for such appointments is the charge of ill-treatment which, although not proved, was alleged in connection with the recent death of J. D., a congenital imbecile.

Another necessity is the provision of suitable baths and lavatory arrangements. The insane and imbecile paupers, like children, require the most minute attention to their personal cleanliness; and, owing to the degraded habits of so many of them, it is impossible to maintain proper cleanliness in the absence of a hot water supply and proper baths and lavatories.

All these matters have been more than once brought under the notice of the Guardians in the reports of the able and painstaking Medical Officer of the workhouse.

It would, I think, be well if the Guardians urged on the County Council the necessity for providing accommodation for all the insane and imbecile poor of the county in connection with the existing District Asylum; or else, taking advantage of the provisions of the recent Local Government Act, to establish an auxiliary asylum exclusively reserved for chronic and harmless cases.

Whilst most of the insane patients at present in the workhouse are quiet and harmless, at least one man and one woman are at times noisy and excited, and they should be sent to the asylum of the district, and not detained in the workhouse.

It is a mistake to suppose that a district asylum is intended only for the benefit of insane persons who have committed an indictable offence. The protection afforded in such an institution is often quite as much needed by insane persons who do not properly come within the provisions of the 10th section of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118. The "House" admission form has been provided for such cases, and they are just as much entitled to be received into the asylum as the so-called "dangerous" lunatics.

The accommodation on the female side consists of a single apartment, 37 feet by 16 feet, and the condition of these inmates calls for no additional remark other than that it would, on the score of cleanliness, be desirable if the Guardians provided for them bedsteads with wire-woven bottoms, covered with light hair mattresses, in place of the straw palliasses now in use.

I was pleased to notice that the Master is able to find employment for two of the men, and for all the women who are able to work.

7th September, 1899.

## TIPPERARY WORKHOUSE.

TIPPERARY  
WORKHOUSE.

In the lunatic wards of this workhouse there are at present 18 men and 28 women. Of these, 3 men and 4 women suffer from epilepsy, and 3 men and 2 women are of unclean habits. Four of the men work in the garden or in the wards, whilst 5 women wash in the laundry. Inspected on 25th Sept., 1899.

Both men and women are fairly clean in their persons. Their bedding is sufficiently warm. They sleep on straw ticks, on the old "harrow" pattern bedsteads. Condition. Beds.

A bath is placed in each division, and since I was last here the Guardians have provided modern sanitary accommodation on each side. This was certainly much required, and is calculated to improve the habits of the insane inmates. Bath and sanitary accommodation.

The female lunatics are in charge of a paid attendant, but the males have no responsible official to look after them. The men's ward is connected by electricity with the Master's office, but he has little time to give to the care of these inmates. Attendants.

The Guardians are, I understand, unwilling to appoint a paid attendant, in the hope that these insane inmates will be removed to some separate establishment, where a special staff will be provided for their care. In this hope I think all will join.

20th September, 1899.

## TOBERCURRY WORKHOUSE.

TOBERCURRY  
WORKHOUSE.

I visited Tobercurry Workhouse on the 6th instant, and saw all the inmates—7 men and 9 women—classified as of unsound mind. Inspected on 6th Sept., 1899.

The women occupy a long tiled ward, well lighted and ventilated, with a fireplace at each end, but no dayroom has been provided for their accommodation. They sleep on straw paillasses, and they get the ordinary dietary. They are in charge of a pauper attendant, who, however, is paid for her services; and, although it is manifestly desirable to place so helpless a class as the insane poor in charge of skilled attendants, it is only fair to state, in the present case, that the attendant looks well after the personal cleanliness of the patients. Numbers. Accommodation for females. Attendant.

On the male side the patients of weak or unsound mind are associated with the other inmates; but, having regard to the peculiarities and infirmities of this class, it would, no doubt, be much more satisfactory if special provision were made for their accommodation in connection with the lunatic asylum of the district, or in a workhouse or other suitable building established under the provisions of the 76th section of the Local Government Act, 1898. Treatment of males.

It may be pointed out that in the former case, *i.e.*, if provided for in connection with the district asylum, the full capitation grant of 4s. per head per week would be available; whereas in the latter, *i.e.*, in the case of an auxiliary asylum, the amount of the Government contribution would only be 2s. per head per week.

7th September, 1899.

TUAM  
WORKHOUSE.

## TUAM WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
9th June,  
1899.Condition and  
treatment.

I saw, on the 9th instant, the five patients in Tuam Workhouse who are classified as lunatics or imbeciles. They are associated with the aged and infirm classes. The two men are suffering from senile dementia, while the three women are cases of congenital imbecility. The Medical Officer has prescribed a liberal dietary for them, and owing, no doubt, largely to the supervision of the nursing of the paupers being in the hands of a religious sisterhood, there is an evident desire to treat these afflicted human beings with kindness and consideration; yet, in the absence of skilled attendants and of proper accommodation, including hot water bathing and lavatory appliances, it is almost impossible to keep them personally clean and free from vermin. I trust the Guardians may see proper to urge on the Council of the County the desirability of taking advantage of the 76th section of the Local Government Act of last year, under the provisions of which the chronic and harmless lunatics now associated with the general body of paupers can be placed in an auxiliary asylum, where a sum of 2s. a week each would be available out of the Local Taxation Account in aid of their maintenance.

30th June, 1899.

WATERFORD  
WORKHOUSE.

## WATERFORD WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
12th April,  
1899.Numbers.  
Condition.

In the imbecile wards of this workhouse there are 30 males and 52 females. Of these, 3 men and 7 women are epileptics, and 11 men and 3 women are of unclean habits. At the time of my visit 13 men and 14 women (the greater number of whom were paralysed and bedridden) were confined to bed. All these cases appear to receive due care and nursing: they were clean both as regards their linen and their persons, and in no case was any serious bed sore found. The other patients were also clean, and seemed to be carefully attended to.

Employment.

Only 4 men are engaged at any sort of useful work. Amongst the women 4 wash in the laundry, 6 scrub, and others sew. With such a small number of the insane, it is difficult to provide proper means of occupation, and, therefore, the number employed must be small. Under the provisions of the new Local Government Act the Guardians will be enabled to collect the imbecile inmates from the various unions into one centre, and thus make better provision for their requirements. In this workhouse, however, the Guardians have always shown so great an interest in the care of this class that the imbecile wards compare favourably with those of the other workhouses in Ireland.

Standard of  
care.Bathing  
arrangements.

Since the last visit hot water has been provided for the bath in the female ward. I would ask the Guardians to take steps to have a similar improvement made on the male side—so many of the men are of unclean habits that hot water must be considered an absolute necessity.

12th April, 1899.

## APPENDIX G.

## CIRCULARS AND ORDERS.

- (1.) CIRCULAR relative to WARRANTS for REMOVAL of PAUPER LUNATICS from SCOTLAND to IRELAND.

Circular No. 230/98 Misc.  
Govt. No. 21250/98.

Circular re  
Warrants for  
removal of  
Pauper  
Lunatics from  
Scotland to  
Ireland.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,  
10th February, 1899.

SIR,—I am directed by the Inspectors to call your attention to the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1898 (61 and 62 Vic., cap. 21), entitled "An Act to further amend the Law relating to the Settlement and Removal of the Poor in Scotland."

By the 6th section of this Act it is enacted that—

"The power of granting warrants of removal under the Poor Law Removal Act, 1862, shall in Scotland be exercisable by the Sheriff only, and in the case of a lunatic poor person proposed to be removed to Ireland, the warrant shall order his delivery at the district asylum of the place to which he is to be removed."

The Inspectors have been advised that the warrant under this section is sufficient authority for the admission and detention of a lunatic poor person removed from Scotland to Ireland thereunder; and I am, therefore, to state that any patient brought to your asylum in pursuance of the Act should be admitted without further authority than the warrant referred to.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. SMITH.

The Resident Medical Superintendent,  
District Lunatic Asylum,

Circular re  
institution of  
Register of  
Attendants.

(2) CIRCULAR to PUBLIC and PRIVATE ASYLUMS relative to the  
INSTITUTION of a REGISTER of ATTENDANTS.

Circular No. 108/99 Misc.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,  
29th April, 1899.

*Register of Attendants.*

SIR,—I am directed by the Inspectors to inform you that they purpose instituting a Register of Attendants in Asylums, in order to guard against the re-engagement of persons who have been dismissed from other asylums for ill-treating patients, or other misconduct.

Such a Registry has been carried on for many years by the Board of Lunacy for Scotland, and as it has proved of great service, the Inspectors feel confident that the Superintendents of Irish Asylums will cordially co-operate with them in establishing a similar Registry in the interests of the insane of this country.

I am, therefore, to request that a notification of the temporary or permanent employment of every attendant and servant in your Asylum may in future be sent to this office in annexed Form A; and also that a notification of the discharge, resignation, dismissal, or death of such attendants and servants may be sent on Form B.

Upon receipt of a notification on Form A the Register will be searched, and if any record is found against the person named in the notice, the Resident Medical Superintendent of the Asylum will be at once informed.

In order that the Register may date from the 1st inst., I am to request that a notification respecting every attendant who has entered or left the service of your Asylum since that date may now be furnished.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this Circular.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. SMITH.

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(Form A.)

ASYLUM \_\_\_\_\_

NOTICE

I hereby give you notice that \_\_\_\_\_  
entered the service of this institution in the capacity of \_\_\_\_\_  
on \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Resident Medical Superintendent) \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

To the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums,  
Dublin Castle.

(Form B.)

ASYLUM \_\_\_\_\_

## NOTICE

I hereby give you notice that \_\_\_\_\_  
 employed as \_\_\_\_\_ (a) \_\_\_\_\_  
 the service of this institution on \_\_\_\_\_

## CAUSE OF LEAVING.

(Signature of Resident Medical Superintendent) \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

To the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums,  
 Dublin Castle.

(a) Left, or was discharged from, as the case may be.

(3) CIRCULAR relative to the notification of the admission of  
 MILITARY and NAVAL PENSIONERS and RESERVISTS into  
 District Asylums.

*Circular to Resident Medical Superintendents of District Lunatic  
 Asylums in Ireland.*

*Circular re  
 notifying  
 admission of  
 Military and  
 Naval Pen-  
 sioners and  
 Reservists into  
 District  
 Asylums.*

Dublin Castle,  
 26th June, 1899.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request that you will move your Committee to, henceforward, be good enough to notify to this Office in the form appended hereto the admission of every Military or Naval Pensioner or Reservist into the Asylum, in order that the particulars may be communicated to the Military or Naval Authorities as the case may be.

With reference to Column (6) of the Form, I am to state that it will be competent for the Asylum Committee to apply in the cases of Army Pensioners to the Paymasters concerned; and in the cases of Naval Pensioners to the Accountant-General of the Navy, or to Her Majesty's Paymaster-General if the Pension is paid by his Department, for the payment of such amount of the pension in each case as may be available for issue towards the lunatic's support.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. HARREL.

## FORM OF NOTIFICATION.

I beg to notify the admission of the Pensioner or Reservist referred to below into the \_\_\_\_\_ District Asylum.

Name of Pensioner, or Reservist, and whether Military or Naval.	Particulars of last service, and date of discharge therefrom.	Date of Admission to Asylum.	Authority for Admission.	Names and Addresses of dependent relatives (if any).	Whether it is intended to make a claim on pension in respect of pensioner's maintenance.	Whether the Certificate Grant will be claimed on his behalf.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)

Signature of Resident Medical Superintendent \_\_\_\_\_

Date, \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE.—It may not be possible to fill up all of the above columns in every case, but every effort should be made to do so, and the notification may be held over until replicas can be given in the last two columns. No unavoidable delay should, therefore, take place in having such cases considered.



## (4) CIRCULAR embodying provisions of Sec. 4 of ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, 1899.

Circular embodying provisions of Sec. 4 of Army (Annual) Act, 1899.

*Circular to Resident Medical Superintendents of District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.*

15th September, 1899.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords Justices to state, for the information of the Committee of Management of the District Lunatic Asylum under your charge that, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section 4 of the Army (Annual) Act of 1899 (62 Vict., cap. 3), the Secretary of State for War has deputed to the General Officer Commanding in each District in the United Kingdom, all powers vested in him by Section 91 of the Army Act in regard to the following matters, viz. :—

- (1.) The sending of a lunatic soldier, his wife and child, or any of them, to the parish or union to which he appears to be chargeable.
- (2.) The committal of a dangerous lunatic to an asylum, registered hospital, licensed house, or other place in which pauper lunatics can legally be confined.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

## (5) ORDER issued by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD prescribing FORMS of ACCOUNTS to be kept in DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS; the procedure with regard to auditing such Accounts, and the preparation of the ANNUAL BUDGET, &amp;c.

The Asylum Accounts Order, 1899.

No. 310 M. 1899.

## GENERAL ORDER

Made under the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, prescribing and regulating :—

(1.) Several matters relating to certain of the business by the said Act transferred to County and County Borough Councils; and to their Committees and Officers; and

(2.) The communication between County and County Borough Councils and Committees of Lunatic Asylums with respect to their Estimates.

To the Councils of the several Counties and County Boroughs constituted under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898;

To the Committees and Joint Committees appointed by the said Councils for the Maintenance and Management of the several Lunatic Asylums in Ireland;

To the Officers of the said Asylums; and to all others whom it may concern.

In pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), and by any other Acts, and by any Orders made by the Lord Lieutenant in Council,

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enabling Us in that behalf, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby, from the 1st day of April, 1900, rescind all Orders and all such parts of any Orders now in force as relate to the several matters hereinafter dealt with which may be inconsistent herewith.

And we hereby order and direct as follows :—

Article 1.—This Order shall be known and cited as “The Asylum Accounts Order, 1899.”

Article 2.—In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression “Asylum” means and includes a “District Asylum” within the meaning of the Lunatic Asylums Act, and also an Auxiliary Lunatic Asylum within the meaning of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

The expression “District” means and includes the District served by an Asylum, whether comprising one or more Counties.

The expression “Committee” means and includes any Committee or Joint Committee appointed to manage an Asylum.

The expression “Superintendent” means and includes the Resident Medical Superintendent, or in his absence the Assistant Medical Officer, or other person duly appointed to act for or in place of the Resident Medical Superintendent.

The expressions “Clerk,” “Storekeeper,” refer to the same Officer in those cases in which the two offices are held by the same person.

The expression “Capitation Grant” means and includes the sums payable to the County Council under Section 58 (3) (c) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

The expression “County” means and includes a County Borough.

The expression “Council” means and includes a County Council and a County Borough Council.

The expression “Inspectors” means and includes the Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland appointed under 8 and 9 Vic., c. 107, sec. 23.

Article 3.—The several regulations in this Order contained shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1900, be observed in regard to the several matters hereinafter dealt with, except in so far as the Local Government Board may from time to time assent in any particular case to a departure from any such regulation.

#### ACCOUNTS.

Article 4.—The several Books of Account and other records herein prescribed shall be kept by the respective Officers of the Committees according to the forms and directions given in this Order and in the Schedule hereunto annexed ; together with such Books of Account or records as may be from time to time required by the Lord Lieutenant, the Local Government Board, the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, or the Committee of the Asylum, to be kept by any such Officer.

Article 5.—The Clerk shall punctually enter up and accurately keep the following Books of Account, namely :—

(1.) The Minute Book, in which shall be entered in such form as may be required by the Inspectors, the statistical information laid

before the Committee relating to the inmates of the Asylum, and the state of the finances of the Asylum; Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee conducted in accordance with the rules in force regulating such proceedings. The financial transactions shall be entered together in the first part of the Minutes of each meeting.

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(2.) The Financial Statement Book of Receipts (Form 1) and the Financial Statement Book of Expenditure (Form 2), in which shall be entered and classified in the proper columns the several items of money lodged with the Treasurer during each month, and particulars of the orders for payment made on the Treasurer by the Committee at each Monthly Finance Meeting to be held in accordance with Article 9 (1) of this Order. The Receipts reported to, and the Payments ordered at the Monthly Finance Meetings held in the months of October and April, in any year, which under Article 9 (1) and (8) of this Order are required to relate exclusively to the half-year ending on the last day of September or the last day of March, as the case may be, immediately preceding such Monthly Finance Meetings, shall be included in the Accounts of the said half-years, respectively.

(3.) Where the District comprises more than one County the Clerk shall keep an account with the Council of each such County, showing the transactions of the Committee with the Council.

(4.) With reference to every Loan on behalf of the Asylum, whether obtained before or after the First day of April, 1900, there shall be kept separate accounts under the following heads:—

1. Lenders Loan Account,
2. Individual Loans Account,

the transactions in which are to be shown in the Abstract of Accounts.

(5.) The Order Check Book (Form 3). This Book shall contain forms upon which all orders for provisions, stores, repairs, and for other articles to be supplied or work to be done shall be given, and counterfoils upon which shall be entered particulars of each such order, together with forms of the invoices to accompany commodities supplied, or to be delivered when work is done; every such order, when signed by the Superintendent, together with the form of invoice, shall be detached from the said book, and issued to the tradesman or other person dealt with or employed, to be respectively retained or returned as directed in the note printed thereon; and the counterfoil on which the particulars of the Order, certified by the Superintendent's initials, are entered shall be retained in the said book. The consecutive numbers of such Orders shall be printed.

Article 6.—The following Books and Records shall be kept by the Clerk, under the direction of the Superintendent, in such form and in such manner as may, with the concurrence of the Local Government Board, be directed by the Inspectors:—

- (a.) The General Register of Patients (a separate Register to be kept in respect of each County).
- (b.) The Register of Admissions.
- (c.) The Register of Discharges and Deaths.

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- (d.) The Morning Statement Book.
- (e.) The Capitation Grant Return.
- (f.) The Paying Patients' Ledger.
- (g.) The Farm Account Book.
- (h.) Such other books and records as may from time to time be deemed necessary by the Inspectors.

Article 7.—The Storekeeper shall punctually enter up and accurately keep the following books of account in such form as may from time to time be directed by the Inspectors with the concurrence of the Local Government Board, namely :—

- (1.) The Daily Diet Distribution Book.
- (2.) The Provision Check Book.
- (3.) The Medical Diet Check Book.
- (4.) The Clothing Materials Receipt and Issue Book.
- (5.) The Clothing Receipt and Issue Book.
- (6.) The Inventory Book.
- (7.) The Fuel and Light Book.
- (8.) The Washing Materials Book.

Article 8.—It shall be the duty of the Superintendent as Accounting Officer from time to time to examine such of the foregoing books of account as are to be kept by the Clerk or Storekeeper, so as to ensure that they are punctually and properly written up. He shall see that stock of all the property in or belonging to the Asylum, including provisions, clothing, furniture, farm produce, and goods of every description, is taken accurately at the end of each half-year, and shall submit the report thereon in detail to the Committee at their next meeting at which finance business is transacted. He shall take care that all casual receipts are promptly lodged with the Treasurer to credit of the Committee, and before the expiration of the month during which they have been received. He shall keep a careful and accurate account of all moneys expended out of the Subsidiary Account, and shall avoid making payments out of that account exceeding £2 in amount, except in special circumstances of an urgent nature.

Article 9.—(1.) Except as hereinafter provided, no payments shall be made unless by an Order of the Committee made at a Monthly Finance Meeting. The Monthly Finance Meeting shall be held upon such day of the week or month as the Committee may determine, provided such day be not the 7th day of the month or any earlier day. The payments made at each Finance Meeting shall be in respect of goods supplied, work done, or liabilities incurred not later than the close of the preceding month. The receipts reported by the Treasurer to the Committee and the payments ordered by them at each Finance Meeting, shall be kept distinct, and shall be entered and totalled on separate statements. At the meeting next following each Finance Meeting, the statements, having been first certified at foot by the Superintendent, shall be submitted for confirmation by the Committee, and, when examined and confirmed, shall be signed at foot by the Chairman of the Meeting.

(2.) Except so far as is provided by the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1899, no bill or demand against the Committee shall be payable at any Finance Meeting unless it

shall have been in the hands of the Superintendent two clear days at the least before the day of such meeting. All payments out of the Asylum Fund shall be made by means of an Order, which may include several payments (Form 4), which Order shall be signed by the Chairman and two members present at the Finance Meeting of the Committee, and countersigned by the Superintendent.

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(3.) After each Finance Meeting of the Committee, the Clerk shall forthwith transmit by post to every person in whose favour a payment is so ordered at the said meeting a negotiable Paying Order or advice (Form 5), duly signed.

(4.) The Treasurer of each Asylum shall open and keep an account with the Committee, to be called "The Subsidiary Account." At the first Finance Meeting of each Committee to be held after the 1st day of April, 1900, the Committee shall make a payment by way of advance out of the Asylum Fund of an amount estimated to be sufficient to meet the petty disbursements of the Superintendent for one month by an Order in his favour. The Superintendent shall lodge the amount of the Order so made to credit of the Subsidiary Account.

(5.) The Treasurer shall make and debit to the Subsidiary Account all payments upon Orders duly made and presented to him which may be made by the Superintendent.

(6.) At each Finance Meeting held subsequent to the first meeting above referred to, the Superintendent shall prepare a tabulated list of payments made out of the Subsidiary Account up to the close of the previous month, with vouchers; and the Committee shall order that a sum, to be specified in the Order, equal to, or greater, or less than the total of such payments, shall be paid out of the Asylum Fund, and be lodged to the credit of the Subsidiary Account.

(7.) The expenditure made in each month through the Subsidiary Account shall be tabulated and classified in a separate book of account on the lines of the Financial Statement Book (Form 2), in such manner as to admit of the totals under each head being included in such account.

(8.) Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, all bills and demands shall be brought in within six days at the furthest after the expiration of the half-year in which they were incurred, and shall be forthwith examined and, if found correct, shall be paid at the next Finance Meeting, and be included in the accounts of such half-year.

(9.) The Superintendent shall, before each Finance Meeting, procure from the Treasurer a book or statement showing the sums of money and Paying Orders which the Treasurer shall have received and paid since his last statement, and shall lay the same before the said meeting; and the presiding Chairman shall affix his signature to the said book or statement of the Treasurer, when the accuracy thereof shall have been ascertained.

(10.) The Clerk shall enter from the Treasurer's Book, in the proper column of the Financial Statement Book of Expenditure (Form 2), the date on which the amount of each Paying Order was paid by the Treasurer, as appearing in the Treasurer's Book.

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(11.) The Committee, in the examination and passing of bills, shall refer to the counterfoils in the Order Check Book (Form 3) of the Order sanctioning the expenditure, and shall in all cases require the party to whom the Order was issued to produce it.

#### AUDIT.

##### CLOSING ACCOUNTS AND HALF-YEARLY ABSTRACTS.

Article 10.—The Superintendent shall cause the Accounts of the Asylum to be made up and balanced at the end of every half-year ending on the 30th day of September and the 31st day of March, and shall prepare therefrom, and from the other records of the Asylum, an Abstract thereof (Form 6), which Abstract shall be forwarded to the Auditor appointed for the Asylum within one month after the close of the half-year.

Article 11.—The Auditor shall give to the Superintendent ten clear days' notice (Form 7) of the day appointed for auditing the Accounts of the Committee, and the Superintendent shall, after receiving such notice, give six clear days' notice of the time and place at which such audit shall be held, in the following manner:—

- (a.) By causing to be exhibited on the external gate or door of the Asylum a notice (Form 8), and continuing the same so exhibited until the day appointed for such audit.
- (b.) By an advertisement in the same form in some one or more of the public newspapers circulating in the County.

The Superintendent shall also give due notice to the Treasurer of this appointment, and shall send to the several other officers of the Committee, who are bound to account, a notice in the Form 9.

Article 12.—The Superintendent shall, six clear days before the day appointed for auditing the Accounts of the Committee, deposit a copy of the said Abstract together with the Books of Account from which it has been prepared in the Board-room of the Asylum; and shall permit the said Abstract and Books to be inspected, examined, and copied by or on behalf of any body or person interested at any reasonable hour of the day (not being Sunday or a Bank holiday), when the Committee shall not be sitting, after they shall be so deposited and previous to the day appointed for the auditing thereof.

Article 13.—Before each audit the Clerk shall carefully prepare and verify a sufficient number of fair copies of the Abstract of Accounts (Form 6), and shall submit the same to the Auditor, who at the conclusion of the audit shall attest them, and shall deal with them as provided in Article 14 of this Order.

Article 14.—Within fourteen days after the completion of each audit the Auditor shall make a report to the Local Government Board upon the Accounts audited and examined by him, and shall transmit with such report the attested copies of the Abstract of Accounts (Form 6) submitted to him as hereinbefore provided. The Local Government Board shall retain one of such attested copies of the Abstract, and shall forward to the Committee and to the Council of each County comprised within the District, respectively, one such attested copy of the Abstract, together with a copy of the Auditor's Report. Upon

receipt of the Auditor's Report and Abstract of Accounts, the Superintendent shall forthwith publish the Report and Abstract in some one or more of the public newspapers circulating in the District, and shall also within one month after each audit furnish to each member of the Committee a copy of the Auditor's Report and Abstract of Accounts.

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Article 15.—If the Auditor shall be required by the Local Government Board to hold an extraordinary audit, either of the whole or of any portion of the Accounts, in addition to the ordinary audit, all the provisions herein contained with reference to the ordinary audit shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to such extraordinary audit.

Article 16.—The Superintendent and the other Officers of the Committee who by law are liable to account shall attend at the time and place appointed for the audit of their Accounts, and shall submit all Books and Accounts which they are respectively required to keep by this or any other Order of the Local Government Board, or by the Committee, together with all documents and vouchers relating to such Books or Accounts.

Article 17.—In auditing the Accounts, the Auditor shall see that they have been kept and are presented in proper form, that the particular items of receipt and expenditure are stated in sufficient detail, and that the payments are supported by adequate vouchers and authority. He shall ascertain whether all sums received, or which ought to have been received, are brought into account, and shall examine whether the expenditure is in all cases such as might lawfully be made. He shall also reduce such payments and charges as he shall deem to be exorbitant, shall surcharge moneys not duly accounted for, or lost by negligence, upon the person who ought to account for the same, or whose negligence or improper conduct has caused the loss, and shall disallow and strike out such payments as are not authorised by law. If the Auditor finds that any money, goods, or chattels belonging to the Asylum have been purloined, embezzled, wasted, or misapplied, or that any deficiency or loss has been incurred by the negligence or misconduct of any Officer or other person accounting, and shall surcharge such Officer or person with such amount or value in his account, he shall submit a statement of such surcharge to the Committee as soon as he conveniently can do so. The sums so surcharged, disallowed, or struck out, shall be recoverable in the same manner as Balances are recoverable under the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Acts.

Article 18.—The Auditor shall examine and collate the several Books and Forms of Account, and shall ascertain that the several entries correspond with and balance each other, where such balance may be required; but in case of any error caused by inadvertence or accident in any account, he may make the necessary correction or require the Officer rendering it to do so, and the Auditor shall then deal with the account so corrected.

Article 19.—No erasures shall under any circumstances be made in any of the records or Books of Account prescribed by this Order; in case it should be found necessary to make an alteration in any entry it must be done by drawing the pen through the figure to be altered, and by writing above or beside it the figure that is to take its place. The folios or pages, as the case may be, of all such records or Books of

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Account should be numbered consecutively by the printer, and no leaf or leaves of any bound book so numbered shall be removed from the book.

Article 20.—The Auditor shall receive any objection made by or on behalf of any body or person interested or aggrieved, against the Accounts undergoing audit, or any item or charge therein, or any vouchers or authority for the same; he may, if he thinks fit, require such objection to be put in writing, and shall examine into the merits thereof.

Article 21.—If the Auditor shall doubt the correctness of any account, or any item or charge in any account, he may by summons under his hand and seal require any person to attend before him at any audit or adjournment thereof for the purpose of giving any information or evidence upon any matter connected with the Accounts of any Officer of the Committee liable to account, and may make inquiry into any such matter, and may administer oaths, and may examine all such persons upon oath, and may require and enforce the production upon oath of Books, Contracts, Agreements, Accounts, Maps, Plans, Surveys, Valuations, and Writings, or copies thereof respectively, in anywise relating to such matter, or where the Auditor shall think fit, in lieu of requiring such oaths as aforesaid, he may require any such person to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he shall have been or shall be so examined.

Article 22.—The personal representatives of an Officer accountable under this Order, who dies before the audit of his Accounts, shall account, in conformity with the provisions herein contained, in the place of such deceased Officer, and all regulations affecting the Accounts of such Officer shall, so far as may be otherwise lawful, affect the Accounts of his personal representatives.

Article 23.—The Auditor having audited the several Accounts shall append his signature and date of audit at foot of the Balance Sheet.

#### ANNUAL BUDGET.

Article 24.—(1.) At such Meeting as the Council shall determine, but not later than the first day of February in each financial year, the Committee of every Asylum shall prepare an estimate of their liabilities and expenditure to be provided for during the next ensuing financial year by the Council, and a demand for the amount of such estimate (Form 10), and shall forward a copy of such estimate and demand to the Inspectors, and to the Council of each County comprised within the District.

(2.) If any Committee shall, at such Meeting, neglect or refuse to prepare such estimate and demand, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to prepare and furnish the same within one week after the said Meeting.

(3.) The communication by Committees to County Councils, and the estimates to be made of their expenditure in each local financial year, and their demands in respect of the same shall be according to Form 10.



(4.) Every County Council upon whom a demand is made as aforesaid shall comply with the said demand at the times and in the manner specified therein. The Asylum Accounts Order, 1899.

(5.) The sum payable by a County Council to a Committee shall be paid by means of an Order made at a Quarterly Meeting of the Council, directing their Treasurer to transfer the said sum to the credit of the Asylum Fund in the Bank which acts as Treasurer to the Asylum. After each such Meeting, the Secretary shall forthwith transmit by post to the Treasurer of the Asylum to whose credit money is so transferred, a notification in the prescribed Form.

#### CAPITATION GRANT RETURNS.

Article 25.—The Returns on which the claims for Capitation Grant are based shall be prepared from the records contained in the General Register of Patients, the Register of Admissions, and the Register of Discharges and Deaths.

They shall be made out in accordance with the rules or regulations issued, or from time to time to be issued, by the Inspectors, with the concurrence of the Local Government Board.

#### SCHEDULE.

##### LIST OF FORMS IN THE SCHEDULE.

Form.	Page.
1.—Financial Statement Book—Receipts, . . . . .	258, 259
2.—Financial Statement Book—Expenditure, . . . . .	260, 261
3.—The Order Check Book, . . . . .	262
4.—Treasurer's Authority for making Payments, . . . . .	263
5.—Paying Order, . . . . .	264
6.—Abstract of Accounts for Half-year, . . . . .	266-270
7 to 9.—Notices of Audit, . . . . .	271, 272
10.—Estimate and Demand by Asylum Committee on County Council, . . . . .	272-275

[SCHEDULE.

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The Asylum  
Accounts  
Order, 1899.

## FORM 3.—THE ORDER CHECK BOOK.

## DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Date—day of—19 . ♣ Date—day of —19

No.                                 No.           

Mr.† \_\_\_\_\_ \* Mr.† \_\_\_\_\_

Particulars of Order.  Please to supply:—

† † †

Date—day of— 19

No. \*\_\_\_\_\_

The Committee of the—  
District Lunatic Asylum

<i>D<sub>TS</sub></i>	<i>Tot</i>
-----------------------	------------

Date.	Articles supplied or Work done.	£	s.
Total,		£	

No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

Examined and } ——— *Storekeeper*  
Entered.

19 .

Correct, \_\_\_\_\_ Clerk

† This No. must be entered by the Storekeeper according to the order on the receipt, and be consecutive for the half-year.

\*This No. shall be consecutive for the half-year and shall be in print.

[Insert in these spaces the name of the Tradesman, the Goods to be supplied, and the Place at which they are to be delivered or the Work is to be done, as the case may be.

(Signature.)

Resident Medical  
Superintendent

NOTE.—This Order, with the Invoice or Account in blank, is to be detached from the block thereof, and sent to the Tradesman; the Order is to be kept by the Tradesman, and the Invoice or Account returned when the Order is completely executed, a ticket being sent containing the like entries with every delivery, when there is more than one.



The Asylum  
Accounts  
Order, 1899.

## FORM 5.—PAYING ORDER.

\_\_\_\_\_ *District Lunatic Asylum.*

BOARDROOM, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

Order No. \_\_\_\_\_

Financial Statement Book, folio \_\_\_\_\_

SIR,

The \_\_\_\_\_ Bank, \_\_\_\_\_ Branch,  
being the Treasurer of the \_\_\_\_\_ Asylum, has been  
authorized to pay to you the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Pounds,  
\_\_\_\_\_ Shillings, and \_\_\_\_\_ Pence, being

Payment will be made on presentation of this notification with the form  
of receipt hereunder duly signed by you.

*This document must be presented through a Bank.*

I am, your obedient Servant,

\_\_\_\_\_ *Resident Medical Superintendent*  
To \_\_\_\_\_

## RECEIPT FOR AMOUNT PAID.

(Not to be detached.)

I acknowledge to have received the above amount.

Signature and Stamp

£ \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

STAMP.



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**FORM 6 (a).**

**FORM 6 (b).**

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## DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Asylum  
Accounts  
Order, 1890.of the Asylum Fund for the Half-year ended the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_,  
at the close of the Half-year.

Statement of Balances at the close of the Half-year.						(b) Particulars of Asylum Fund Expenditure.					
Dr.			CR.								
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Treasurer, due by him:—				By Treasurer, due to him:—				Salaries and Wages,			
Ordinary Account, .				Ordinary Account, .				Superannuation, . . . .			
Loans Expenditure Account, .				Loans Expenditure Account, .				Provisions and Groceries, .			
Superintendent, due by him, . . . .				„ Loans Receipt and Expenditure—				Wine, Spirits, and Beer, . .			
Loans Receipt and Expenditure—				Unexpended Balance,				Tobacco and Snuff, . . . .			
Expenditure in excess of Loans, .				„ Asylum Fund, Balances in favour, .				Medicines, and Medical and Surgical Appliances, . .			
Asylum Fund, Balances against, .				County of _____				Clothing, . . . . .			
County of _____				County of _____				Bedding, . . . . .			
County of _____				County Borough of _____				Furniture, . . . . .			
County Borough of _____								Fuel and Light, . . . . .			
								Washing Materials, . . . .			
								Water Supply, . . . . .			
								Farm and Garden Expenses, .			
								Repairs and Alterations, . .			
								Stationery, Printing, and Advertising, . . . . .			
								Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance, . . . . .			
								Incidental Expenses, including Postage, . . . . .			
								Maintenance of Patients in Workhouses under the Act 38 and 39 Vic. Chap. 67, Sec. 9, .			
TOTAL, £				TOTAL, £				TOTAL, £			







## FORM 7.—AUDITOR'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

*District Asylum.*The Asylum  
Accounts  
Order, 1899.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

Dublin, \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_.

Sir,

In pursuance of the Asylum Accounts Order, 1899, I hereby give you notice that I shall attend in the Board Room of the above-named Asylum on \_\_\_\_\_ day, the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock, for the purpose of Auditing the Accounts of the said Asylum; and I hereby require you to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, then and there to produce all books and accounts relating to the said Asylum, duly made up and balanced to the close of the last half-year.

I have also to request that you will inform the Committee of this appointment at their next meeting, that you will duly publish a notice of this appointment in the manner prescribed in the said Order (Form 8), that you will forthwith give due Notice to the Treasurer of this appointment, and that you will also send to the several other Asylum Officers who are bound to account a Notice in the Form 9.

You will please acknowledge the receipt of this notice.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

To

*The Resident Medical Superintendent of the  
above-named Asylum.*

*Auditor.*

## FORM 8.—NOTICE PUBLISHING THE TIME AND PLACE OF AUDIT.

*District Asylum.*

Half-year ending the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Asylum Accounts Order, 1899, a copy of the Half-Yearly Abstract of the Accounts of the above-named Asylum, together with the Ledger and other Books, are deposited at the Board Room of the Asylum, and will be open to be inspected, examined, and copied by or on behalf of any body or person interested therein, at any reasonable hour of any day (not being Sunday or a Bank Holiday) when the Committee is not sitting, until the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_. And that on the last-mentioned day, the audit of the said accounts will be opened by \_\_\_\_\_ at the hour of \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock; when and where objections to any matter contained in the said Accounts will be heard.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_.

*Resident Medical Superintendent.*

The Asylum  
Accounts  
Order, 1899.

FORM 9.—NOTICE BY SUPERINTENDENT TO OFFICERS OF  
THE ASYLUM AS TO TIME AND PLACE OF AUDIT.

\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ District Asylum.

SIR,

IN pursuance of the Asylum Accounts Order, 1899, I hereby give you notice that the Audit of the Accounts of this Asylum will be opened on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_ in the Board Room of the Asylum, at the hour of \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ and you are required to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, then and there to produce all books, accounts, and vouchers relating to your day as an accounting officer of the said Asylum.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Resident Medical Superintendent.

To Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

\* \_\_\_\_\_ of the above-named Asylum.

\* Here insert name of office held.

FORM 10.—ANNUAL ESTIMATE AND DEMAND BY  
COMMITTEE OF ASYLUM.

County of \_\_\_\_\_

District Asylum of \_\_\_\_\_

The Committee of the above-named Asylum hereby transmit to the Council the annexed Tables, showing—(a.) the estimated liabilities and expenditure, and (b.) the estimated revenue of the Committee for the ensuing financial year ended the 31st day of March, 19\_\_\_\_, together with (c.) the calculation and apportionment to contributory Counties or County Boroughs, if any, of sums required to meet the expenses for the said financial year.

The Committee hereby demand that the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Pence  
\_\_\_\_\_ Shillings and \_\_\_\_\_ Pence shall be supplied by the Council as follows:—

By transferring at the first and each subsequent Quarterly Meeting of the Council, held in the said financial year, out of the County Fund to the credit of the Committee, in the \_\_\_\_\_ Branch of the \_\_\_\_\_ Bank (being the Treasurer of the Asylum) a sum equal to one-fourth part of the sum hereinbefore demanded.

Signed by order and on behalf of the Committee.

\_\_\_\_\_ Presiding Chairman.

\_\_\_\_\_ Resident Medical Superintendent.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

To \_\_\_\_\_

Secretary to the Council

of the \_\_\_\_\_.



TABLE (a).—ESTIMATE OF LIABILITIES AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMITTEE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED THE 31st MARCH, 19—.

Head of Account.	Expenditure as estimated for preceding Financial Year.						Estimated Expenditure for ensuing Financial Year.						Observations as to Increase or Decrease.			
	First Half.			Second Half.			First Half.			Second Half.				Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
Salaries and Wages, . . . . .																
Superannuation, . . . . .																
Provisions and Groceries, . . . . .																
Wine, Spirits, and Beer, . . . . .																
Tobacco and Snuff, . . . . .																
Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances, . . . . .																
Clothing, . . . . .																
Bedding, . . . . .																
Furniture, . . . . .																
Fuel and Light, . . . . .																
Washing Materials, . . . . .																
Water Supply, . . . . .																
Farm and Garden Expenses, . . . . .																
Repairs and Alterations, . . . . .																
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising, . . . . .																
Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance, . . . . .																
Incidental Expenses, including Postage, . . . . .																
Maintenance of Patients in Workhouses under the Act 38 & 39 Vic., Chap. 67, Sec. 9, . . . . .																
Repayment of Loans, . . . . .																
Total, . . . . .																

The Asylum Accounts Order, 1899.

The Asylum  
Accounts  
Order, 1899.

## Form 10—continued.

TABLE (b).—ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE REVENUE OF THE COMMITTEE (OTHER THAN MONEY SUPPLIED ON DEMAND) IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED THE 31ST MARCH, 19\_\_.

Head of Account.	Revenue as estimated for preceding last Financial Year.				Estimated Revenue ensuing Financial Year.				Observations as to Increases or Decreases.
	First Half.	Second Half.	Total.		First Half.	Second Half.	Total.		
Receipts from Paying Patients.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sales of Farm and Garden Produce.									
Sales of Offal, Old Stores, &c.									
Fines on Servants.									
Interest allowed by Bank.									
Miscellaneous Receipts.									
Total.									

Article 6 (a, b) allowing the Calculation of the Sum required by the Commissions for the Service of the ensuing Financial Year ended the 31st day of March, 19\_\_\_\_.

[illegible]

The Asylum  
Accounts  
Order, 1829.

The Asylum  
Accounts  
Order, 1899.

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, this Twenty-  
ninth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred  
and Ninety-nine.

(Signed),      H. A. ROBINSON.  
WM. L. MICKS.  
T. J. STAFFORD.

## APPENDIX H:

LIST of all District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums, and Institutions for the Insane in Ireland, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents or Proprietors thereof.

## DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Asylums, situated at	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in Districts.	Resident Medical Superintendents.
Antrim, . . .	Antrim, . . .	Samuel Graham, M.D.F.R.C.S.
Armagh, . . .	Armagh, . . .	George R. Lawless, F.R.C.S.I.
Ballinasloe, . .	Galway and Roscommon, .	R. V. Fletcher, F.R.C.S.I.
Belfast, . . .	Belfast County Borough, .	William Graham, M.D.
Carlow, . . .	Carlow and Kildare, . .	Thomas P. O'Meara, M.B.
Castlebar, . .	Mayo, . . .	George W. Hatchell, L.R.C.P.I.
Cloamell, . . .	Tipperary, North and South Ridings, .	Bagenal C. Harvey, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.
Cork, . . .	Cork, County and County Borough, .	Oscar T. Woods, M.D.
Downpatrick, .	Down, . . .	M. J. Nohn, L.R.C.S.I.
Ennis, . . .	Clare, . . .	Francis O'Mara, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Enniscorthy, . .	Wexford, . . .	Thomas Draper, M.B.
Kilkeuny, . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	George F. West, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.
Killarney, . .	Kerry, . . .	L. T. Griffin, L.R.C.S.I.
Leitorkenny, . .	Donegal, . . .	E. E. Moore, M.D.
Limerick, . . .	Limerick, County and County Borough, .	Edward D. O'Neill, L.R.C.S.I.
Londonderry, . .	Londonderry, County and County Borough, .	C. E. Hetherington, M.B.
Maryborough, .	King's and Queen's, . .	Joseph H. Hatchell, F.R.C.P.I.
Monaghan, . .	Cavan and Monaghan, .	Edward Taylor, L.R.C.S.I.
Mullingar, . .	Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, .	Arthur Pineman, L.R.C.P.I.
Omagh, . . .	Fermanagh and Tyrone, .	George E. Carr, M.B.
Richmond, (Dublin)	Dublin, County and County Borough; Wicklow, and Louth, .	Conolly Norman, F.R.C.P.I.
Sligo, . . .	Leitrim and Sligo, . .	Joseph Pettit, L.R.C.S.I.
Waterford, . .	Waterford, County and County Borough, .	James A. Oakshott, M.D.

## THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dundrum, County Dublin.	All Ireland, . . .	George Hovington, M.D., Resident Physician and Governor.
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